



1895

PROCEEDINGS

... OF THE ...



24TH ANNUAL



PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

M. W. GRAND LODGE

OF

Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons

OF

BRITISH COLUMBIA.



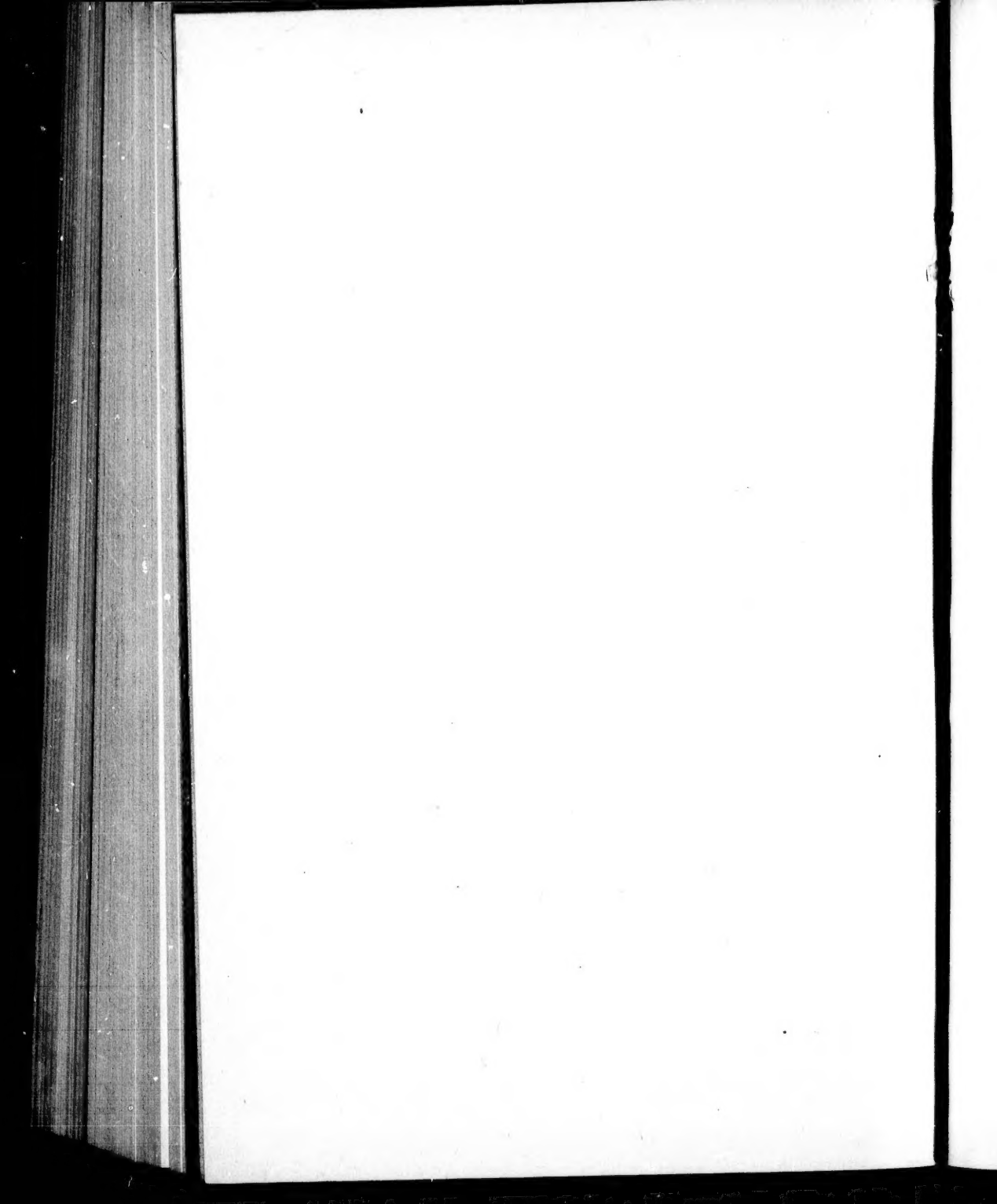
SPECIAL COMMUNICATIONS

Held at Vancouver, B. C., on Saturday, July 28th, 1894,
and at Victoria, B. C., commencing on Thursday,
November 22nd, 1894, and terminated on
Saturday, November 24th, 1894.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION

Held at Vancouver, B. C., commencing on Thursday, the
20th day of June, 1895, A. L. 5895.

VICTORIA, B. C.
EUGENE P. MILLER, PRINTER AND BINDER, 77 JOHNSON ST.
1895.



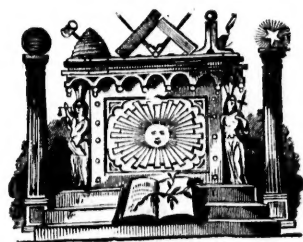
Grand Lodge of British Columbia.

I, WALTER J. QUINLAN, Grand Secretary of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the Province of British Columbia, Dominion of Canada, do hereby certify that the following pages contain a true and faithful transcript of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge at the Special Communication held at the City of Vancouver, B. C. on Saturday, July 28th, 1894, for the purpose of laying the corner stone of Christ Church, Vancouver; the Special Communication commenced in the City of Victoria, on Thursday, November 22nd, 1894, and terminated on Saturday, November 24th, 1894; and the 24th Annual Communication commenced in the City of Vancouver, on Thursday, June 20th, 1895, and terminated on Saturday, June 22nd, 1895, and of returns of Subordinate Lodges, together with other matters authorized to be published.



In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto appended my official signature, and have affixed the Seal of the Grand Lodge of the Province of British Columbia, at the Office of the Grand Secretary, in the Masonic Temple, City of Victoria, this 12th day of July, in the year of light, five thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

W. J. Quinlan
Grand Secy



SPECIAL COMMUNICATION.

—OF THE—

Grand Lodge of British Columbia

HELD AT

THE CITY OF VANCOUVER

SATURDAY 28TH JULY, 5894.

PRESENT:

R. W. Bro. L. R. Johnson.....act. Grand Master.
R. W. Bro. W. A. deWolf Smith.....act. Deputy Grand Master.
W. Bro. Jos. E. Miller.....act. Grand Senior Warden.
R. W. Bro. E. D. McLaren.....Grand Junior Warden.
W. Bro. B. Springer.....act. Grand Chaplain.
Bro. H. J. Cambie.....act. Grand Treasurer.
Bro. H. H. Watson.....act. Grand Secretary.
Bro. J. W. McFarlane.....act. Grand Supt. of Works.
Bro. E. Cook.....act. Grand Senior Deacon.
W. Bro. S. N. Jarrett.....Grand Junior Deacon.
W. Bro. J. McAllister.....Grand Dir. of Ceremonies.
Bro. C. E. Tisdall.....act. Grand Marshal.
Bro. Robt. McKay.....act. Grand Sword Bearer.
Bro. H. J. DeForest.....act. Grand Organist.
W. Bro. A. W. Black.....Grand Pursuivant.
Bro. Stan Henderson }
Bro. Fred Buscombe }.....act. Grand Stewards.
Bro. E. Hosker.....act. Grand Tyler.

Also brethren from Cascade Lodge, No. 12; Mt. Hermon Lodge, No. 7; Acacia Lodge, No. 22; and New Westminster.

The Grand Lodge was opened in DUE FORM at 3:20 o'clock p. m. The Most Worshipful Grand Master announ-

ced the purpose for which the meeting was called and directed the Grand Marshal to form a procession—which was duly performed, and preceded by the city band, marched to Christ Church where the ceremony of laying the corner stone was conducted.

Within the cavity were deposited the Constitution of of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of British Columbia, list of officers of the Grand Lodge, list of workmen who wrought on the building, historical statement of Christ Church, names of rector and church officials, copies of two daily Vancouver papers, copy of day's proceedings, names of Mayor and Aldermen of the city, also parliamentary representatives.

Rev. Mr. Tucker presented acting Grand Master Johnson with a handsome trowel with which the corner stone was with due ceremony cemented in its position.

The procession was re-formed and returned to the Lodge room where Grand Lodge was closed in AMPLE FORM and so proclaimed at 5:20 o'clock.

H. H. WATSON,

Acting Grand Secretary.

MINUTES OF
EMERGENT COMMUNICATION
—OF THE—
M. W. Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M.

HELD AT
THE CITY OF VICTORIA
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22ND, 1894,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS

The Grand Lodge was opened in AMPLE FORM by Most Worshipful Brother R. B. McMicking, Grand Master of Masons, at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m.

The following Grand Officers, Lodge Representatives and Past Masters were found present:—

Bro. R. B. McMicking.....	M. W. Grand Master.
“ Lacey R. Johnson	R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
“ John A. Logan.....	V. W. Grand Chaplain.
“ H. F. Heisterman.....	V. W. Grand Treasurer.
“ W. J. Quinlan	V. W. Grand Secretary.
“ S. N. Jarret.....	W. Grand Junior Deacon.
“ W. H. S. Perkins	W. Grand Marshal.
“ Henry Waller.....	W. Grand Standard Bearer.
“ Geo. A. Dow.....	Grand Tyler.
Bro. Thos. S. Fitcher.....	R. W. D. D. G. M. Dist. No. 1.
“ Jno. W. Coburn.....	“ “ “ 5.

LODGE REPRESENTATIVES AND PAST MASTERS.

FROM VICTORIA-COLUMBIA, No. 1.—B. S. Oddy, W. M.; A. L. Belyea,
S. W.; W. W. Northcott, D. Cartmel, Angus McKeown, Thos.
R. Mitchell, Geo. McFarlane, Past Masters.

FROM VANCOUVER-QUADRA, No. 2.—H. Waller, W. M.; D. Wilson, S. W.; Geo. Glover, J. W.; Alex. R. Milne, A. B. Erskine, J. M. Miller, Jos. E. Phillips, Past Masters.

FROM ASHLAR, No. 3.—Geo. Thomson, S. W.; S. Drake, Past Master.

FROM MOUNT HERMON, No. 7.—D. W. Gillies, W. M.; Chas. Nelson, J. W.

FROM KAMLOOPS, No. 10.—Chas. R. Slater, W. M.

FROM KOOTENAY, No. 15.—Fred'k Fraser, S. W.

FROM DORIC, No. 18.—J. H. Pleace, J. W.

FROM IONIC, No. 19.—J. A. Logan, W. M.

FROM NELSON, No. 23.—W. A. Jowett, S. W.

FROM UNITED SERVICE, No. 24.—Geo. Hickey, W. M.; A. C. Muir, S. W.; H. E. Hammond, J. W.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed the following Brethren to fill vacancies in offices, *pro tempore*.

Worshipful Brother	W. W. Northcott	...as	Grand Senior Warden.
"	"	J. E. Phillips	as
"	"	Chas. R. Slater	as
"	"	D. W. Gillies	as
"	"	A. B. Erskine	as
"	"	Geo. Hickey	as

The M. W. Grand Master invited all Master Masons in good standing to seats in Grand Lodge during the session.

The Grand Secretary read the summons by virtue of which the Special Communication was held. The business for which the meeting was called being the consideration and adoption of a revised Constitution.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed the following a Committee on Credentials to report on the completion of its duties.

Bros. J. M. Miller, D. W. Gillies, and the Grand Secretary.

The Committee reported the Officers, Past Masters and Lodge Representatives as hereinbefore stated present and duly qualified.

On motion it is—Resolved, that the report be received and adopted and the Committee discharged with thanks.

Letters of regret at inability to be present were read from the R. W. Grand Junior Warden, R. W. Bros. Mark Bate and Wm. Stewart.

Similar regrets on behalf of members of Grand Lodge residing in Vancouver and Nanaimo were expressed by R. W. Bros. L. R. Johnson and J. W. Coburn.

The M. W. Grand Master declared that the consideration and revision of the Constitution was the order of business, and recommended that the revision printed by the Committee on Constitution for the last Annual Communication be taken as a basis, the work therein being carefully considered and well performed.

On motion it is—Resolved, that instead of being divided into chapters, the Constitution be revised in consecutive sections for the sake of ease in reference, also that it be divided or allotted under headings to be arranged by the Grand Secretary when printed.

The printed revision was thereupon read by the Grand Secretary clause by clause, and after due deliberation, adopted or amended as necessity required as shown by the notes of the stenographer present. A resume briefly shows the following:

Chapter I.—Adopted with alterations and additions.

Chapter II.—Adopted with alterations and additions.

Chapter III.—Adopted with alterations and additions.

Chapter IV.—Adopted with alterations and additions.

Chapter V.—Eliminated, and the chapter on Trials and Appeals in the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba taken in lieu.

Chapter VI.—Adopted.

Chapter VII.—Adopted with slight alterations.

Chapter VIII.—Eliminated.

Chapter IX.—Adopted with alterations.

Chapter X.—Adopted with alterations.

Chapter XI.—Adopted.

On motion it was Resolved, that the definitions as set forth in the Constitution of Manitoba, p. 82, be adopted, with any necessary alterations of local nature. That this Constitution as a whole be adopted, and any laws or regulations heretofore in force are hereby repealed.

That the Burial Service as adopted by Grand Lodge at the annual session in 1893 be hereby adopted and incorporated.

On motion, it is ordered—That the “Charges,” “Ancient Landmarks,” and “Forms” as found in the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba (subject to any necessary alterations) be included.

That the Printing Committee, with the Grand Secretary be a Special Committee to arrange the various clauses under proper headings.

That the Committee aforesaid arrange a suitable index, number the clauses consecutively, and place marginal notes to the clauses for guidance.

That the same Committee call for tenders and print two thousand copies, two hundred and fifty in cloth, and the remainder in paper covers.

On motion it was—Resolved, that twenty copies in paper and (three for use of Worshipful Master and Wardens in cloth) be issued to every chartered lodge free of charge for presentation to candidates, and that the remainder be sold at cost to the members of the craft in the jurisdiction.

On motion it was resolved—That the sympathy of this Grand Lodge in session assembled be extended to the Grand Lodge of Manitoba at the great loss incurred by them through the destruction of their library and other property by fire, and a telegram be sent to their Grand Secretary expressive of such sentiments.

The specific work of the Special Communication being accomplished, the M. W. Grand Master expressed his thanks to the members for their attendance and zeal, and his gratification at the thoroughness of the work of revision accomplished.

The M. W. Grand Master then, after a benediction by the Grand Chaplain closed the Grand Lodge in AMPLE FORM, and it was so proclaimed.

W. J. Quinlan
Grand Secy

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
GRAND LODGE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
OF
Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

The Twenty-fourth Annual Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and accepted Masons of the Province of British Columbia was opened in the Masonic Temple, City of Vancouver, B. C., on Thursday, the 20th day of June, 1895, A. L. 5895, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m.

ROLL CALL.

Upon calling the roll the following were found present:

GRAND OFFICERS.

Most Worshipful Brother	Robt. B. McMicking	Grand Master
Right Worshipful Brother	Lacy R. Johnson	Deputy Grand Master
"	Alex. Charleson	Grand Senior Warden
"	Rev. E. D. McLaren	Grand Junior Warden
Very Worshipful Brother	Rev. John A. Logan	Grand Chaplain.
"	Henry F. Heisterman	Grand Treasurer.
"	W. J. Quinlan	Grand Secretary.
Worshipful Brother	Benjamin Williams	Grand Senior Deacon
"	Geo. Cunningham	Grand Supt. of Works
"	John McAllister	Grand Dir. Ceremonies
"	W. H. S. Perkins	Grand Marshal

Worshipful Brother Henry Waller.....	Grand Sword Bearer.
“ “ A. W. Black.....	Grand Pursuivant.
“ “ Geo. A. Dow.....	Grand Tyler.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

Right Worshipful Bro. W. A. De Wolf Smith	No. 2 District
“ “ John Bannerman	No. 3 District
“ “ John W. Coburn	No. 5 District

PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

Most Worshipful Bro. Marcus Wolfe	Past Grand Master
“ “ Wm. Downie.....	Past Grand Master
Right Worshipful Bro. R. B. Kelly	Past Grand Senior Warden
“ “ Peter Grant	Past Grand Senior Warden
“ “ Eli Harrison Jr.....	Past Grand Junior Warden
“ “ Wm. Stewart.....	Past Grand Junior Warden

With representatives (or their proxies) from nineteen Chartered Lodges and forty-five duly qualified Past Masters; and the representatives of the following Grand Lodges.

Beyreuth,	Colorado,	Delaware,	England,
Florida,	Ireland,	Maine,	Manitoba,
Missouri,	New Brunswick,	New Hampshire,	New York,
New Zealand,	Nova Scotia,	Oregon,	South Carolina,
Tasmania,	Utah,	Virginia,	South Australia.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed the following brethren to fill vacancies *pro tempore*:

W. Bro. Daniel Cartmel, (1).....	as Grand Junior Deacon.
W. Bros. Hickey (24) and Lees (7)....	as Grand Stewards.

The representatives of the requisite constitutional number of Lodges being present the Grand Lodge was opened in AMPLE FORM by the M. W. Grand Master in the Grand East, and after an invocation by the V. W. Grand Chaplain so proclaimed by the Grand Marshal.

ADMITTED TO GRAND LODGE.

The Grand Master extended an invitation to all Master Masons in good standing to seats in Grand Lodge during the session.

The Grand Master appointed the following committee on

CREDENTIALS:

The R. W. Grand Senior Warden.

The V. W. Grand Secretary.

W. Bro. W. O. Miller.

The Grand Lodge is called off to allow the committee to complete their report.

11:15 a. m. Grand Lodge resumed labor.

The committee on credentials ask for further time to allow all delegates to register.

Ordered,—that their request be granted and that their report be taken under the head of "Reports of Committees.

JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS.

Moved by W. Bro. A. W. Black, seconded by W. Bro. B. Williams, that the reading of the Journal of Proceedings of the twenty-third Annual Communication be dispensed with, they taken as read and adopted. Carried.

The Grand Secretary reads the minutes of the Special Communications of Grand Lodge, held respectively in Vancouver, the 28th July, and in Victoria, the 23rd November, 1894. Ordered adopted as read.

The question of the hour at which the Grand Lodge attend Divine Service is taken up. Moved by R. W. Bro. A. Charleson, seconded by W. Bro. Russell, That Grand Lodge attend Divine Service at 2 o'clock, p. m., Friday, at such place as the Grand Chaplain may select. Carried.

The W. W. Grand Master appointed the following brethren in lieu of absentees on standing Committees.

Bro. J. McAllister, Committee on Charity.
 Bros. J. E. Miller, Brydone-Jack, Committee on Petitions and Grievances.

A Communication is read from His Worship the Mayor, Bro. Collins, extending the freedom of the City of Vancouver to the Grand Lodge and expressing best wishes for a pleasant and profitable Communication.

Unanimously resolved, that the Grand Secretary suitably acknowledge the courtesies extended and tender thanks for the same on behalf of Grand Lodge.

A letter of regret is read from W. Bro. Jarret, Junior Grand Deacon, at inability to be present, owing to serious illness.

Resolved,—that the sympathy of Grand Lodge with the earnest hope of a speedy recovery. be sent Bro. Jarret by the Grand Secretary.

The Committee formed of delegates from Mt. Hermon, Cascade and Acacia Lodges, and entrusted with the entertainment of Grand Lodge, extend a hearty invitation to the members of Grand Lodge and visiting brethren to attend a Banquet at the Hotel Vancouver on Friday evening and request that the names of visitors to be handed to Bro. Watson the Secretary.

Grand Lodge called off till 1:30 p. m.

—:o:—

IN GRAND LODGE.

FIRST DAY.—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The M. W. Grand Master called the Grand Lodge to Labor and then read his Address.

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE—

I experience sincere pleasure in extending to you a hearty greeting, as we are gathered on the occasion of our twenty-fourth annual communication.

We are assembled, brethren, to review the past, and draw, if possible, lessons therefrom, the better to prepare us for the duties that await us in the future; and, may the Great and Universal Master, the Fountain of all Good, guide and assist in the work lying before us and demanding our attention; may His blessing rest upon us as individuals and as an assembly of loyal men and masons, while we express our gratitude and return our heartfelt thanks.

The Masonic year just closed has been to me, at times, as your chief executive, one of deep concern, yet, withal, a source of genuine pleasure. Concern, born of the very thought of the grave responsibilities assumed which must come to all in varying measure, who are called upon to preside over the destinies of a craft so hoary with years, dignified by attainment and association, and characterized by acts of tenderness and compassion; a craft so lofty in its aims, so ripe with brilliant and honorable achievement, so potent for good, whose object has ever been the elevation of our race, by lifting men into a higher and nobler estate, and making them free by deliverance from the tyranny of their passions and appetites—among human institutions, first in usefulness, as it is first in order of time. And pleasure, brethren, in being called upon to build upon the foundations so well and truly laid by generations of faithful master-builders who have preceded us, and whose memory we revere, as well as by the many courtesies extended by officers and brethren alike, with whom it has been my privilege to exchange fraternal greeting, since you so generously honored me, a year ago, by calling me to preside over you in the capacity of your Grand Master.

Since our last annual communication, the satisfactory relations then existing with other Grand Jurisdictions have remained unbroken. Nothing, so far as I am aware, having transpired to mar that good feeling and fellowship which should always, and with special dignity, characterize Masonic grand bodies, whose watchword has ever been—with all that term implies—*Charity*, the golden meaning of which is *Love*.

In some instances within our own borders, unhappily however, there has not been continually present—judging from results—that spirit which fosters harmony, the spirit of self-sacrifice, an element so essential in the

composition of a lodge, and which may be deemed the ground work—the foundation as well as the keystone of the Masonic life, and the most valuable possession of a Freemason.

In view, brethren, of the vexatious differences which at times creep into our assemblies—frequently from insignificant beginnings, perhaps by reason of distorted conception of duty and privilege, but which none the less disturb the harmony and tend to frustrate, or at least retard—the promulgation of those principles of Masonry, so well designed to foster and improve the best affections of our nature, may we not with profit, ask ourselves, just here, do we, we of Grand Lodge—who, by the very qualifications giving us membership herein, have chosen, in a special way, to become exponents of those principles—do we strive to make clear to the initiate, and to the brethren generally, the lofty design and mission of Freemasonry, or may we not find occasion to reproach ourselves for the spiritlessness and poverty of application with which we oftentimes seek to disseminate a knowledge of the riches of those heaven-born, unchanging and eternal principles upon which the fabric of Freemasonry rests.

“Too low they build who build beneath the stars.”

May the spirit of the Supreme Grand Master, ever present, help us to remember that there is no *right* without a parallel duty; no *high destiny* without earnest perseverance; and no *real greatness* without self-denial.

Turning our attention, then, to the special duties of the hour, we intuitively glance over our assembly, and note, here and there, the broken column; the absent face, the stilled voice of those who, in the interim, have been summoned to cease from labor here and join the great multitude in that celestial lodge beyond, where the weary are at rest.

From a survey of the records we learn that during the last fiscal year death has claimed eighteen good men and true, members of the several lodges within this grand jurisdiction, and who, we have reason to believe, were cheered and encouraged, amid the darkness and gloom by those hopes and promises of a higher life, instilled into their very being, within the lodge room.

“Life’s a short summer,
Man a flower;
He dies—alas! how soon he dies.”

Complete returns of the fraternal dead will be found in the report of the V. W. the Grand Secretary.

OFFICIAL VISITATIONS.

Though unable to visit all lodges in person, I have every confidence that all have been cared for by the several grand officers, whose reports will be submitted for your consideration.

During the year I made the following official visitations :

- July 18th, 1894.—To United Service, No. 24. (then under Dispensation.) Consecrated and Dedicated the hall; Constituted the Lodge and Installed the officers.
- Nov. 1st, 1894.—Visited Victoria-Columbia, No. 1. M. M. degree exemplified.
- Dec. 27th, 1894.—Visited Vancouver-Quadra, No. 2 —Installed the officers present.
- Jan. 3d, 1895.—Visited Victoria-Columbia, No. 1. Installed the officers.
- Feb. 5th, 1895.—Visited Mt. Hermon, No. 7. Exemplification of the work.
- Feb. 6th, 1895.—Visited Union, No. 9.
- March 6th, 1895.—Visited United Service, No. 24. Exemplification of the third degree.
- May 14th, 1895.—Visited King Solomon, No. 17. Exemplification of the third degree.
- May 15th, 1895.—Visited Cascade, No. 12. Exemplification of the Third degree.
- May 16th, 1895.—Visited Acacia, No. 22. Exemplification of Fellowcraft degree.

On each occasion I was accompanied and assisted by several of the Grand Officers, to whom my best thanks are due, and hereby tendered. The reception accorded the Grand Lodge representatives at all points was at once cordial and hearty, while a true spirit of loyalty was everywhere present. The work witnessed was creditable throughout, evincing care and intelligent appreciation on the part of the several officers. In every instance the visitors were thoroughly, and at some points even sumptuously entertained.

COMMISSIONS

Have been received by me appointing the following members of this Grand Lodge Representatives near Grand Lodges, viz.:

- Nov. 15th, 1894.—From M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois to W. Bro. W. W. Northcott, re-appointed.
- January 3d, 1895.—From M. W. Grand Lodge of Delaware, to R. W. Bro. R. B. Kelly, re-appointed.

Commissions have been issued to the following brethren as Representatives of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia near other Grand Lodges, viz.:

Sept. 3d, 1894.—To V. W. Bro. James Alex. Carley, Winnipeg, as Grand Representative near the M. W. Grand Lodge of Manitoba.

Oct. 18th, 1894.—To W. Bro. Jno. S. Benson, Chatham, N. B., near the M. W. Grand Lodge of New Brunswick.

BY-LAWS

Have been approved by me as follows:

15th August—St. John's, No. 21, new by-laws.

3d September—Acacia, No. 22, new by-laws.

25th September—United Service, No. 24, new by-laws.

17th October—Nelson, No. 23, new by-laws.

17th February—Union, No. 9, Alteration.

19th March—King Solomon, No. 17, Alteration.

REPRESENTATIVES WITHDRAWN.

Under date Nov. 12th, 1894, I was advised by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, U. S. A., of the following resolutions having passed that Grand Lodge at its last communication, viz.:

Resolved—That all commissions to Representatives of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky near other Grand Lodges, be, and the same are hereby revoked.

Resolved—That the Grand Master be directed to request the revocation of all commissions to Grand Representatives of other Grand Lodges near the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

Assurances were also given that the Grand Lodge and craft in Kentucky entertain the most cordial good feeling and fraternal regard for the brethren of this jurisdiction, for the Grand Lodge and its officers, and trust that brotherly love may ever continue.

I directed that the commission issued to R. W. Bro. Elisha Warfield, representative of this Grand Lodge near the M. W. Grand Lodge of Kentucky, be withdrawn.

Similar conclusions have been reached by the Grand Lodges of other States in the Union, the tendency, apparently, being just now in the direction of a general withdrawal of such representatives, at least within the United States.

NEW LODGE.

August 22, 1894.—Upon receiving a very full and able report from the R. W. D. G. M., who had visited the locality, I granted a dispensation to the brethren of Kaslo (whose petition had been previously received) to form a lodge at that place. The record of what these brethren have accomplished, together with their application for a charter, will be laid before you.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

July 28th.—An emergent communication was convened at Vancouver for the purpose of laying the corner stone of Christ Church in that city. I was unable to attend, but was represented fully and ably by R. W. D. G. M., who, doubtless, will report more extendedly.

November 22d.—A special communication was held at Victoria for the consideration and adoption of a revised constitution. The meeting was called in obedience to a resolution passed at the last annual communication. The work was taken up with vigor and a satisfactory degree of intelligence, the combined labors resulting in a very complete volume, and such as will, I opine, meet the requirements of Grand Lodge for a number of years to come.

APPEALS.

Appeals from the finding of Victoria-Columbia Lodge, No. 1, recharges preferred against W. Brother Thos. R. Mitchell, a member of that lodge; also, from the finding of Vancouver-Quadra Lodge, No. 2, recharges preferred against Brother Geo. H. Brown, a member of that lodge, will reach you through the Committee on Petitions and Grievances.

GENERAL.

I received, June 11th, an application from Pacific Lodge, No. 16, requesting certain readjustment of the loan from the funds of Grand Lodge. The matter will be laid before you in due course for your consideration and judgment.

The growth of the Craft, as a whole, has been satisfactory, being an average increase of about ten per cent., and notwithstanding the continued financial depression, which has so paralyzed general business pursuits, here as elsewhere, it is pleasing to learn—and, indeed, it was quite a surprise to me to discover—that the revenue from all sources exceeded in amount that of the year previous.

While we note with satisfaction these evidences of substantial material progress, I feel warranted in believing, also, that there have come

to many at the same time, clearer conceptions of the aim and intent of Freemasonry, a condition at once so desirable as it guarantees to us the highest good by fostering the development of the nobler instincts of our being. Not a stone, so far as I am aware, has gone into the structure during the year bearing evidences of weakness in itself, or such as is likely to impair the whole.

CIVILITIES.

Oct. 24th I received an invitation to attend the first Centenary Celebration of St. Johns Lodge, No. 3, G. R. C., at Kingston, Nov. 7th, 1894 and on Jan. 24th, 1895 an invitation to be present at the Public Installation of Grand Officers of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Michigan, to be held at Detroit, both of which I was regretfully unable to attend.

DECISIONS.

During the year I have rendered the following decisions:—

QUESTION (1.) Is a By-Law to the effect that, "no member in arrears three months shall be allowed to speak or vote in the Lodge or be eligible to any office" legal?

ANSWER. I am very strongly of opinion that no Mason can be punished or deprived of any of the privileges of Masonry except, upon conviction, after trial, and I have no hesitation in so declaring.

Q. (2.) Can an officer of a Lodge be elected by a majority of the votes cast, though not constituting a majority of the votes present?

A. No. Every vote in the Lodge must be registered for some one. A blank is not a vote.

Q. (3.) Can the action of a Lodge in bestowing Honorary Membership be rescinded?

A. No. Except for cause, after trial.

Q. (4.) Can a Masonic Hall be rented to other Societies?

A. No. (See M. W. P. G. M. Downie's decision.)

Q. (5.) Is a Brother who has served as warden outside this Jurisdiction, is now a member of a Lodge in this Jurisdiction, eligible for election as Master?

A. If the Brother has been regularly elected, and served a term as Warden in a warranted Lodge, recognized by the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, he is eligible.

Q. (6.) An emergent meeting was held to elect officers. The election was held in the first Degree. Is such election valid? Our By-Laws call for an election in December.

- A. An Election can only be held as provided for in the By-Laws, or by Special Dispensation. All business must be transacted while open in the third degree, except what specially and exclusively belongs to the other degrees.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

MASONIC HOME.

The thought, brethren, of the possibility of founding a Home where the Widows and Orphans of deceased brethren, might systematically, and in keeping with our ability to provide, be cared for, has often engaged my attention. Grand Lodges usually move in this direction as soon as their finances will permit and I presume that time is determined largely by the sense of responsibility awakened in the individual, ament his duty in the premises. I think I am safe in saying that wherever such a work of genuine charity, has been undertaken by Grand Lodge, it has been eminently successful, and become the crowning glory of the Grand Jurisdiction responsible for its establishment. It is one way of reaching and feeding upon the kernel of Masonry. Shall we then be content longer to seek nourishment by devouring the husks? How then shall we commence this work of sheltering our absent brother's loved ones?—of surrounding them with refining and ennobling influences, teaching them habits of industry, that they may grow up to be useful and honored citizens, revering God, and blessing mankind.

We have a membership of, say, 1300, would five cents per week be a heavy tax for so laudable a charity, representing in the aggregate \$3,380.00 per year? This amount is not large, but the Home once started would become an incentive, an inspiration to the charitably disposed (and what Mason is not?) and who possess, to give of their abundance, and thereby tend shortly to the accumulation of a more substantial and creditable fund sufficient to accomplish the object sought.

If, nothing more this year, could we not take the first step, often the most difficult, by the appointment of a committee to investigate, devise and report.

I leave the matter brethren in your hands.

IN CONCLUSION.

Brethren, I am now about to return to you the authority with which you invested me a year ago, and in doing so, I beg, again to proffer, sincere thanks for the honor conferred, and to express to Officers and Members of Grand Lodge, my appreciation of their uniform kindness and assistance.

The duties of the year have been to me exceedingly pleasant, and my desire ever will be to secure the advancement of the best interests of the Craft, through the preservation of its unsullied name and fame.

May we herein prove an inspiration to those who come after, in perpetuating the excellent tenets of our profession; may unselfishness be ever the governing principle of our lives; may our deliberations ever be harmonious,—Masonic,—with the single purpose of honoring God and doing good to our fellowmen, as we await with confidence the fruition of that perfect and universal human brotherhood of which the poet sang when:

"All men's good
Shall be each man's rule, and universal peace
Lie, like a shaft of light, across the land,
And like a lane of beams athwart the sea."

Fraternally submitted,

R. B. McMICKING,

Grand Master.

—:O:—

Resolved, that the Address of the Grand Master be referred to a Special Committee.

The R. W. Deputy Grand Master appointed as the Committee:

M. W. Bro. Marcus Wolfe, M. W. Bro. Wm. Downie,
W. Bro. David Wilson

R. W. Bro. Lacey R. Johnson then read the Deputy Grand Master's Address.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 20th, 1895.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren of Grand Lodge:—

It is with feelings of pleasure that I render to Grand Lodge an account of my stewardship since you elected me to the honorable position of Deputy Grand Master, and although, as most of you are aware, sore affliction in my family circle made the former part of my year the darkest in my life, and rendered me for the time unable to attend to my official duties as I would like to have done, on the whole the past year has been to

me one of the brightest of my Masonic life. The warm and hearty brotherly love with which I have been welcomed in whatever part of the Jurisdiction I have visited, and the hearty and loyal support and co-operation of the Officers and brethren of every Lodge, has certainly made my duty a labour of love.

On Saturday, July 28th, I was commissioned by the Most Worshipful Grand Master, in his absence, to lay the corner stone of Christ Church, Vancouver, at which ceremony I was assisted by several Grand Lodge, and Past Grand Lodge Officers, and members of the different Vancouver Lodges, and although it was a very wet day we had a good representative gathering of Masons. The ceremony was of more than ordinary interest to me, for in addition to the fact that it was my first public act as Deputy Grand Master, I was an Officer and member of Christ Church, and one of the promoters of the new parish, and it was therefore to me a double pleasure to lay the corner stone of a building in which I have taken so much interest, and may the Grand Architect of the Universe spread the cement of brotherly love and truth amongst every member of that Church, so that they shall prove, as the material structure has already proved, a building perfect in its parts and honorable to its builder. A beautiful silver trowel was presented to me by the congregation, and will be kept by me as a souvenir of that red letter day.

In the early part of August I was commissioned by the Most Worshipful Grand Master to visit Kaslo, and to investigate the question as to the advisability or otherwise of granting a Dispensation to some brethren there for forming a new Lodge, and on the 16th August I paid an official visit to Nelson Lodge, where, after the ordinary routine business I talked over with the Brethren the matter on which I was visiting Kaslo the next day. There seemed to be some little diversity of opinion on the subject, and W. Bro. John Hamilton accompanied me to Kaslo, where we were warmly received by the Brethren, who exemplified the work of the different Degrees in a very creditable manner. They had gone to the expense of fitting up a very nice Lodge Room, which was very comfortably and tastily furnished. Kaslo is supplied with some really good material, and the prospects there seemed to be favorable for the building up of a good Lodge so that I felt no hesitation whatever in recommending the Grand Master that he grant a Dispensation. I was very pleased indeed on coming up the Columbia river to find on board, M. W. P. G. M. Clute, who had also paid a visit to Brethren in Kaslo, and on talking the matter over with him, he fully coincided with me in my ideas, and heartily endorsed my recommendation for the granting of the Dispensation, and on the receipt of my report, I am glad to say that the Grand Master issued a Dispensation. On arriving at Revelstoke on the 21st of August, I had the pleasure of visiting officially Kootenay Lodge, which Lodge I found in good condition, masonically and financially, the officers and brethren well up in their work, and peace and harmony prevailing.

On 21st November I proceeded to Victoria to attend a special Communication of Grand Lodge, called for the purpose of discussing and adopting a new constitution, and on my arrival there, finding that it was the regular meeting night of Victoria Columbia Lodge, I had the pleasure of visiting that Lodge unofficially with several other Brethren, from the Mainland.

On December 27th I had the pleasure of installing the Officers of Mount Hermon and Cascade Lodges, Vancouver, and early in January, had the pleasure of accompanying the Most Worshipful Grand Master in an official visit to Mount Hermon Lodge.

By an unfortunate combination of circumstances, I think this is the only opportunity I have had during the year of accompanying the Grand Master on any of his official visits. We have appeared to be travelling in different directions whenever he has been on an official visit to the Mainland; for which I have been very sorry, but it has been unavoidable.

On April 3rd I had the pleasure of visiting United Service Lodge, Esquimalt, and received a right royal welcome, and spent a very pleasant evening watching the exemplification of the work in the Third Degree. This Lodge is composed almost entirely of members of the Royal Navy, or of brethren who are intimately connected with the navy, and although it is one of the youngest lodges in the jurisdiction, it is one of the most promising. The utmost good feeling prevails, and the officers and members seem to be agreed in the main object of making their Lodge the Banner Lodge of the Province. They certainly have good material, and in the hands of the present Officers, there is no doubt it will be moulded into something of which Grand Lodge another day will be proud.

On the 29th of April I visited Mountain Lodge, at Donald, of which I was a charter member and at one time held the office of Treasurer, and was very glad to find it in good standing, masonically and financially. One great difficulty the Brethren have to contend with here is the fact that most of the members are in the railway service, and very often, at the time of their regular meetings, a large number are away on duty on different parts of the road. We however spent a very pleasant evening, and the degree work was exemplified in a very creditable manner, both by the Worshipful Master and Officers. In fact, great credit is due them for the way in which they do their work under the difficulties just mentioned.

On May 1st, I accompanied about thirty of the Vancouver brethren to Westminster, and paid an official visit to Union Lodge. It is unnecessary to say anything in regard to the way in which the work is done in Union Lodge, except to say that the previous record and standard are still kept up. The examination of candidates for advancement in this

Lodge is simply excellent, and I do not wonder that Brethren trained under the instruction that is given in Union Lodge when called upon to fill the different official chairs are able to take hold of the work so successfully.

On the 9th of May, I visited Acacia Lodge, Mount Pleasant, and spent a very pleasant evening witnessing the exemplification of the work, which was done in a very creditable manner. There is good material in this Lodge, and I have no doubt, from the good feeling which I see displayed, there is a bright future ahead of Acacia.

On the 14th of May, I paid an official visit to Kamloops Lodge, where M. W. Bro. P. G. M. Clarke now wields the gavel, which is a guarantee of the quality of the work done and material employed in that Lodge. The brethren here have had some little difficulties, friction arising over little things which perhaps are difficult to steer clear of, but which I hope is now smoothed over and that the Lodge will run in the future smoothly and harmoniously. I feel sure that it is the desire of the officers and brethren at any rate to do their utmost to place Kamloops Lodge in one of the first positions on the Mainland, and with such a veteran in the East, I think there should be no difficulty in achieving the object.

On May 16th, I had the pleasure of visiting two Lodges in the Okanagan Valley. In the afternoon I was greeted at Spallumcheen Lodge, Armstrong, with a true brotherly welcome, meeting several old friends, well known to Grand Lodge, amongst them W. Bro. Hamil. Here I found the utmost enthusiasm prevailing, and a hearty rivalry existing between this Lodge and the new Lodge at Vernon in trying to place each in the first rank in the Okanagan District. After a very creditable exemplification of the work by the W. M., I examined the books and everything connected with the Lodge, and found them in excellent condition. The Brethren here have felt the pull of hard times in conjunction with the expense of moving their Lodge from Spallumcheen to Armstrong, but they are now established in a very comfortable building which belongs to the Lodge, and on which there is very little debt. Everyone is in good spirits, and looking forward to a prosperous time, not only in a business line, but masonically.

After supper several of the Brethren accompanied me in driving to Vernon. Here I paid an official visit to the new Lodge, Miriam, one of the youngest Lodges in our Jurisdiction, and was pleased to note the general air of prosperity and harmony. The Lodge is composed of excellent material and the work is done in a very creditable manner. The W. M. has certainly the co-operation and support, not only of the Officers, but of the members as well, and I feel sure Grand Lodge will never have cause to be sorry for granting the Charter to Miriam Lodge. The books are well kept, and the Lodge room and furniture are in first-class shape, and the prospects are good for new material.

On June 1st, in company with a number of brethren from Acacia Lodge, I paid a very enjoyable visit to St. Johns Lodge, Wellington. A special steamer had been chartered by the Brethren of Acacia and we had a most delightful trip to Nanaimo, where we had the pleasure of meeting M. W. Bro. Wolfe, W. Bro. Perkins, R. W. Bro. Stewart and others, and after a stay of an hour we proceeded down the beautiful harbor to Departure Bay, where a special train had been placed at our disposal to take us over the narrow gauge railway to Wellington. There was a large gathering of Brethren, and a Candidate was initiated in the first Degree by the Officers of Acacia Lodge, in a very creditable manner, after which, the Officers of St. John's Lodge took their places and exemplified the work in the sublime Degree in their usual excellent and unique style. It is really worth a long journey to see the work in the Third Degree performed as it is done in St. John's Lodge, and I have great pleasure in congratulating the Officers and Brethren in keeping up the standard of excellence to which the Lodge had originally been brought by our veteran friend R. W. Bro. Stewart. After the meeting, a splendid banquet was prepared at one of the new hotels of the town and after a very enjoyable evening we took the steamer again for Vancouver, arriving there at 3 o'clock Sunday morning.

On June 5th I paid a second visit to Nelson Lodge and installed the Officers. This of course should have been done long ago but a misunderstanding had arisen in the mind of W. Bro. Hamilton to the effect that he thought it absolutely necessary to have three Past Masters present to make the Installation Ceremony legal. I had already explained to the Brethren that although it was necessary to have three Past Masters present in order to confer the Past Master's Degree on the Worshipful Master, the Installation Ceremony could be performed by any Past Master. Indeed, we had not three Past Masters present on that evening to confer the Degree on W. Bro. Fletcher, but if the Charter is granted at this meeting to Kaslo Lodge there will be no difficulty in the future for Bro. Fletcher in receiving his P. M. Degree at either Kaslo or Nelson. I am pleased to be able to report that the Brethren at Nelson have removed since my previous visit to a more commodious and better appointed room in the public school building. It is really a handsome room, nicely furnished and appointed and I hope that prosperity is ahead of Nelson Lodge.

Next day, in company with several of the Brethren from Nelson, I went down to Kaslo, and paid an official visit to Kaslo Lodge, under dispensation. As it was mainly on the strength of my report and recommendation that a dispensation was granted to this Lodge, I felt very anxious to visit it again before meeting Grand Lodge, in order to be able to speak from experience as to the advisability or otherwise of granting this Lodge a Charter, and I am more than pleased to be able to report that the opinions I had formed of the Brethren at Kaslo during my former visit, have been more than borne out by the result of their year's

work. The three degrees were exemplified by Worshipful Master, Brother McGregor, and although there are some deviations from the established work, the Brethren are very anxious to conform entirely to the Ritual provided by Grand Lodge, in fact, many changes have been made since my last visit which have brought their work nearer to what we see practised in Union and Mount Hermon Lodges, I was very glad indeed on my arrival in Kaslo to meet R. W. P. G. S. W. Hoy and P. M. McAskell of Union Lodge, and they very kindly took the Senior and Junior Wardens' chairs during the evening. Of course, never having been used to the Scottish Ritual, I was not in a position to criticise the work as closely as I should have wished, but I asked R. W. Brother Hoy if he would kindly take note of any deviation from the established Ritual, and at the close of the meeting to advise the Brethren where changes were necessary, which he kindly did, and at my suggestion, he volunteered to give assistance to the W. M. and Officers during his stay in Kaslo in bringing their work up to the standard of the Coast Lodges working under this Ritual, and I have no doubt that between him and W. Bro. McAskell they will be able to get Kaslo Lodge into first-class shape during this summer.

Perhaps you will allow me just here to say I consider it a great pity that we cannot by some means or another bring our working in this Jurisdiction down to one common Ritual. It would certainly be very much easier for the different Lodges to learn their work, and very much easier for Grand Lodge Officers while visiting the different Lodges to be able to criticise and help the different Lodges in bringing their work up to the standard of excellence which I am sure we are all anxious to see. I fully recognize the difficulties in the way of attaining this, and am hardly prepared just now to form any plan towards this end, but I think sooner or later Grand Lodge will have to face this question and this being the case it would be well for us to make the matter one for our earnest consideration with a view of rendering it as easy as possible when the question does come forward.

On June 11th I had much pleasure in visiting King Solomon Lodge, New Westminster. I feel a great deal of interest in this Lodge as I had the privilege of taking part in several of the meetings during its organization and establishment, and I feel more than pleased to be able to report that King Solomon Lodge is doing splendidly. The Worshipful Master and Officers do their work exceedingly well, in fact, by what I can see of it there is going to be a neck and neck race between King Solomon and Union Lodges. The Lodge is composed of good material, and the utmost good feeling and harmony prevail.

It must be a source of great pleasure to Grand Lodge to note the harmony, goodwill and friendly feeling which prevail amongst the Lodges of Vancouver and New Westminster. It would not be altogether unnatural to see a little jealousy spring up in one Lodge at the

success of another, but instead of this, the utmost good feeling prevails, and each Lodge, instead of being jealous, congratulates the other on its success, and while this is the case, Free Masonry cannot fail to prosper.

I had hoped to visit more of the Lodges on the Island but I considered that my duty was first to the Lodges in the upper country, as I made a promise to the Most Worshipful Grand Master in the beginning of the year that if he would take in hand the Lodges on the Coast, I would do my best to visit the Lodges up country, as from our different business positions I felt sure that it would be much easier to make an arrangement of this kind, than for each one to attempt too much.

After the year's work, I cast anchor at last in my own Lodge, Cascade, on Monday evening last, and as you will receive a report on this Lodge from the District Deputy Grand Master I will refrain from passing any remarks beyond saying that Cascade, Lodge is I think, today holding the position she has striven to hold since its organization, and as I feel that nothing can be said of this Lodge except in praise, I think it will come better from the lips of one who is not a member of it.

In conclusion, I beg to thank the Officers and Members of Grand Lodge, and of every Lodge in the Jurisdiction, for the uniform kindness and courtesy extended to me during my term of office. Especially would I thank the M. W. Grand Master and V. W. Grand Secretary for the uniform kindness I have received at their hands, and I feel sure it must be with a sense of gratification that the different Officers and Members of Grand Lodge have witnessed the able and affable manner in which the Grand Master and Grand Secretary have performed the duties required of them during the past year, and I am only sorry that I, in my turn, have not been able to do more than I have done in assisting the Grand Master.

Faithfully and fraternally submitted

LACEY R. JOHNSON,

Deputy Grand Master.

—:O:—

Resolved, That it be referred to the same Special Committee as the address of the Grand Master.

REPORTS.

The V. W. Grand Secretary read his Annual Report.

GRAND SECRETARY'S REPORT, 1895.

To the Brethren of Grand Lodge:—

Your Grand Secretary herewith fraternally submits the transactions of his office. The affairs of Grand Lodge have, during the past year, been unusually active. The Special Communication held on the 22nd of November and following days for the purpose of formulating and adopting a revised Constitution was largely attended, and the results of the care and zeal shown by the members on this occasion will, I am sure, be felt for many years.

I regret that there should have been so great delay in obtaining the copies of the revised Constitution from the publishers, and can assure Grand Lodge that it was in no way caused by the Committee entrusted with the work. Special mention must be made of the untiring efforts of W. Brothers Northcott and Waller, who were often called upon to devote time from business at proof reading, and other work.

I also regret that an error in proof, for which I was alone responsible caused trouble and vexation to the Officers of Vancouver-Quadra Lodge.

It is with much satisfaction, however, that I can state that although the work seemed interminable, the Grand Lodge has now received 1850 copies; these have been distributed as per resolution at Emergent Communication, *i. e.*, three in cloth and twenty in paper to each Lodge; the remainder were to be sold at cost, which is by computation, 50 cents for bound copies, and 25 cents for copies in paper, and can be obtained at the Grand Secretary's office at these rates.

The Proceedings of the twenty-third Annual Communication were issued early in September, and copies sent to the members of Grand Lodge and to those grand bodies with whom we correspond.

CHARTERS

Were issued in conformity with resolution of last session

To St. John's Lodge as No. 21.

To Acacia Lodge as No. 22.

To Nelson Lodge as No. 23.

To United Service Lodge as No. 24.

The returns show them all in a prosperous condition, a continuance of which will in the near future place them among the foremost Lodges of the Jurisdiction.

A Dispensation for a new Lodge at Kaslo, B. C. was issued on 27th August by the M. W. Grand Master after obtaining a special report from

the R. W. Deputy Grand Master, who visited the proposed location. A statement of work and request for Warrant will be laid before you at this session. I trust the Grand Lodge may see fit to grant their petition.

DISPENSATIONS,

Issued during the fiscal year were as follows:—

April 21st, 1894. To Cascade Lodge, No. 12, to wear regalia at Divine Service.

June. 16th. To Ashlar Lodge, No. 3, to receive the application of Mr. Mehaffy (mariner.)

June 25th. To Doric Lodge, No. 18, to install officers at other date than their By-Laws specify.

June 25th. To Ionic Lodge, No. 19, to wear regalia at Divine Service.

Aug. 27th. To Duncan McGregor and others to form a Lodge at Kaslo, B. C., known as Kaslo Lodge.

Nov. 1st. To Doric Lodge, No. 18, to hold the Lodge in a room not dedicated.

Dec. 1st. To Mount Hermon Lodge, No. 7, to receive the petition of Capt. Anderson (mariner.)

Dec. 19th. To United Service Lodge, No. 24, to receive application for Degrees of W. J. Hayman (mariner.)

Dec. 26th. To Ashlar Lodge, No. 3, to wear regalia at a public ball.

Jan. 2nd, 1895. To Acacia Lodge, No. 22, to install officers at other date than By-Laws specify.

Jan. 15th. To Mount Hermon Lodge, No. 7, to confer Third Degree upon Bro. Anderson, (mariner,) at less interval of time than Constitution requires.

Jan. 21. To Hiram Lodge, No. 14, to wear regalia at public ball.

Feb. 8th. To Mount Hermon Lodge, No. 7, to receive application for degrees of Mr. Roberts; (mariner.)

COMMISSIONS.

June 29th, 1894. The District Deputy Grand Masters of the respective Masonic Districts received commissions, viz:

No. 1 District.....	R. W. Bro. Thos. S. Fletcher.
No. 2 District.....	" " W. A. DeWolf Smith.
No. 3 District.....	" " John Bannerman.
No. 4 District.....	" " Henry McDermott.
No. 5 District.....	" " John W. Coburn.

As Grand Representatives of this Grand Lodge near Sister Grand Lodges:

September 3rd, 1894. To V. W. Brother James Alex. Carley, near Grand Lodge, Manitoba.

October 16th, 1894. To W. Brother John S. Benson, near Grand Lodge New Brunswick.

As Grand Representatives near this Grand Lodge from Sister Grand Lodges:

November 15th, 1894. W. Bro. Wm. W. Northcott from the M. W. Grand Lodge, Illinois, re-appointed.

January 3rd, 1895. R. W. Bro. R. B. Kelly from the M. W. Grand Lodge Delaware, re-appointed:

FRATERNAL DEAD.

The following have been officially reported.

John Thomas Howard.....	Victoria-Columbia, No. 1
J. J. Southgate, P. M.....	"
George Thomson, P. M.....	"
Augustus Turner.....	"
Alex. Mayer, P. M.....	Ashlar, No. 3
Henry A. Bertram.....	"
Arthur Bertiana.....	"
Counsellor T. Williams.....	Mt. Hermon, No. 7
A. W. Sillitoe.....	Union, No. 9
Alfred Elliott.....	Kamloops, No. 10
David Morton.....	Cascade, No. 12
Ralph Dixon Craig, P. M.....	Doric, No. 18
Robert Scott P. M.....	"
Robert McDougall.....	Miram, No. 20
Luc Girouard.....	"
William Urquhart.....	Acacia, No. 22
G. H. Babbage.....	United Service, No. 24

Tabular Statement of the work of the Subordinate Lodges of British Columbia, A. F. & A. M., from 1st March, 5894, to 28th Feb., 5895

Lodge.	Number.	Post OFFICERS.	Total on Roll, 1st March, 1894.	Initiated.	Passed.	Abiliated.	Demitted.	Restored.	Suspended for non-payment of Dues.	Expelled.	Died.	Rejected.	Ent'd Apprentice.	Fellow Craft.	Master Masons on Roll.	Total on Roll 1st March, 1895.	Gain.	Loss.	SECRETARY.
Victoria-Columbia.	1	Victoria	165	1	1	1	8	5	10	2	4	3	1	2	147	150	15	15	C. D. Mason.
Vancouver-Quadra.	2	Victoria	124	5	5	1	2	9	..	1	3	1	..	2	114	114	10	10	Loftus Browne.
Ashlar	3	Nanaimo.	98	3	2	3	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	93	5	5	C. C. McKenzie.
Cariboo.	4	Barkerville.	21	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	25	4	4	H. McDermott.
Mount Hermon.	7	Vancouver.	98	5	5	5	6	2	1	..	1	5	2	1	95	98	2	2	F. M. Cowperthwaite.
Union.	9	New Westminster.	83	8	9	9	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	84	85	2	2	W. A. De Wolf Smith.
Kamloops.	10	Kamloops.	38	3	2	1	1	1	..	1	1	2	1	1	37	39	1	3	E. Stuart Wood.
Mountain.	11	Donald	51	1	1	1	5	1	..	..	2	5	3	1	48	48	3	3	J. C. Pitts.
Cascade	12	Vancouver	139	16	15	17	16	7	1	5	1	..	..	..	152	156	17	17	C. H. Macaulay.
Spallumcheen.	13	Armstrong	23	1	1	1	3	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	23	23	..	..	R. S. Pelly.
Hiram	14	Courtney	36	1	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	38	2	2	R. S. McConnell.
Kootenay	15	Revelstoke	17	1	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	18	18	1	1	F. W. Crage.
Pacific	16	Mission	66	3	10	15	2	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	62	66	4	4	Jas. Baise.
King Solomon.	17	New Westminster.	35	5	5	5	4	3	4	..	2	..	3	1	35	39	4	1	A. J. Brine.
Dorio.	18	Nanaimo	39	3	3	4	3	2	..	..	..	2	2	2	34	38	4	1	Wm. H. S. Perkins.
Ionio.	19	Chilliwack.	22	4	6	5	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	24	28	6	..	L. W. Paisley.
Miriam.	20	Vernon.	15	2	3	2	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	22	22	7	..	R. N. Taylor.
St. John's	21	Wellington	26	19	19	19	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	34	8	..	F. W. Hawes.
Acacia	22	Mt. Pleasant	28	16	11	12	15	..	..	..	1	5	5	1	31	30	45	17	H. M. Henderson.
Nelson	23	Nelson	23	12	11	9	2	..	..	..	1	5	..	1	31	32	9	..	E. V. Brown.
United Service	24	Esquimalt.	42	9	12	12	6	4	..	..	1	2	4	..	24	26	2	..	F. J. Bailey.
*Kaslo	..	Kaslo	7	7	7	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	26	..	E. E. Chipman.

* To 1st June, 1895.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES.

	Victoria, Columbia, No. 1	Vancouver-Quadra, No. 2	Ashlar, No. 3	Cariboo, No. 4	Mount Hermon, No. 7	Uden, No. 8	Kamloops, No. 10	Mountain, No. 11	Cascade, No. 12	Spallumcheen, No. 13	Hiram, No. 14	Kootenay, No. 15	Pacific, No. 16	King Solomon, No. 17	Dorte, No. 18	Tonle, No. 19	Miram, No. 20	St. Johns, No. 21	Acacia, No. 22	Nelson, No. 23	United Service, No. 24	Kaalo, U. D.	Total.
Funds and Prop'ty	7533 50	4888 50	11500 00	1492 83	1800 00	500 00	4400 00	650 00	2042 00	1201 47	587 00	490 27	1975 00	318 00	225 00	500 29	123 10	1338 80	408 15	448 00	1950 00	305 35	197 86
Relief to Members	20 00				2 00				121 25					41 00				100 00	27 40				311 65
Relief to W. and O.	60 00				42 00														104 75				206 75
Relief to Trans'nts	40 00	15 75	23 85		47 50		10 00		73 15					4 00	12 00		10 00			5 00		2 00	343 28
Funerals and Mis.	100 50				11 40				16 75														128 65

SUMMARY OF SOURCES OF REVENUE.

NAME OF LODGE.	Number.	LOCATION.	Membership at \$1.00 each	Initiations at \$1.00 each	Passings at \$1.00 each	Rainings at \$1.00 each	Affiliations at \$1.00 each	M. M. diplomas at \$2.00 each	Dispensations	Charters at \$20.00 each	Total Dues to Grand Lodge
Victoria-Columbia	1	Victoria	\$ 147 00	\$ 1 00	\$ 1 00	\$ 1 00	\$ 3 00	\$ 2 00	...	...	155 00
Vancouver-Quadra	2	Victoria	114 00	...	5 00	3 00	2 00	2 00	...	...	117 00
Ashlar	3	Nanaimo	91 00	5 00	3 00	2 00	2 00	6 00	7 50	...	119 50
Cariboo	4	Barkerville	23 00	3 00	2 00	2 00	...	4 00	...	...	34 00
Mount Hermon	7	Vancouver	95 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00	...	142 00
Union	9	New Westminster	84 00	8 00	9 00	9 00	1 00	18 00	...	...	129 00
Kamloops	10	Kamloops	37 00	3 00	2 00	1 00	1 00	4 00	...	...	48 00
Mountain	11	Douald	48 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	...	2 00	...	...	53 00
Cascade	12	Vancouver	132 00	16 00	15 00	17 00	16 00	38 00	...	...	254 00
Spallumcheen	13	Armstrong	92 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	...	2 00	...	...	98 00
Hiram	14	Courtney	36 00	1 00	1 00	2 00	2 00	4 00	5 00	...	51 00
Kootenay	15	Revelstoke	17 00	1 00	2 00	2 00	...	6 00	...	...	28 00
Pacific	16	Mission	45 00	3 00	11 00	15 00	...	20 00	...	...	94 00
King Solomon	17	New Westminster	35 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	...	10 00	2 50	...	60 00
Doric	18	Nanaimo	34 00	...	3 00	4 00	3 00	4 00	...	...	50 50
Ionic	19	Chilliwack	24 00	4 00	6 00	5 00	2 00	14 00	...	5 00	60 00
Miram	20	Vernon	22 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	5 00	4 00	...	...	37 00
St. Johns	21	Wellington	38 00	19 00	19 00	19 00	6 00	30 00	...	20 00	146 00
Acacia	22	Mt. Pleasant	39 00	16 00	11 00	12 00	16 00	24 00	2 50	20 00	140 50
Nelson	23	Nelson	31 00	12 00	12 00	11 00	9 00	22 00	...	...	117 00
United Service	24	Esquimalt	49 00	9 00	12 00	12 00	8 00	38 00	2 50	20 00	150 50
Kaslo		Kaslo	...	7 00	7 00	5 00	4 00	...	30 00	...	53 00
Total											\$2067 00

† For a new Charter.

RECAPITULATION.

Chartered Lodges	21
Initiated in all Lodges	122
Passed	131
Raised	135
Affiliated	81
Demitted	60
Died	19
Suspended	30
Restored	3
Expelled	4
Rejected	38
Diplomas issued	151
Dispensations to wear Regalia in public	4
" Miscellaneous	9
" for New Lodges	1
Members on Roll	1269
Increase over last year	193
Total Receipts	\$ 2067 00
Total Funds and Property of all Lodges	45197 86
Relief to Members	311 65
Relief to Widows and Orphans	206 75
Relief to Transients	343 25
Funerals of Masons	128 65

RECOMMENDED FOR EXPULSION.

No. 1.—John R. W. Ball, Chas. Guslean.

No. 3.—Jonathan Holmes.

No. 10.—John McDougall.

SUSPENDED FOR N. P. D.

No. 1.—James Butters, F. W. Garland, A. F. Hookway, Alexander McDonald, W. J. Phillips, J. L. Penny, A. R. Reid, Fred'k C. Roberts, James L. Stamford, Henry Wright.

No. 7.—Charles Anderson, David Evans, T. J. Janes, R. McKay Fripp, Wm. Mathieson, F. G. Bill, E. J. Peck, P. M., H. A. Berry, P. M

No. 9.—R. W. Armstrong, J. M. Cowper.

No. 12.—W. D. Creighton, J. R. Foster, F. Lee Garden, P. A. Grant, W. L. Leonard.

No. 16.—J. W. Laughlin.

No. 17.—A. H. Ferguson, Jas. Leamy, Andrew Leamy, Peter Peebles.

RESTORED.

No. 7.—Rev. J. M. McLeod,

No. 11.—J. B. Wall.

No. 12.—P. A. Grant.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

The Returns from Lodges show generally a depression in keeping with the times. The brilliant exceptions being, Cascade, No. 12, gained 17 United Service, No. 24, gained 11. The Lodges showing gain during the year are 13, those showing loss, 5, entire gain for year being 193.

Victoria-Columbia, who for over ten years has enjoyed the distinction of being the "Banner Lodge," has this year handed over her laurels to her younger but more successful sister "Cascade." The Jurisdiction throughout has progressed and the fraternal relations between Lodges are cordial.

I am pleased again to be able to record my appreciation and praise of the Secretaries of Lodges; the returns came in promptly, and in satisfactory condition. My thanks are due and hereby tendered to the M. V. Grand Master and other Grand Officers for many favors extended during the year.

Fraternally submitted,

W. J. Quinlan
Grand Secretary

Alexander
Roberts,

McKay
y, P. M

A. Grant,

Peebles.

Resolved,—That the report be received and dealt with by the various Standing Committees.

—:O:—

The V. W. Grand Treasurer read his annual report.

10 Asniar Lodge, No. 3, 23 00
 15 To Kaslo Lodge, U D., 117 00
 15 To Vancouver-Quadra No. 2, 2067 00
 \$2067 00

\$2067 00

H. F. HEISTERMAN, GRAND TREASURER.
Dr. In Account Current with the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M., of British Columbia. Cr.

1894.		June 25	By Order No. 144, M. Miller, bldg Proceedings...	\$ 19 00
June 26	To Balance in Bank at last statement.....			5 00
Sept. 1	" Warrant to St. John's Lodge, No. 21.....			100 25
	Acacia Lodge, No. 23.....			40 00
	Nelson Lodge, No. 28.....			28 00
	United Service Lodge, No. 24.....			23 00
	" Diplomas to.....			50 00
	Dispensation, Kaslo Lodge, U. D.....			32 00
1895.				
Mar. 14	" Dues from Mount Hermon Lodge, No. 7.....			32 00
May 1	Caribou.....			32 00
	Mountain.....			32 00
	Miram.....			32 00
	Kamloops.....			32 00
	Hiram.....			32 00
4	King Solomon.....			32 00
	Victoria-Columbia.....			32 00
	United Service.....			32 00
15	St. John's.....			32 00
	Ionic.....			32 00
	Pacific.....			32 00
	Kootenay.....			32 00
	Union.....			32 00
	Acacia.....			32 00
	Cascade.....			32 00
	Boric.....			32 00
	Salmoncheen.....			32 00
	Nelson.....			32 00
	Ashlar.....			32 00
	Kaslo.....			32 00
	Vancouver-Quadra.....			32 00
				207 00
1896.				
June 20	To Balance.....			\$1213 78
				\$3908 48
All which is respectfully submitted,				
E. & O. E.				
H. F. HEISTERMAN, Grand Treasurer.				

	\$398 48	E. & O. E.	H. F. HEISTERMAN, Grand Treasurer.	\$3398 48
DRAWN BY				
Green, Worlock & Co.....				
" " " " " "				
June 20 To Balance.....	\$1213 78		All which is respectfully submitted,	
1906.				

H. F. HEISTERMAN, GRAND TREASURER.

Dr. *In Account Current with the Charity Fund of the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of B. C.* **Cr.**

1894.	June 28	To Balance	over from last Masonic year	\$4889 53	
	Sept. 12	Interest W. McHugh 3 mos.	to Ist Jan. 1894 at 4 p. c.	\$ 14 87	
	13	"	" " " 3 mos.	to Ist Jan. 1894 at 4 p. c.	11 85
	14	"	" " Columbia R. A. Chapter 120 to 26 June.	128 00	
1895.	April 9	"	" Bank of B. N. A. on \$126 at 4 p. c.	2 50	
	May 9	"	" " " " in full on \$375 85.	14 80	
	June 13	"	" " " at 4 per cent. to 10 April, 1895.	5 00	
	13	"	" W. McHugh 6 mos. 1 Dec. 1894.	19 75	
	17	"	" 10 p. c. of total income of Grand Lodge '94 '95	206 70	
		"	" Interest from Columbia R. A. Chapter 6 mos	63 00	
		"	" " " " " 26 Dec. 1894.	66 00	
		"	" " " " " 26 June 1895.	588 47	
				<u>\$4976 00</u>	
1895	June 20	to balance		\$3726 53	
		Int due on outstanding	Columbia R. A. Chapter, \$ 63 00		
			Pacific Lodge.....	32 50	
			W. McHugh 6 mos.....	29 75	
				<u>\$ 125 25</u>	
		Loans outstanding	Vancouver-Quadra \$ 1100 at 6 p. c.		
			Col. R. A. Chapter 2100 at 6 p. c.		
			W. McHugh.....	700 at 8 1/2 p. c.	
			M. Sturdy.....	600 at 8 1/2 p. c.	
			Pacific Lodge.....	500 at 6 1/2 p. c.	
			C. McTeigh.....	100 at 10 p. c.	
			W. W. Watson.....	150 at 10 p. c.	
			B. H. John.....	450 at 9 p. c.	
				<u>\$ 5700</u>	

Fraternally submitted,

H. F. HEISTERMAN, Grand Treasurer.

Resolved,—That the report be received and referred to the Committee on Finance.

—:o:—

R. W. Thos. S. Futeher, D. D. G. M., No. 1 District, being absent, the Grand Secretary read his report.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 5, 1895.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Officers and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, A. F. & A. M.:—

Most Worshipful Sir and Brethren,—

I beg to submit the following report on District No. 1.

July 18th, 1894. I accompanied the Grand Master and several members of Grand Lodge to Esquimalt, and assisted in the ceremonies of consecration and dedication of the lodge room of United Service Lodge, No. 24.

The Installation of Officers was then proceeded with, the Grand Master installing the Worshipful Master and Wardens, the other Officers being installed by myself.

A large number of local brethren and visitors subsequently partook of a banquet. The cordial fraternal spirit displayed by members of this Lodge is much to be commended.

My first official visit to my own Lodge, Victoria-Columbia, No. 1, was on July 28th, when the Worshipful Master, Bro. B. S. Oddy, ably supported by his officers, passed a brother to the second degree.

October 3rd. Attended United Service Lodge, No. 24. Found a good attendance of members and the officers doing their work in a most praiseworthy manner.

One initiation, one passing, three affiliations, confirmation of by-laws and general business fully occupied the time between 6:30 and 11 p. m.

The following night, October 4th, I visited Victoria-Columbia, No. 1. General business—no ceremony.

December 27th. By invitation of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, I accompanied him to installation of officers of Vancouver-Quadra Lodge, No. 2. In consequence of the absence of the Worshipful Master elect, only the Senior Warden, Junior Warden and Secretary were instal-

led. The installation of the W. M. and the officers he may think fit to appoint being left over for a convenient occasion.

March 6th, 1895. Attended United Service Lodge, No. 24. The following Grand Officers were also present, Grand Secretary, Very Worshipful Brother Quinlan, and Most Worshipful P.G.M., Bro. McKeown. Four candidates were passed in most creditable style to the F.C. degree. At this period of the evening the M. W. Grand Master was announced, and received with appropriate honors. A candidate for the M.M. degree was examined, found to have made satisfactory progress, and was duly raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason. A liberal use of music and chants made the ceremonies attractive and impressive. I examined the porch and minute books, also forms of notices, dimits, and receipts; all appearing to be in proper form and carefully kept.

Received copy of the by-laws on March 7th, perused same. The Treasurer called on me on this date with his books, they are well-kept. He also produced receipts for amounts paid for insurance against fire; the inventory of lodge furniture, etc. showed their value to be \$2000, and the policies of insurance were for \$1300.

March 7th. Attended Victoria-Columbia Lodge, No. 1, and inspected various books, forms of dimits, receipts, etc.; found all in good order, and minute book well written up.

May 15th. Visited Vancouver-Quadra Lodge, No. 2, and inspected various lodge books, forms, etc., except Treasurer's book which was promised to be submitted later on—all appeared to be in proper form, and well kept.

In conclusion, referring generally to Freemasonry during the past year, we have had quiet times, with few ceremonies in No. 1 and No. 2 lodges, but plenty of good members, ready to work when good material offers, and cheerfully looking forward to better times both social and masonic.

United Service Lodge, No. 24 has had a splendid year's work. They settled down to ceremonies, lectures and tracing boards, and have kept it up right through. Besides several affiliations, there have been 14 initiations, 19 passings, and 21 raisings, all of which have been most efficiently carried out, and W. Bro. Hickey has, I believe, presided in the East on every occasion.

Fraternally submitted,

THOS. S. FUTCHER,

D. D. G. M.

No. 1 District.

R. W. A. DeWolf-Smith, D. D. G. M., No. 2 District, read his report.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C. June 17th, 1895.

To the M. W. the Grand Master, and the Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., British Columbia.

I have the honor to present herewith a report of my proceedings as D. D. G. M. for No. 2 District for the year 1894-5.

During my term of office I have visited every Lodge in the District, officially, at least once, and some of them oftener, and am happy to be able to state that throughout the District, Masonry is flourishing, and that notwithstanding the depression prevalent in commercial circles, the different Lodges are adding to their membership a satisfactory amount of good material.

About the middle of July, I received from V. W. the Grand Secretary, the Charter for Aeneia Lodge, No. 22, Mount Pleasant, and on the 26th of July I instituted that Lodge, and installed its officers. I was accompanied on that occasion by R. W. Bro. L. R. Johnson, D. G. M., and W. Bros. Irwin, and McAllister, who ably assisted me in the work.

On the 28th of July, I attended a Special Communication of Grand Lodge, called in the City of Vancouver, for the purpose of laying the corner stone of Christ Church. R. W. Bro. L. R. Johnson, D. G. M., officiated as Grand Master for the occasion, and performed his duties in a workmanlike manner.

On October 20th, I visited Ionic Lodge No. 19, Chilliwack. It was expected that a candidate would be present to receive the Sublime Degree of M. M., but owing to illness he could not attend. The Lodge, however, exemplified the work of that degree.

November 20th, accompanied by R. W. Bro. Alex. Charleson, G. S. W. and a number of brethren from New Westminster, I visited Cascade Lodge, No. 12, Vancouver. The W. M., Bro. Morrow was, unfortunately, prevented by private business from attending the meeting, but Bro. Black, S. W., occupied the chair, and conducted the business of the Lodge and conferred the Third Degree in a very able manner.

On December 12th, I paid an official visit to Pacific Lodge, No. 16, Mission City. I was disappointed here, too, in not seeing any degree work, but the expected candidates were unavoidably prevented from attending.

By invitation, I attended meetings of Union Lodge, No. 9, and King Solomon Lodge, No. 17, New Westminster, on St. John's day, Dec. 27th., and installed their officers for the present year

On January 5th, 1895, accompanied by R. W. Bro. Alex. Charleson, G. S. W., I officially visited Aencia Lodge, No. 22, Mount Pleasant, and installed the Officers for the current year, after which, assisted by R. W. Bro. Charleson, I conferred the Fellow Craft Degree on a candidate.

On February 6th, I accompanied M. W. the Grand Master on his official visit to Union Lodge.

On Feb. 12th, I paid an official visit to King Solomon Lodge, No. 17, New Westminster.

April 3rd, accompanied by G. S. W., R. W. Bro. Alex. Charleson, I visited Mount Hermon Lodge, No. 7, and saw the First Degree conferred.

April 17th, I visited Union Lodge, No. 9, New Westminster, and saw two candidates receive the F. C. Degree.

May 14th, I accompanied M. W. the Grand Master and other Grand Lodge Officers, on his official visit to King Solomon Lodge, No. 17, and saw the Master Mason's Degree conferred in a creditable manner.

May 15th, I accompanied M. W. the Grand Master, R. W. Alex. Charleson, G. S. W., and R. W. McLaren G. J. W., on the occasion of an official visit by the Grand Master to Cascade Lodge, No. 12. The Third Degree was conferred by the W. M., W. Bro. Black, in a very able and impressive manner.

May 16th, the M. W. the Grand Master paid an official visit to Aencia Lodge, No. 22, and was accompanied by R. W. Bro. Alex. Charleson, G. S. W., and myself. There were no candidates for the degrees, but the Lodge exemplified the F. C. Degree for the benefit of the Grand Master.

June 11th, accompanied R. W. Bro. L. R. Johnson, D. G. M., on his official visit to King Solomon Lodge, and witnessed the conferring of two First Degrees, which were given in an excellent manner.

June 13th, a charge against the W. M. of one of the Lodges of this district, by a brother of that Lodge, was referred to me by the M. W. the Grand Master, but on account of the immediate expiration of my term of office, I have left the matter for my successor to deal with.

In closing this report, I have to thank the M. W. the Grand Master for the trust he put in me when he appointed me to the office of D. D. G. M., and hope that he has not found his confidence misplaced. I have also to thank the officers and brethren of the different Lodges I have

visited, for their uniform kindness, and for much assistance in the discharge of my duties.

Fraternally submitted,

W. A. DEWOLF SMITH,

D. D. G. M.

No. 2 District.

R. W. John Bannerman, D. D. G. M., No. 3 District did not submit any report.

R. W. Henry McDermott, D. D. G. M., No. 4 District not being present, his report was read by the Grand Secretary.

BARKERVILLE, B. C., June 2nd, 1895.

To the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, and Members of the Grand Lodge of B. C., A. F. & A. M.:—

Most Worshipful Sir and Brethren:—

After the lapse of a few brief but important years, it again becomes my duty to render an account of the matters Masonic in Cariboo, District, No. 4.

It is needless to remind you that thus far one Lodge, No. 4, fills the vast expanse of territory enclosed within the boundaries of said district, the consequence of which is that my duties are very light.

However, it is with much pleasure that I can say truly, a change is, or seems to be coming over old Cariboo, which recalls, in a manner, diminished of course, the palmy days of the 60's. The hillsides are again becoming dotted with the tents of the prospectors, etc. Even Cariboo Lodge seems to be stirred with new life, so much needed, as may be seen by the annual returns, long since in the hands of the G. Sect'y.

Of course I have visited the Banner Lodge, (my Mother Lodge) of the district regularly, as I have been in the habit of doing for the past 20 years, and am in duty and honor bound to commend the resident brethren for the assiduity of their attendance, and very apparent desire for Masonic knowledge. And on this point I must again urge on the Grand Lodge the great necessity of sending a competent person as Grand Lecturer. I think I am safe in saying that Cariboo is entitled to almost any reasonable consideration, never having been any expense to the Grand Lodge, on the other hand, having contributed its full share to the funds

of the Grand Lodge. I would not mention this, did I not feel the need of it.

Trusting that my report be considered fully, with fraternal greeting to the assembled brethren,

I am, M. W. Sir and Brethren,

Yours to command,

H. McDERMOTT,

D. D. G. M.

No. 4 District.

R. W. John W. Coburn, D. D. G. M., No. 5 District read his report.

NANAIMO, B. C., 1895.

To the Most Worshipful the Grand Master and Members of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, A. F. & A. M.:—

Most Worshipful Sir and Brethren:—

The unremitting wheel of time has added one more year to the records of our beloved Order since we met at our last Annual Communication, which was held in New Westminster, when I was invested with the honourable office of D. D. G. M. of District No. 5; and now, at the close of this Masonic year, I come before you to render an account of my labours, which have been pleasing duties to perform.

I have been enabled to visit all the Lodges in my District at least once, but my intention was, if time and circumstances permitted, to visit frequently.

On July 7th, 1894, I made an official visit to St. John's Lodge at Wellington, and had much pleasure in complying with the request of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Bro. McMicking, to consecrate and dedicate the Lodge, and install the Officers, and was very ably assisted by P. M. Stewart, who was also re-elected as W. M.

I found the Lodge in a most prosperous condition, peace and harmony prevailing, and officers and members taking a lively interest in the work of the Craft. P. M. Bro. Frame, the retiring S. W., was presented with a very valuable watch and made an honorary member of the Lodge in token of their appreciation of his services in assisting at its formation.

I was received in a manner befitting the representative of the Grand Lodge.

On the 15th of November, having notified the brethren of Hiram Lodge of an immediate visit, I was met on the wharf by a delegation of three, and was received and entertained in a truly royal manner. I visited the Lodge on the 16th, and witnessed the exemplification of the Third Degree, which was done in a fairly satisfactory manner, considering the disadvantageous situation of the Lodge. This was an emergent meeting, called for the occasion. After instructing them in some minor details, in regard to the work, I heard the expression of opinion of the brethren in regard to the removal of the Lodge to Union. In my humble opinion, Union is a good opening, and requires a lodge located there. I asked the brethren to settle the question amicably and in a Masonic spirit, whether it would be for the best interests of Masonry to remove Hiram Lodge to Union, or let it remain where it is, or if they would be able to support two Lodges in that District. My attention was also called to the fact that Hiram Lodge had not before had a visit from any Grand Lodge Officer since its formation. After Lodge was closed in due and ancient form, we sat down to a sumptuous banquet, which, with the usual toasts, was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

One very pleasing feature of my visit to Hiram was the meeting of several of my childhood companions, whom, for the first time, I met in a Lodge.

On November 19th, I made an official visit to Doric Lodge, which met in the Knights of Pythias Hall by a dispensation from the Most Worshipful Grand Master. Formerly, and since the formation of the Lodge, they met in Ashlar Lodgeroom, but owing to a difference of opinion in regard to the rent they moved out and then asked for a dispensation to meet in the above-mentioned hall, which was granted, as I have already stated.

On entering the Lodge, I was received in a manner befitting a representative of the Grand Lodge and treated with every consideration and respect. After a few remarks to the brethren, they, at my request, proceeded with the usual routine of business.

The question of rent was taken up, and after considerable discussion it was finally decided to ask Ashlar Lodge what were the most favorable terms upon which they would rent or lease the hall. This was accordingly done in due form. Subsequently, reply was received that Doric could have the use of the room, furnished, lighted and heated for ten dollars per month, they to employ Ashlar's Tyler, and pay him on whatever terms they could agree upon. These terms were refused, much to my regret. The Lodge, owing to removal, and general depression of the times, was not in as good a financial standing as they would have desired. The Lodge was closed in peace and harmony.

On St. John's day, Dec. 27th, 1894, I paid an official visit to Ashlar, my own and mother Lodge, and was received most cordially by the

Worshipful Master, P. G. M. Bro. Wolfe, and had the honor of installing the officers for the ensuing year.

After the installation, we repaired to the annual Masonic Ball given by the Masonic Fraternity of the City. We were honored with the presence of several brethren from Victoria and Vancouver, and it is needless for me to say that one and all enjoyed themselves to their fullest.

For years, Ashlar has had the credit of doing the degree work in the best and fullest manner of any Lodge in the Province, but I am sorry to say she can no longer claim that distinction.

I carefully examined the books and records of the several Lodges in my district and find them kept in a careful and efficient manner; especially mentioning Hiram, great credit is due to the Secretary for the care and ability displayed in the discharge of his duties.

I also refer with pleasure to the clot'ing or uniforms which has been introduced by the officers of St. John's Lodge, and worn by them in conferring the Third Degree, and would recommend all Lodges working in the Scotch Work to procure the same at their earliest convenience.

I have not referred to the amount of work done by the several Lodges as the reports from the Lodges themselves will deal fully with that matter.

With the exception of St. John's Lodge, Masonry in this District has not been as prosperous as we would desire, owing principally to the depressed state of the times.

Before closing, I feel obliged to place on record the pleasure I have experienced at the reception I have received wherever my duties called me as the representative of the Grand Lodge, and will always be able to look back with pleasure to my term of office as D. D. G. M.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN W. COBURN,

D. D. G. M.

On motion, Resolved, that the reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters be referred to a Special Committee.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed W. Bros. Manson, McNaughton and Thomas, such Special Committee.

Grand Lodge called off till 8 p. m.

IN GRAND LODGE.

FIRST DAY-EVENING SESSION.

GRAND LODGE AT LABOR.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES (SPECIAL)

The report of the Committee on Credentials is read.

We, your committee on Credentials, having examined the Porch Book of Grand Lodge and the list of proxies sent in by Lodges, beg to report that we find the following Lodge representatives present and duly qualified.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1

A. L. Belyea.....Worshipful Master
D. Cartmel.....Senior Warden, proxy.
W. A. Richardson.....Junior Warden.

VANCOUVER-QUADRA LODGE, No. 2:

D. Wilson.....Worshipful Master.
Geo. Glover.....Senior Warden.
M. H. Thomson.....Junior Warden.

ASHLAR LODGE, No. 3:

Jos. M. Brown.....Worshipful Master.
E. H. Barrett.....Senior Warden.

CARIBOO LODGE, No. 4:

Marcus Wolfe.....Worshipful Master, proxy.
Geo. A. Dow.....Senior Warden, proxy.
Wm. Manson.....Junior Warden, proxy

MOUNT HERMON LODGE, No 7:

G. Thomas.....W. rshipful Master, proxy.
C. Nelson.....Senior Warden.
T. Ward.....Junior Warden.

UNION LODGE, No. 9:

R. E. Walker Worshipful Master.
 J. B. Johnson Senior Warden, proxy.
 H. N. Rich Junior Warden

KAMLOOPS LODGE, No. 10:

J. Bannerman Worshipful Master, proxy.
 C. R. Slater Senior Warden, proxy.
 S. J. Tunstall Junior Warden, proxy.

MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 11:

Not represented

CASCADE LODGE, No. 12:

A. W. Black Worshipful Master.
 C. E. Tisdale Senior Warden.
 H. H. Watson Junior Warden.

SPALDING LODGE, No. 13:

L. R. Johnson Senior Warden, Proxy.

HIRSHI LODGE, No. 14:

Alex. Charleson Senior Warden, proxy.
 John Coburn Junior Warden, proxy.

KOOTENAY LODGE, No. 15:

E. D. McLaren Worshipful Master, proxy.
 A. W. Black Senior Warden, proxy.
 J. E. Miller Junior Warden, proxy.

PACIFIC LODGE No. 16:

T. L. Downie Worshipful Master.
 E. J. Bond Senior Warden.
 L. C. York Junior Warden.

KING SOLOMON LODGE, No. 17:

J. H. Shirley Worshipful Master.
 L. A. Lewis Senior Warden.
 T. J. Armstrong Junior Warden.

DORIC LODGE, No. 18:

F. McB. Young Worshipful Master.
 L. T. Davis Senior Warden.
 J. H. Please Junior Warden.

IONIC LODGE, No. 19:

C. B. Reeves Worshipful Master.
 S. Mellard Senior Warden.
 C. B. Reeves Junior Warden, proxy.

MIRIAM LODGE, No. 20:

W. O. Miller Worshipful Master, proxy.
 W. Downie Senior Warden, proxy.

ST. JOHNS LODGE, No. 21:

Wm. Stewart Worshipful Master, proxy.
 J. McAllister Senior Warden, proxy.
 A. E. Lees Junior Warden, proxy.

ACACIA LODGE, No. 22:

W. D. Brydone-Jack Senior Warden.

NELSON LODGE, No. 23:

Not represented

UNITED SERVICE LODGE, No. 24:

G. Hickey Worshipful Master.
 A. C. Muir Senior Warden.
 H. E. Hammond Junior Warden.

All of which is fraternally submitted,

W. O. MILLER, }
 A. CHARLESON, } Committee.
 W. J. QUINLAN, }

Resolved,—That the report be received and accepted, and
 the Committee discharged with thanks.

The report of the Committee on the Addresses of the Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master is read.

VANCOUVER, JUNE 21st, 1895.

To the M. W. Grand Master, Wardens and Officers of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia:—

Your Committee to whom was referred the consideration of addresses of the M. W. Grand Master, and the R. W. Deputy Grand Master, beg to report as follows:—

We congratulate the M. W. Grand Master on his excellent address, which not only sets forth in eloquent terms the aims of our beloved Order but gives a full record of the work of the year.

It is a matter for congratulation that our relations with sister Grand Bodies continue to be of the most friendly character.

We note with pleasure that no serious contentions have arisen in the Craft, beyond the little differences which occasionally creep into all bodies.

The feeling reference made to the death of such a large number of our Brethren should call for suitable expressions of sympathy from this Grand Lodge, and we would recommend that appropriate memorial pages be placed in our proceedings.

It is indeed gratifying to learn that notwithstanding the great financial depression which existed last year there was a steady and healthy growth in the Order.

With reference to the various decisions given by the M. W. Grand Master, we find them, with the exception of No. 6, in accordance with Masonic law and custom. The information, however, given in the number excepted is, we consider, not sufficiently clear to warrant us in expressing a decided opinion.

We are in hearty accord with the sentiments expressed about the desirability of erecting and maintaining a Masonic Home, but we feel ourselves compelled to declare that the time is not yet ripe for such an undertaking. The charity dispensed by the various Lodges has, we consider, in a great measure, thus far, met the needs of the Jurisdiction in this particular. The appointment of a Committee, however, as suggested by the M. W. Grand Master meets with our hearty approval.

We wish to commend the M. W. Grand Master for his assiduity, and general zeal manifested in the welfare of the Craft.

On the address of the R. W. Deputy Grand Master, we beg to report as follows:—

The expression of this Grand Lodge should go forth in deepest sympathy towards our R. W. Brother and his family on the sore affliction with which Divine Providence, in His great wisdom, has seen fit to visit them.

The long list of official visits made, and the assistance at many times afforded the M. W. Grand Master prove that he has been a most energetic and zealous officer.

Fraternally submitted,

WM. DOWNIE,
MARCUS WOLFE, } *Committee.*
D. WILSON,

The matters referred to are discussed.

Resolved, That a committee composed of the Grand Master and Grand Wardens, elected at this session, consider the matter of a Masonic Home and report at next annual communication.

After explanation by the M. W. Grand Master, Decision No. 6, is on motion sustained.

Resolved that the report of the committee be adopted and the Committee discharged with thanks.

The report of the committee on the reports of the D. D. G. M.'s is read.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 20th, 1895.

To the M. W. Grand Master and Brethren of Grand Lodge.

We, your committee on D. D. G. Master's reports, beg to submit:

That the reports of Districts No. 1, 2, 4 and 5, be received and printed in proceedings of Grand Lodge, except page 6, report of District No. 5.

WM. MANSON,
G. THOMAS,
P. McNAUGHTON.

Resolved,—That the report be adopted with the addition that that part of the report of No. 2 District termed “Suggestions” be not printed, and the Committee discharged.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The report of the Committee on Petitions and Grievances is read.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge:—

Your Committee on Petitions and Grievances having examined the charges, specifications and evidence in the case appealed by Thos. R. Mitchell against the finding of Victoria-Columbia Lodge, No. 1, respectfully recommend that the appeal be dismissed, and the recommendation of said Lodge, that Thos. R. Mitchell be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry for gross unmasonic conduct be carried out.

Similar investigation of the appeal of George H. Brown, against the finding of Vancouver-Quadra Lodge, No. 2, compels us to recommend that that the appeal be dismissed.

All of which is fraternally submitted,

W. STEWART,
J. E. MILLER,
W. D. BRYDONE-JACK.

Moved, by R. W., W. A. DeWolf Smith, seconded by W., G. Thomas, that the report of the committee be adopted and their recommendations carried out.

R. W. Eli Harrison, moves in amendment seconded by R. W. John W. Coburn, that the report be tabled and the charges, evidence and verdict be read to the Grand Lodge, in order to provide the members with the necessary information to vote on the question. (Amendment prevails.)

The case in full of charges, evidence, finding and grounds of appeal in the case of Vancouver-Quadra Lodge, No. 2 vs. Bro. Geo. H. Brown, is then read by the Grand Secretary. W. Bro. Belyea, on behalf of appellant, W. Bro. Wilson on behalf of Vancouver and Quadra Lodge, are then heard, after

which the Delegates and Past Masters of said Lodge and the appellant and counsel retire. The Grand Lodge then decided by ballot, that the appeal be dismissed.

Resolved,—That the Grand Secretary notify Bro. G. H. Brown of the result of his appeal.

Grand Lodge called off till, Friday, 10 a. m.

—:O:—

IN GRAND LODGE.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

GRAND LODGE AT LABOR.

The charge, evidence, verdict and appeal in the case of Victoria-Columbia Lodge, No. 1, vs. W. Bro. Thos. R. Mitchell is read by the Grand Secretary. Thos. R. Mitchell not being present nor represented by counsel, the Grand Master appoints R. W. Eli Harrison counsel in his behalf. Opportunity is given to both counsel and Lodge to make any statement thought proper, After which the members of Victoria-Columbia Lodge, present in Grand Lodge, retire.

The ballot is thereupon taken on the appeal when it is decided the appeal be dismissed, and Thos. R. Mitchell expelled from the rights and privileges of Masonry in accordance with the request of Victoria-Columbia Lodge.

Resolved,—That the result of the appeal be furnished the appellant by the Grand Secretary.

The report of the charity committee is read.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of B. C.:—

We, the Charity Committee, beg leave to report as follows:—

Having examined the evidence before us, we beg to recommend a special grant be made to Acacia Lodge of \$35.00, and to Miriam Lodge the sum of \$50.00

We do not consider that any of the other cases demand a refund.

All of which is fraternally submitted,

R. B. KELLY,
JOHN McALLISTER,
JOHN BUIE.

Resolved,—That the report be received and adopted, and the appropriations made.

The report of the Committee on Constitution is then read.

VANCOUVER, June 20th, 1895.

Your Committee on Constitution beg to state having had no special matters referred to them in connection with the Constitution they have no report to make. Grand Lodge in special session at Victoria, November 22, 23 and 24, 1894, having revised the whole Constitution of this Grand Jurisdiction which will be laid before you at this session.

W. O. MILLER, } Committee.
MUNROE MILLER }

Resolved,—That the report be received.

The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence is read.

Resolved,—That the report be received and printed with the review of Sister Grand Lodges.

The report of the Committee on Printing and Chartered Lodges is read.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 20th, 1895.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of B. C.:—

Your Committee on Printing and Chartered Lodges beg to report that we have examined the reports and minutes of Kaslo Lodge, U. D., and recommend that a charter be granted.

GEO. S. RUSSELL, } Committee.
H. WALLER, }

Resolved,—That the report be received and that part relating to Kaslo Lodge be taken up as "New Business."

The report of the Committee on Finance is read.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 21st, 1895

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of B. C.:—

Your Finance Committee have the honor to report that they have examined and compared the books, papers and accounts of the Grand Secretary and find them correct.

Fraternally submitted,

B. WILLIAMS, } *Finance*
A. W. BLACK, } *Committee.*

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 21st, 1895.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of B. C.:—

Your Finance Committee have the honor to report that they have examined and compared the books, papers, vouchers and accounts of the Grand Treasurer. In the General Account, we find the Statement of Receipts to be correct, but in the vouchers in connection with the Statement of Disbursements we note the following irregularities:—

Order No. 146 for \$50 00 is not endorsed.

" 148 " 10 00 "

" 149 " 40 00 "

" 152 " 23 60 is no voucher of payment.

" 153 " 50 00 " "

" 164 " 125 00 is not endorsed.

" 165 " 32 00 is unaccompanied by receipted bill.

" 173 " 20 00 is no voucher of payment.

" 176 " 178 00 " "

The renewal receipt for premium on Fire Insurance Policy on Grand Lodge Regalia, \$11 00, is not valid, not having been countersigned by the Agents of the Company. The Grand Treasurer's statement shows a balance of \$1192 80 in the Bank of B. N. A., Victoria, which can not be checked by us as the Bank Book is not balanced.

CHARITY FUND STATEMENT.

We find the Receipts as reported, correct, with the exception of three items of interest received from the Bank of B. N. A., as follows:—

Sept. 13th, 1894, \$11 85; April 9th, 1895, \$2 50; May 7th, 1895, \$14 80; which we are unable to check from the information at our command.

The following irregularities appear in the vouchers in connection with the statement of disbursements of this account:—

Order No. 151, \$136 00 is not a voucher of payment.

"	155,	47 50	"	"	"
"	156,	155 00	"	"	"
"	157,	22 00	"	"	"
"	158,	100 00	"	"	"
"	159,	12 00	"	"	"
"	160,	25 00	"	"	"
"	161,	7 72	"	"	"

There is no voucher for payment to Provincial Government of tax on mortgage to Pacific Lodge, \$1 68. We note that the Grand Treasurer makes a charge of \$4 05 for 5 per cent commission on interest collections. As the Grand Treasurer is paid \$50 00 per annum, we consider in the absence of a resolution of Grand Lodge re the matter, that this charge is unwarranted.

FINANCIAL STANDING.

General Account.

The Assets of Grand Lodge are as follows:—

Cash in hands of Treasurer\$1213 68

Deposited as follows in the name of H. F.

Heisterman, Grand Treasurer, G. L. of B. C.:—

In the Bank of B. N. A., Victoria, B. C.\$1192 80

In the (defunct) Bank of Green, Worlock, & Co. 20 88

Liabilities:— Unknown or nil.

CHARITY FUND ACCOUNT.

The Assets in this fund are:—

Unsecured promissory note dated 26th June, 1894, due five years from date, signed by B. S. Oddy, 1st P. Z., Columbia R. A. Chapter, No. 120, Victoria, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum\$2100 00

Unsecured promissory note dated 28th May, 1895, due 26th June, 1899, signed by D. Wilson, W. M. Vancouver-Quadra Lodge, No. 2, Victoria, B. C., bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum 1100 00

Mortgage due date 1st September, 1898, by Wm. McHugh bearing $8\frac{1}{4}$ per cent interest per annum..... 700 00

No title deeds accompany the mortgage deed.

Mortgage due date 9th June, 1899, by M. L. Sturdy bearing $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest per annum..... 600 00

No Certificate of Title with deeds.

Mortgage due date 4th August, 1895, by Pacific Lodge, Mission City, bearing interest at $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum..... 500 00

Mortgage due date 9th April, 1896, by C. McTeigh, bearing interest at 10 per cent per annum..... 100 00

Mortgage due date 7th May, 1896, by W. Watson, bearing interest at 10 per cent. per annum 150 00

Promissory note due date 5th July, 1896, signed by B. H. John and Catherine Greenwood of Victoria 450 00
bearing interest at 9 per cent., partially secured by assignment of Building Society Stock, present value say \$230 00. This security we consider inadequate, and the assignment of the stock is made to H. F. Heisterman personally. We note that in every case (except that of Assignment of Building Society stock) the securities are made payable to H. F. Heisterman as Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of B. C.

We are of the opinion that it would be wise for the Grand Lodge at this Session to consider their position in this matter in view of the fact that V. W. Bro. Heisterman, Grand Treasurer, is well advanced in years, and we deeply regret to state, in failing health.

Cash Balance in Treasurer's hands.....\$ 526 58

Deposited as follows, in the name of H. F. Heisterman, Grand Treasurer, Charity Fund, G. L. of B. C.

In Bank of B. N. A., Victoria.....\$ 429 95
In defunct Bank of Green Worlock, & Co... 96 63

Interest outstanding.

Columbia R. A. Chapter, No. 120..... 63 00
Pacific Lodge, Mission 32 50
W. McHugh. mortgagor... 29 75

125 25

Total Assets,\$6351 83

Divided as follows:—

Investments at interest to Lodges and Chapter	3700 00
“ “ private individuals.	2000 00
Cash in hand.....	526 58
Interest owing.....	125 25
	<u>\$6351 83</u>

Liabilities:--

Refund of Charity under sub-clause 4 of paragraph 133	
Constitution.....	\$ 206 70

Your Committee is informed that by resolution of Grand Lodge, the matter of investing the surplus funds of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund was delegated to a Board of Trustees consisting of Brothers E. C. Baker, H. F. Heisterman and T. Stoltbalt with power to act. We wish to point out that although investments may have been made under this supervision, the absence of any report from this Board of Trustees, and the silence of the Treasurer's report upon the point leaves the matter in doubt, and this Committee feels it their duty to call attention to the fact.

In conclusion, your Committee begs to state that wishing to carry out their duty in strict conformity with paragraph 86 of the Constitution and recognizing the fact that upon the fullness and explicitness of this report depends the whole understanding of our financial position, your Committee has cast sentiment to the winds, and if our report in any way reflects upon the business capability or diligence of our worthy Treasurer, we hasten to assure both that most worthy and respected brother and the Grand Lodge that such is not our intention.

Fraternally submitted,

B. WILLIAMS,	} Finance
A. W. BLACK,	
A. B. ERSKINE,	

Resolved,—That the thanks of Grand Lodge are due and hereby tendered to the Finance Committee for their complete report and careful investigation.

That the Grand Master for next year be respectfully requested to re-appoint the committee for the ensuing year.

That they be empowered, together with the Grand Master, to arrange the details of completing their own valuable suggestions.

COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

A communication is read from Mrs. Sillitoe, expressing thanks for the kind token of sympathy tendered by Grand Lodge at the death of her lamented husband. Ordered filed.

A communication is read from Pacific Lodge, No. 16, asking that their loan from Grand Lodge be increased to one thousand dollars. Ordered referral to finance Committee to report at this session.

A communication is read from "The Westminster Masonic Temple Co., Ltd.," asking Grand Lodge to take shares in the Company. This was accompanied by letters from Union and King Solomon Lodges, with a prospectus of the Company, and statement of finances. Ordered referred to the finance committee to report at this session.

A Bill from Evans is read and Hastings for printing. Ordered paid.

It was unanimously resolved, that the order of business, "Money Grants," be laid over to be taken up after "New Business."

Grand Lodge called off till 2. p. m.

—:O:—

IN GRAND LODGE.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

GRAND LODGE AT LABOR.

The M. W. Grand Master directs the Grand Marshal to form procession, for the purpose of attending Divine Ser-

vice at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, where an eloquent sermon by V. W. Bro. John A. Logan, was listened to with pleasure by the members of the fraternity and many others present.

On returning to the Lodge room, labor was resumed.

The Grand Master stated that election of officers was the next order of business and appointed R. W. R. B. Kelly, W. W. H. Perkins and Bro. C. Nelson, Scrutineers.

The Grand Secretary, assisted by the Scrutineers, polled the vote, with the following present:

Lodge No.	1	8
"	2	8
"	3	6
"	4	3
"	7	8
"	9	11
"	10	4
"	12	13
"	13	1
"	14	2
"	15	3
"	16	4
"	17	3
"	18	4
"	19	4
"	20	2
"	21	4
"	22	3
"	24	4
Total		95

The election was proceeded with and resulted as under.

NAME.	LODGE.	RANK.
Lacy R. Johnson	12 Vancouver	M. W. Grand Master
Alex. Charleson	9 N. Westminster	R. W. Dept. Grand Master.
Rev. E. D. McLaren	12 Vancouver	R. W. Grand Senior Warden
A. E. Lee	7 Vancouver	R. W. Grand Junior Warden
Rev. John A. Logan	19 Chillwhack re-el.	V. W. Grand Chaplain.
Henry F. Heisterman	2 Victoria, re-elec.	V. W. Grand Treasurer.
Walter J. Quinlan	1 Victoria, re-elec.	V. W. Grand Secretary.
E. Hosker	12 Vancouver	W. Grand Tyler.

The Grand Master declared the above mentioned brethren duly elected to fill the respective offices for the ensuing year.

Grand Lodge called off till 9.30 Saturday morning, to allow the members to attend the banquet, provided by the City Lodges, at the Hotel Vancouver.

The evening was most enjoyable; the entertainment like everything attempted by the Masons of Vancouver was perfect in detail. When the luxuries provided by "Mine Host" had been fully discussed, a couple of hours were spent in toasting and replying, and toward the end we can safely say Fraternal feeling was greatly augmented.

—10:—

IN GRAND LODGE.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

9.30 a. m. GRAND LODGE AT LABOR.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.

The Grand Master requested M. W. Marcus Wolfe, P. G. M. to assume the the Grand East, when assisted by W. W. H. Perkins, as Grand Director of Ceremonies, he amply installed Lacey R. Johnson Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge of British Columbia, according to due and ancient ceremony.

On being duly received, the other officers elected and appointed were amply installed.

GRAND OFFICERS 5895-96.

NAME.	LODGE	RANK.
Lacey R. Johnson	12 Vancouver	M. W. Grand Master.
Alex. Charleson	 9 N. Westminster	R. W. Deputy Grand Master

NAME.	LODGE.	RANK.
Rev. E. D. McLaren ... 12	Vancouver ...	R. W. Grand Senior Warden
A. E. Lees ... 7	Vancouver ...	R. W. Grand Junior Warden
Rev. John A. Logan ... 19	Chilliwack ...	V. W. Grand Chaplain.
H. F. Heisterman ... 2	Victoria ...	V. W. Grand Treasurer.
W. J. Quinlan ... 1	Victoria ...	V. W. Grand Secretary.
Daniel Cartmel ... 1	Victoria ...	W. Grand Senior Deacon.
Alex. McKercher ... 9	N. Westminster .	" Junior Deacon.
R. E. Walker ... 9	N. Westminster .	" Supt. of Works.
J. H. Shirley ... 17	N. Westminster .	" Dir. of Ceremonies
A. W. Black ... 12	Vancouver ...	" Marshall.
J. C. Pitts ... 11	Donald ...	" Sword bearer.
T. L. Downes ... 16	Mission ...	" Standard Bearer.
D. Wilson ... 2	Victoria ...	" Organist.
W. H. S. Perkins ... 18	Nanaimo ...	" Pursuivant.
David Stephenson ... 21	Wellington ...	} Grand Stewards.
John Gavin ... 22	Mt. Pleasant ...	
Robt. Grant ... 14	Comox ...	
F. C. Costerton ... 13	Armstrong ...	
E. Hosker ... 12	Vancouver ...	W. Grand Tyler.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

Geo. Hickey ... 24	Esquimalt ...	R.W.D.D.G.M., No. 1 District
Peter McNamigon ... 7	Vancouver ...	" " " " 2 "
John Bannerman ... 10	Kamloops ...	" " " " 3 "
Henry McDermott ... 4	Barkerville ...	" " " " 4 "
John W. Coburn ... 3	Nanaimo ...	" " " " 5 "

And the following

STANDING COMMITTEES.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Bro. Marcus Wolfe	Ashlar,	No. 3
" A. R. Milne	Vancouver-Quadra	" 2
" W. A. DeWolf Smith	Union,	" 9

CONSTITUTION.

Bro. Peter Grant	Union,	No. 9
" W. O. Miller	Cascade,	" 12
" A. L. Belyea	Victoria-Columbia,	" 1

FINANCE.

Bro. B. Williams.....	Victoria-Columbia,	No. 1
" A. B. Erskine.....	Vancouver-Quadra,	" 2
" A. W. Black.....	Cascade,	" 12

JURISPRUDENCE.

Bro. John S. Clute.....	Union,	No. 9
" Wm. Downie.....	Cascade,	" 12
" Sibree Clarke, M. D.....	Kamloops,	" 10

PETITIONS AND GRIEVANCES.

Bro. Wm. Stewart.....	St. Johns,	No. 21
" Wm. K. Leighton.....	Ashlar,	" 3
" Mark Bate.....	Ashlar,	" 3

PRINTING AND CHARTERED LODGES.

Bro. W. W. Northcott.....	Victoria-Columbia,	No. 1
" H. Waller.....	Vancouver-Quadra,	" 2
" Geo. S. Russell.....	Victoria-Columbia,	" 1

CHARITY.

Bro. R. B. Kelly.....	Union,	No. 9
" Henry Hoy.....	"	"
" John Buie.....	"	"

NEW BUSINESS.

Is read a petition from Kaslo Lodge, U. D., praying for a warrant of Constitution, also the report of committee bearing on the question.—Resolved, That, a warrant be issued Kaslo Lodge, as No. 25, on this register. Carried.

Is read list of proposed alterations to constitutions presented by W. Bro. De Wolf Smith. Referred to committee on constitution to report.

Moved by R. W. Wm. Stewart, seconded by W. John Buie, that when the constitution be again printed, a form of Installation of Lodge Officers under the "Scotch" form of ritual be inserted. Carried.

Moved by W. De Wolf Smith, seconded by W. John McAllister, that copies of paper bound constitutions be supplied free to Masons of this Jurisdiction. The cloth bound copies to be sold at 50 cents each. Carried

The Finance Committee present a report on question of loan to Pacific Lodge, No. 16, and of the purchase of stock in the Westminster Temple Association, Ltd.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 22nd, 1895.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge:

Your committee on Finance beg to report upon the application of Pacific Lodge, No. 16, Mission City, for an additional loan of \$500.00, as follows:—

We cannot recommend the M. W. Grand Lodge to grant this request for the following reasons, viz:—

1. At the present moment there are only about \$200.00 available from the Charity fund for loaning.

2. We are of opinion that the security offered is inadequate.

Your Committee in addition beg to report upon the application of the Westminster Masonic Temple Co., Ltd., that this M. W. Grand Lodge purchase stock in that Company as follows:—

We are unable to recommend that this stock be purchased as there are no available funds.

A. B. ERSKINE. } Committee.
A. W. BLACK. }

Moved by Bro. H. N. Rich, seconded by W. Bro. Downes,—That the report be tabled to permit discussion. That when the Grand Lodge has funds for investment, they purchase twenty shares in the Westminster Temple Association, if the Grand Master and Finance Committee at that time deem the security sufficient. Carried.

Moved by W. Bro. Waller, seconded by W. Bro. Perkins,—That the mortgage for \$500 00 on Pacific Lodge, No.

16, be renewed for three years at same rate of interest, if required. Carried.

Moved by W. Bro. Cartmel, seconded by W. Bro. Buie, That the report of the Finance Committee be adopted. Carried.

Resolved,—That the Twenty-Fifth Annual Communication be held at Nanaimo.

Resolved,—That the thanks of Grand Lodge be tendered the Transportation Companies for favors shown.

Resolved,—That the thanks of Grand Lodge are tendered to the V. W. Grand Chaplain for his eloquent and instructive sermon, and that the manuscript be requested for printing with the Proceedings, also to the officials of St. Andrew's Church for courtesies extended.

Resolved,—That the thanks of Grand Lodge are due, and hereby tendered to the members of Lodges Nos. 7, 12, and 22 for kindness shown to visiting delegates.

MONEY GRANTS.

The following appropriations are authorized.

1. Funds sufficient to print the Proceedings.
2. One hundred and fifty dollars to Refreshment Committee, Vancouver.
3. Fifty dollars to the Grand Treasurer.
4. Five hundred dollars, as salary for current year, to Grand Secretary.
5. Usual grant to Grand Tyler.
6. Usual grant for expense account.

SPECIAL GRANTS.

From Charity Fund:

1. Fifty dollars to Miriam Lodge, No. 20, re funeral Bro. McDougall.
2. Thirty-five dollars to Acacia Lodge, No. 22.

No further business appearing, the Grand Master called upon R. W. Rev. E. D. McLaren in the absence of the Grand Chaplain, to pronounce benediction. The Grand Lodge was then closed in AMPLE FORM, and so proclaimed in due and ancient form.

W. J. Quinn
Grand Secretary

A SERMON

Delivered before the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., British
Columbia, at the 24th Annual Session,
Vancouver, by

V. : W. : J. A. LOGAN, Grand Chaplain.

———:O:———

"Show thyself a man."—1 Kings, ii., 2.

Dear brethren :—Among the practices and privileges of Masonry is numbered the one which calls us together to engage in the public worship of Almighty God, and the first note of our devotion finds suitable expression in the words,

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow "

"Bless the Lord. O, my soul, and forget not all His benefits."

It is meet that this Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, in its annual convocation, should assemble in the sanctuary to praise our God for the past, and to seek strength and divine wisdom for the future. This practice is not only along the line of ancient use and wont, but it is an exemplification of the principles and truths most surely believed among us ; for in our gatherings, no duties are more frequently or more earnestly enjoined than those we owe to our Heavenly Father ; and, subordinate to this divine surrender of self, those which we owe to our country, our neighbor, ourselves.

The words of our text is a part—may we say the main part—of the farewell address of King David to his son Solomon. This brief and pithy direction may seem a very common-place utterance—it is certainly devoid of royal verbiage, and ordinary sentiment, and yet, I have no doubt the dying monarch gave this advice to his son, in the full knowledge of the importance, the perils and hard duties of the position he was so soon to occupy. He delivered to him his final charge, arising no doubt from a long and varied experience, indicating that the best qualifications for rightly wearing a crown, are to be found in cultivating the virtues of true manhood, and thus placing the standard of our common heritage so high that, to be a king, he must show himself a man. The father was, himself

a poet, whose writings will outlive many a classic; a musician, who could handle his harp with consummate skill; a statesman, well versed in the intricate arts of diplomacy and wise policy; a warrior, who had tasted the sweets of victory in single conflict and on the battle field. Head of church and state, he had, by simple devotion to duty, won the loyal confidence of Israel; and yet, his only counsel to his son is, show thyself a man.

As a fraternity, we may be kindly disposed towards the advice given to one so eminent and so familiar to the craft. We may possibly find in it some inspiration that may be helpful in rightly filling the posts which an overruling Providence has assigned us. More particularly, in no way can we be better fitted for advancing and exhibiting the lofty tenets of speculative masonry, than in the cultivation of an exalted manhood. True, it may appear that no great effort is demanded to be a man. Are there not many whom we can point out as examples? Are there not men all about us, and do we not meet them every day and in every walk of life? Yes, of a kind, it may be said; but the ideal, the man of the text, is far above the crooked, distorted, perverted creature that has been changed and scarred by sin—more like to Him who was made in the image of God—and our elder brother, who was the brightness of the Father's glory. We may be allowed to refer to some of those qualities which should enter into the warp and woof of a better manhood, and designed to fit men for adorning every situation in life, and fulfilling the end of our existence.

I.—Show thyself a man—in having exalted aims and purposes in life. Much of the possibility of life is lost by following unworthy models, and being satisfied with commonplace ideals. Worthy ambition may or may not run along the line of accumulating wealth. It may not soar to a chair of state or to a niche in the temple of fame. These are but adjuncts and have been reached by many who brought discredit to our race. The true principles of character are to be found apart from the co-incidents, accidents and adjuncts of our environment. Life is more than having a bank account. It is more than being able to read and write books. It is more than the ordinary commercial transactions, of which it forms so great a part. It lies in the possession and exercise of true principles, of true feelings, and in the cultivation of eminent graces. In that wonderfully complex and complicated building of mind and body in which the soul is caged, ere powers and passions seeking forcibly to assert their rights and striving for masteries. In the right function of every part is to be found the secret of perfected manhood. In the full play of every part, subordinating the lower to the higher—infusing all with the Christian spirit, is a worthy attainment. The overflow of one power or passion unbalances, unhinges all. The yielding to, and becoming slaves of, the grosser powers, weakens and destroys the habitation of the spirit and unfits us for noble attainment. Too often do men pander to the lower instincts, and are thus given over to vanity

and vexation of spirit. Hence we see the sad and sorrowful results in the long roll of dishonesty, debauchery, uncharitableness, worldly-mindedness, selfishness, greed, lust, and the unhallowed fruits of the flesh, the prostitution of God-given faculties in working out, as Paul says, all uncleanness with greediness. The pure in heart and life shall see God, and it is only by addressing ourselves vigorously to the careful working out of the problem of human life, that we shall attain to the stature of the fullness of Christ.

Blighted and blasted human nature presents a picture most unlovely. The storm that sweeps over the forest, leaves its mark of desolation. Many a giant tree is leveled to the earth—saplings and smaller trees are twisted, bent or broken, and never regain their beauty or thriftiness. So with those whose souls are tempest-tossed by a variety of temptations. Yielding to these, their lives become blighted, and they are unfitted for the higher purposes of life. Becoming the slaves of passion, they lose their beauty, and, in a large measure, the power of higher attainment. The bended tree never regains its erect form. The weakening habit leaves its mark in the desire as well as in the ability to rise to higher things, expressed by the poet when he says—

" I walked through the woodland meadows,
Where sweet the thrushes sing ;
And found, on a bed of mosses,
A bird with a broken wing.
I healed its wound, and each morning
It sang its old, sweet strain ;
But the bird with the broken pinion,
Never soared as high again.

" I found a young life broken
By sin's seductive art;
And, touched with a Christlike pity,
I took him to my heart.
He lived with a noble purpose,
And struggled not in vain ;
But the life that sin had stricken,
Never soared as high again.

There are compensations even in calamities, but these compensations can never atone for or completely undo the misfortunes of evil habits.

" But the bird with a broken pinion
Kept another from the snare ;
And the life that sin had stricken
Raised another from despair
Each loss has its compensation,
There is healing for every pain ;
But the bird with a broken pinion
Never soars as high again."

II. —Strength is a characteristic of manhood; hence the apostle says: "I write unto you, young men, for ye are strong." Again: "Quit you

like men. Be strong." The Romans derived their word for man (*vir*) from a word meaning strength (*vires*). With them, manhood was the symbol of strength—not particularly the strength that will enable us to lift huge masses of rock, although strength of body is desirable—but strength of character. That strength of purpose that will carry plans on to completion, although there may be difficulties in the way. Power of self-control that will help us successfully to govern unruly desires and keep them in due bounds with all mankind. Strength of will—power that can say *no*, and stick to it; that can say *yes*, and mean it. Strength of will that can withstand the influence of the popular and the fascinating when they are wrong and misleading; a courage of one's convictions, that no matter what the circumstances in which we may be placed, we will feel that it is never manly to do wrong. There is no more direct road to happiness, no more worthy ambition, no better policy than that which teaches us the law of right action—of doing to others as we would they should do to us—and may the Master give us strength "ever to walk and act as such."

III.—Then there should be the cultivation of grace and beauty. The rough ashlar is not the mason's ideal; but the perfect ashlar—smooth, even, polished, beautiful. The whole masonic art is a continual instructor in the benefits of beauty in character, so plainly delineated that he who runs may read. In the endeavor to put this into practice we will be careful not to give offence, and be just as careful not to take offence. In all our doings we will have a due consideration for the rights and feelings of others. Friendship and brotherly love will not be mere expressions, but practical forces, exhibiting themselves in acts of kindness, in mutual forbearance, in genial intercourse, and, when needed, in lending a helping hand.

How much brighter and happier might life be if all the daggers and darts, and unkind things were out of it, and every one scattered seeds of kindness—lifted up the bright light of charity and showed the beauty of holiness. "Let the beauty of the Lord, our God, be upon us."

IV.—In building our character of manhood, speculative masonry comes to our assistance. It points out the advantages of wisdom, strength and beauty in character. It emphasizes the graces of prudence, fortitude, temperance and justice. It exalts faith, hope and charity, and then helps to the attainment of these graces. It is for this that Masonic light shines—for this it teaches by signs and symbols, by allegory and art, the impressive lessons which are constantly being taught. To guide us into the right path, there shine upon us the great lights of Masonry, chief among which is the Holy Bible. It is our rule and guide to faith and conduct. From the time the candidate enters the order until he reaches his last station, he is instructed in the teachings of that book—taught to "remember his Creator in the days of his youth;" taught the blessedness that comes from the brotherly acts of honesty, charity, and

chastity; taught to avoid the slippery paths of sin, and, being taught how, rightly, to live, is thus being prepared to die and fitted for a life beyond. This book, which is the inestimable gift of God to man, is the very bed rock of our superstructure. He who does not receive its messages, who will not take this book for his guide, who denies its divine origin, cannot fraternize with us on the floor of a lodge room. Its simple truths and sacred mysteries we accept, and endeavor to take them as a light to guide our steps and a lamp to illumine the pathway of our lives.

We subscribe to the words of a brother, which were found on the fly-leaf of his Bible, under his pillow, after being called home, thus—

"Within this awful volume lies
The mystery of mysteries.
Oh happiest they of human race
To whom our God has given grace
To read, to hear, to watch and pray;
To lift the latch and force the way;
But better had they ne'er been born,
Who read to doubt or read to scorn."

As members of an ancient and honorable fraternity, whose foundations are laid on the firm resting place of truth, let us always find in this Book the guiding principles of our lives. Amidst the darkness and doubt and sin which may be about us, it will ever point us to that of Light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world.

V.—There are other lights in Masonry, greater and lesser, all of which are helpful in inculcating holy principles. To these I need not particularly refer. They are ever before us in our places of communication, and ever remind us of important duties. But, I may be allowed to refer, here, to our perfect Example—one whom we all should seek to follow—the man Christ Jesus—the One who sticketh closer than a brother, and who loveth at all times. David and Solomon may have been good and wise, but behold a greater than Solomon is here. No other life so perfect and pure has ever been lived. It now stands before us. It is full of love, of kindness, of self-forgetfulness, of self-sacrifice. It is pure, it is holy, it is clear as sunlight. Gather up all the excellencies of character and you will find them in his tender, faithful life. Brethren, he is our great example, and there is no higher type of manhood than that of him who is governed by the principles and motives that governed the Christ, and we should seek to have in us the mind that was in Him, and to walk even as he walked.

Such teachings as Masonry affords should thus assist in the construction of elevated character. Our ancient brethren applied themselves carefully to the principles of their craft. They carried out with precision the designs on the trestle board. They used the implements of

their art with wisdom and skill, and were thus able to erect buildings so grand, so magnificent and stable that they have been the admiration of centuries. So may we be faithful as speculative Masons in following the designs upon our trestle board that we may build up characters which will stand the test of time and eternity, divesting ourselves of the vices and superfluities of life, thereby fitting our bodies as living stones for that spiritual building, that house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.



First Six Officers of Grand Lodge from Date of Organization.

Year.	Grand Master.	Dep. Grand Master.	Senior Warden.	Junior Warden.	Treasurer.	Secretary.
1871	I. W. Powell.....	J. F. McCreight ..	S. Duck.....	Henry Nathan.....	M. W. Waitt.....	* H. F. Heisterman.
1872	I. W. Powell.....	J. A. Grahame.....	S. Duck.....	W. R. Clarke.....	M. W. Waitt.....	* H. F. Heisterman.
1873	I. W. Powell.....	J. F. McCreight ..	W. Dalby.....	E. Harrison, sr.....	M. W. Waitt.....	* H. F. Heisterman.
1874 }						
1875 }						
1876	S. Duck.....	F. Williams.....	E. Harrison, sr.....	H. Brown.....	M. W. Waitt.....	* C. M. Chambers.*
1877	F. Williams.....	E. Harrison, sr.....	C. Thorne.....	* J. G. Vinter.....	M. W. Waitt.....	* C. M. Chambers.*
1878	F. Williams.....	E. Harrison, sr.....	J. G. Vinter.....	* C. M. Chambers.....	M. W. Waitt.....	* E. Harrison, jr.
1879	E. Harrison, sr.....	C. M. Chambers.*	* C. M. Chambers.....	* H. Brown.....	M. W. Waitt.....	* E. C. Baker.
1880	E. Harrison, sr.....	C. M. Chambers.*	H. Brown.....	* E. Harrison, jr.....	M. W. Waitt.....	* E. C. Baker.
1881	C. M. Chambers.*	H. Brown.....	W. T. Livock.....	E. Harrison, jr.....	M. W. Waitt.....	* E. C. Baker.
1882	H. Brown.....	M. Bate.....	T. Trounce.....	R. B. Kelly.....	M. W. Waitt.....	* E. C. Baker.
1883	E. C. Baker.....	T. Trounce.....	R. B. Kelly.....	R. Beaven.....	M. W. Waitt.....	* A. R. Milne.
1884	E. C. Baker.....	T. Trounce.....	R. Beaven.....	A. R. Milne.....	W. Dalby.....	* E. C. Neufelder.
1885	T. Trounce.....	W. Dalby.....	A. R. Milne.....	J. C. Hughes.....	H. F. Heisterman	E. C. Neufelder.
1886	W. Dalby.....	A. R. Milne.....	J. C. Hughes.....	* W. Stewart.....	H. F. Heisterman	E. C. Neufelder.
1887	A. R. Milne.....	J. S. Clute.....	D. H. Ross.....	H. Hoy.....	H. F. Heisterman	Henry Brown.*
1888	A. R. Milne.....	J. S. Clute.....	H. Hoy.....	A. McKeown.....	H. F. Heisterman	Henry Brown.*
1889	J. S. Clute.....	A. McKeown.....	Marcus Wolfe.....	W. Downie.....	H. F. Heisterman	Henry Brown.*
1890	A. McKeown.....	Marcus Wolfe.....	Wm. Downie.....	S. Clarke.....	H. F. Heisterman	Henry Brown.*
1891	Marcus Wolfe.....	Wm. Downie.....	Sibree Clark.....	Peter Grant.....	H. F. Heisterman	W. J. Quinlan.
1892	Wm. Downie.....	Sibree Clark.....	Peter Grant.....	R. B. McMicking.....	H. F. Heisterman	W. J. Quinlan.
1893	Sibree Clark.....	R. B. McMicking.....	Lacey R. Johnson.....	Alex. Charleson.....	H. F. Heisterman	W. J. Quinlan.
1894	R. B. McMicking.....	Lacey R. Johnson.....	Alex. Charleson.....	E. D. McLaren.....	H. F. Heisterman	W. J. Quinlan.
1895	Lacey R. Johnson.....	Alex. Charleson.....	E. D. McLaren.....	A. E. Lees.....	H. F. Heisterman	W. J. Quinlan.

*Deceased.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES.

Grand Lodges.	Name.	Residence.
Alabama	R. W. Stephen H. Beasley	Montgomery.
Arizona	R. W. Merrill P. Pingree	Freeman.
Arkansas	W. J. B. Bond	Little Rock.
Beyreuth	R. W. Karl Benker	Beyreuth.
Canada	R. W. John Cressor	Owen Sound.
California	W. Aaron Chalfant	Punta Arenas.
Carolina, North	W. Rev. Daniel B. Wilson	Baltimore.
Carolina, South	W. A. W. Taft	Charleston.
Columbia, Dist. of	W. John Lockie	Washington.
Colorado	W. Frank C. Young	Denver.
Connecticut	W. Nelson G. Hinckley	Hartford.
Cuba, Isle of	W. Candido Sanchez	Havana.
Dakota, North	W. V. S. Stickney	Dickenson.
Dakota, South	W. J. H. Brown	Sioux Falls.
Delaware	R. W. Chas. C. Heisler	Newark.
England	W. J. Braddock Moncton	London.
Florida	W. Livingston W. Bethel	Key West.
Georgia	W. John S. Davidson	Atlanta.
Hungary	V. W. St. Titl.	Buda Pesth.
Idaho	W. T. Dickson	Boise City.
Illinois	R. W. Loyal L. Munn	Freeport.
Indiana	W. Wm. F. Tulley	Indianapolis.
Indian Territory	W. M. H. Pace	Kully Chaha.
Ireland	R. W. F. C. Crossel	Newry.
Italy	R. W. Adriano Lemme	Rome.
Kansas	W. A. H. Connett	Great Bend.
Louisiana	W. Amos Kent	Kentwood.
Maine	W. T. R. Simonton	Camden.
Manitoba	V. W. Jas. A. Carley	Winnipeg.
Maryland	W. Chas. W. Hatter	Baltimore.
Michigan	M. W. R. C. Hathaway	Grand Rapids.
Minnesota	W. Chas. D. Boyce	Minneapolis.
Mississippi	W. M. C. Shell	Houston.
Missouri	W. Theo. Brace	Jefferson City.
Montana	M. W. John Stedman	Helena.
New Brunswick	W. John S. Benson	Chatham.
New Hampshire	W. Arthur M. Dodge	Hampton Falls.
New Jersey	W. Henry S. Haines	Burlington.
New Mexico		
New South Wales	W. J. F. Burns, L.S.A.	Sydney.
New York	W. Thos. Bell	Bensonhurst.
New Zealand	V. W. Harry Caplen	Auckland.
Nebraska	W. Wm. Adair	Dakota City.
Nova Scotia	R. W. Thos. R. Harris	Aylesford.
Nevada	W. Geo. Gillson	Carson City.
Ohio	W. W. A. Ward	Conneaut.
Oregon	W. B. G. Whitehouse	Portland.
Peru	W. E. V. Chavez	Lima.
Prince Edward Is'd	W. Daniel Ross	Stanley Bridge.
Quebec	W. Dickson Anderson	Montreal.
Rhode Island	W. George E. Webster	Newport.
South Australia	W. Fred'k A. Benchmore	Adelaide.
Scotland	R. W. Edward Savage	Aberdeen.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES.—Continued.

Grand Lodges.	Name.	Residence.
Tasmania	R. W. W. A. Macdougall	Hobart.
Texas	W. T. H. Haynie	Lampasas.
Utah	M. W. W. Grant Van Horn	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	R. W. Henry W. Hutchings	Bellows Falls.
Victoria, Australia	R. W. F. G. Manchester	Melbourne.
Virginia	W. S. McLaughlin	Hallins.
Virginia, West..	R. W. Roger B. Rees	Clifton.
Washington.....	W. Jas. E. Hayden	Olympia.
Wisconsin	W. H. S. Goss	Portage.



GRAND REPRESENTATIVES NEAR THIS GRAND LODGE.

Grand Lodges.	Name.	Residence.
Alabama.....	R. W. A. Haslam	Nanaimo.
Arizona.....	R. W. I. Oppenheimer	Vancouver.
Arkansas.....	M. W. E. C. Baker	Victoria.
Beyreuth.....	V. W. H. F. Heisterman	"
Canada.....	M. W. Wm. Dalby	"
California.....	R. W. Mark Bate	Nanaimo.
Carolina, North ..	W. James Stone	Barkerville.
Carolina, South ..	M. W. Marcus Wolfe	Nanaimo.
Columbia, Dist. of	M. W. Eli Harrison, sen.	Victoria.
Colorado.....	R. W. Wm. Stewart	Nanaimo.
Connecticut.....	W. Benj. Springer	Moodyville.
Cuba, Isle of.....	W. John Teague	Victoria.
Dakota, North.....	W. Jas. Abrams	Nanaimo.
Dakota, South.....	W. Thos. B. Pearson	Victoria.
Delaware.....	R. W. R. B. Kelly	N. Westminster.
England.....	R. W. Eli Harrison, jun.	Departure Bay.
Florida.....	R. W. Geo. S. Russell	Victoria.
Georgia.....	M. W. E. C. Baker	"
Hungary.....	W. E. J. Salmon	"
Idaho.....	W. Wm. Howay	N. Westminster
Illinois.....	W. W. W. Northcott	Victoria.
Indiana.....		
Indian Territory..	V. W. Thos. Shotbolt	Victoria.
Ireland.....	V. W. W. J. Quinlan	"
Italy.....		
Kansas.....	R. W. E. Stuart Wood	Kamloops.
Louisiana.....	M. W. Fred'k Williams	Victoria.
Maine.....	M. W. Marcus Wolfe	Nanaimo.
Manitoba.....	R. W. Eli Harrison, jun.	Departure Bay.
Maryland.....	W. J. W. Hamilton	Nelson.
Michigan.....	M. W. Alex. R. Milne	Victoria.
Minnesota.....		
Mississippi.....	W. Alex. M. Fraser	N. Westminster.
Missouri.....	M. W. R. B. McMicking	Victoria.
Montana.....	W. John Piercy	"
New Brunswick ..	M. W. W. Downie	Vancouver.
New Hampshire ..	R. W. Eli Harrison, jun.	Departure Bay.
New Jersey.....	R. W. Eli Harrison, sen.	Victoria.
New Mexico.....	R. W. E. J. Peck	Vancouver.
New South Wales..	M. W. E. C. Baker	Victoria.
New York.....	W. W. A. De Wolf Smith	N. Westminster.
New Zealand.....	W. Gabriel Thomas	Vancouver.
Nebraska.....	W. R. P. Rithet	Victoria.
Nova Scotia.....	R. W. Peter Grant	N. Westminster.
Nevada.....	W. Jas. Brown	Nanaimo.
Ohio.....	R. W. H. Hoy	N. Westminster.
Oregon.....	V. W. H. F. Heisterman	Victoria.
Prince Edward Is'd	R. W. A. H. B. Macgowan	Vancouver.
Peru.....	W. C. Nevello Westwood	Nanaimo.
Quebec.....	W. Jas. Reid	Quesnelle.
Rhode Island.....	W. John Teague	Victoria.
Scotland.....	M. W. A. R. Milne	Victoria.
Tasmania.....	R. W. Lacey R. Johnson	Vancouver.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES NEAR THIS GRAND LODGE--Continued.

Grand Lodges.	Name.	Residence.
Texas	R. W. Munroe Miller	Victoria.
Utah	V. W. H. F. Heisterman	"
Vermont	M. W. Sibree Clarke	Kamloops.
Victoria, Australia	M. W. W. Dalby	Victoria.
Virginia	W. John McAllister	Vancouver.
Virginia, West.....	M. W. Eli Harrison, sen	Victoria.
Washington	R. W. Thomas Downie	Donald.
Wisconsin	M. W. J. S. Clute	N. Westminster.
South Australia ..	W. Ben. Williams	Victoria.



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Colorado.....	Edward Carroll Parmelee.....	Denver
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Dakota, South.....	F. J. Thompson.....	Fargo
Delaware.....	Benj. F. Bartram.....	Wilmington
Dist. of Columbia.....	Wm. R. Singleton.....	Washington, D. C.
Florida.....	Albert J. Russell.....	Jacksonville
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Idaho.....	Jonas W. Brown.....	Boise City
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Massachusetts.....	Sereno D. Nickerson.....	Boston
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Minnesota.....	Thos. Montgomery.....	St. Paul
Mississippi.....	J. L. Power.....	Jackson
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Montana.....	Cornelius Hedges.....	Helena
Nebraska.....	Wm. H. Bowen.....	Omaha
Nevada.....	C. N. Noteware.....	Carson City
New Brunswick.....	F. W. Wisdom.....	St. John
New Hampshire.....	George P. Cleaves.....	Concord
New Jersey.....	Thos. H. R. Redway.....	Trenton
New Mexico.....	Alphens A. Keen.....	Albuquerque
New York.....	Edward M. L. Ehlers.....	New York
North Carolina.....	John C. Drewry.....	Raleigh
Nova Scotia.....	Hon. W. Ross.....	Halifax
Ohio.....	J. H. Bromwell.....	Cincinnati
Oregon.....	James F. Robinson.....	Eugene
Oklahoma.....	J. S. Hunt.....	Stillwater, O. T.
Pennsylvania.....	Michael Nesbitt.....	Philadelphia
Prince Edward Is'd.....	B. Wilson Higgs.....	Charlottetown
Quebec.....	John A. Issacson.....	Montreal
Rhode Island.....	Edwin Baker.....	Providence
South Carolina.....	Charles Inglesby.....	Charleston
Texas.....	John B. Garrett.....	Houston
Tennessee.....	John Watson.....	Nashville
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Vermont.....	W. G. Reynolds.....	Burlington

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Wisconsin.....	John W. Laffin.....	Milwaukee
Wyoming.....	W. L. Knykendell.....	Saratoga

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England.....	Edward Letchworth.....	London
Scotland.....	David Murray Lyon.....	Edinburgh
Ireland.....	Archibald St. George.....	Dublin

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Austro-Hungary..	Joseph Hausdorfer.....	Buda Pesth
Belgium.....	Rian Nedgrot.....	Brussels
Denmark.....	Wm. Schytte.....	Copenhagen
France—Lodge.....	P. D. Hamill.....	Paris
France—Council..	E. Berard.....	Paris
Germany.....	Ernest Kellman.....	Berlin
Three Globes...	C. W. Lynde.....	Berlin
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Royal York.....	Karl Bouche.....	Berlin
Hamburg.....	F. W. Bokelmann.....	Hamburg
Hess Darmstadt.	Dr. Carl Nies.....	Darmstadt
Union Electric.	Karl Paul.....	Frankfort-on-Main
Saxony.....	F. G. Stenbler.....	Dresden
Bavaria.....	G. H. Fischer.....	Beyreuth
Greece.....	S. Stephenson.....	Athens
Holland.....	J. Boudewinze.....	The Hague
Italy.....		Rome
Portugal.....	J. d'A. de Franco-Netto.....	Lisbon
Roumania.....	Dr. N. Theodoreschi.....	Bucharest
Spain—Lodge.....	Don Juan U. Y. Fernandez.....	Madrid
Spain—National..	Julio Fernandez Espina.....	Madrid
Sweden.....	Robert Dickson.....	Stockholm
Switzerland.....	Hermann Krauss.....	Geneva
Hungary.....	Maurice Gelleri.....	Buda Pesth

AUSTRALIA.

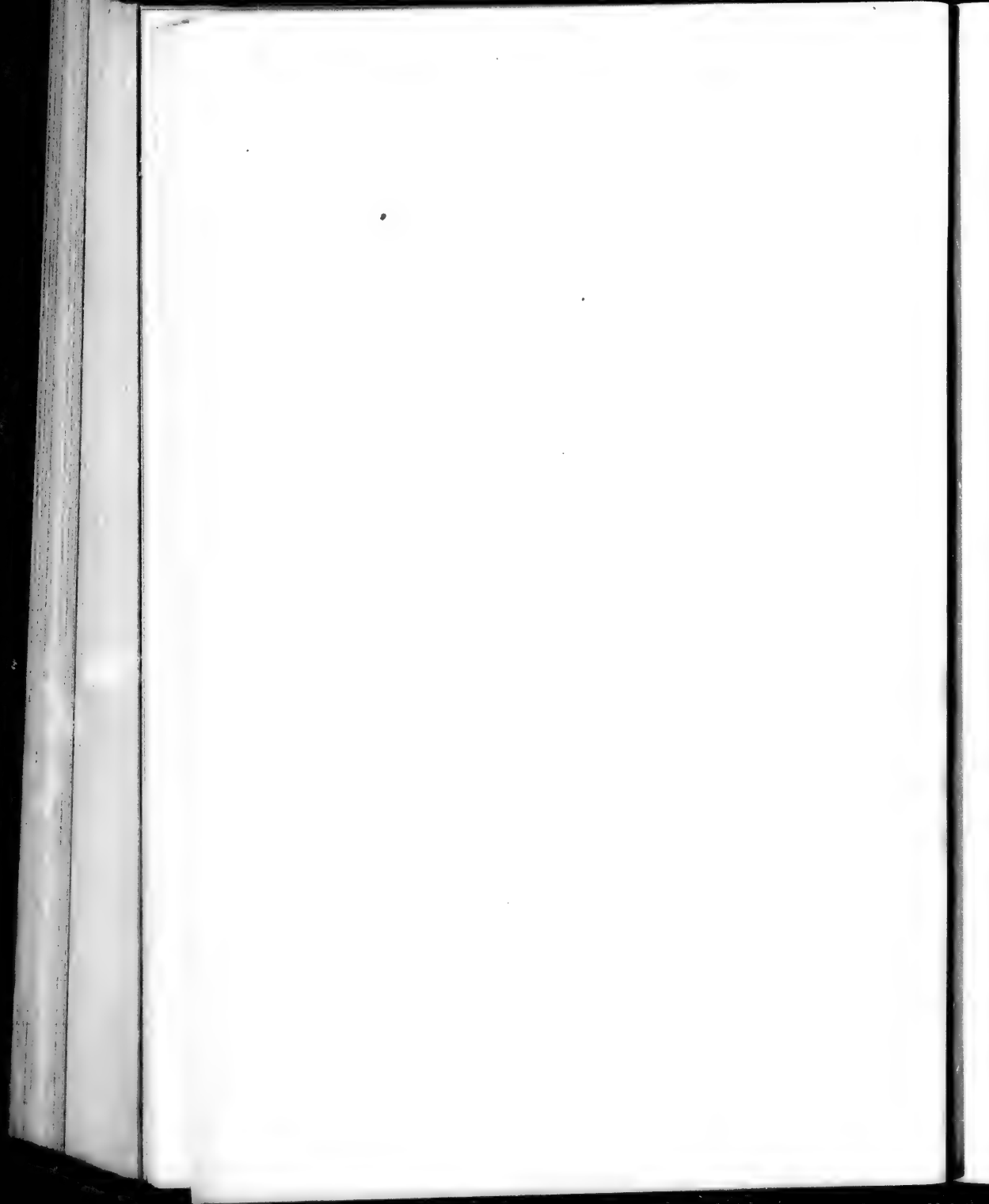
New South Wales.	A. H. Bray.....	Sydney, Australia
Victoria, Australia	T. H. Lempriere.....	Melbourne, Victoria
South Australia..	James H. Cunningham.....	Adelaide
Tasmania.....	J. G. Steele.....	Hobart
New Zealand.....	Rev. Wm. Ronaldson.....	Auckland, N. Z.

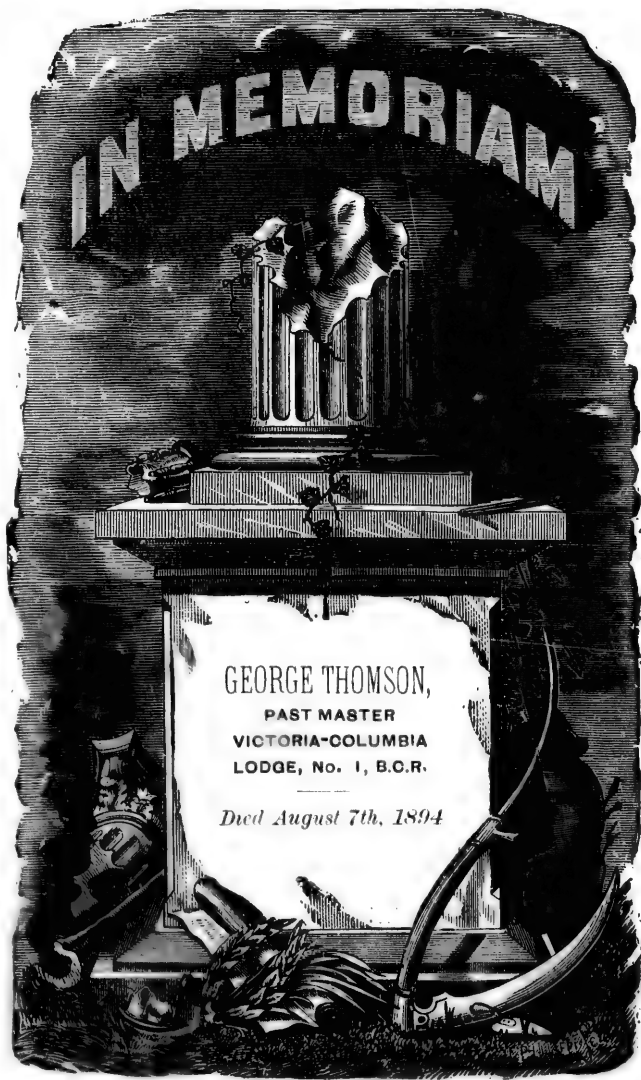


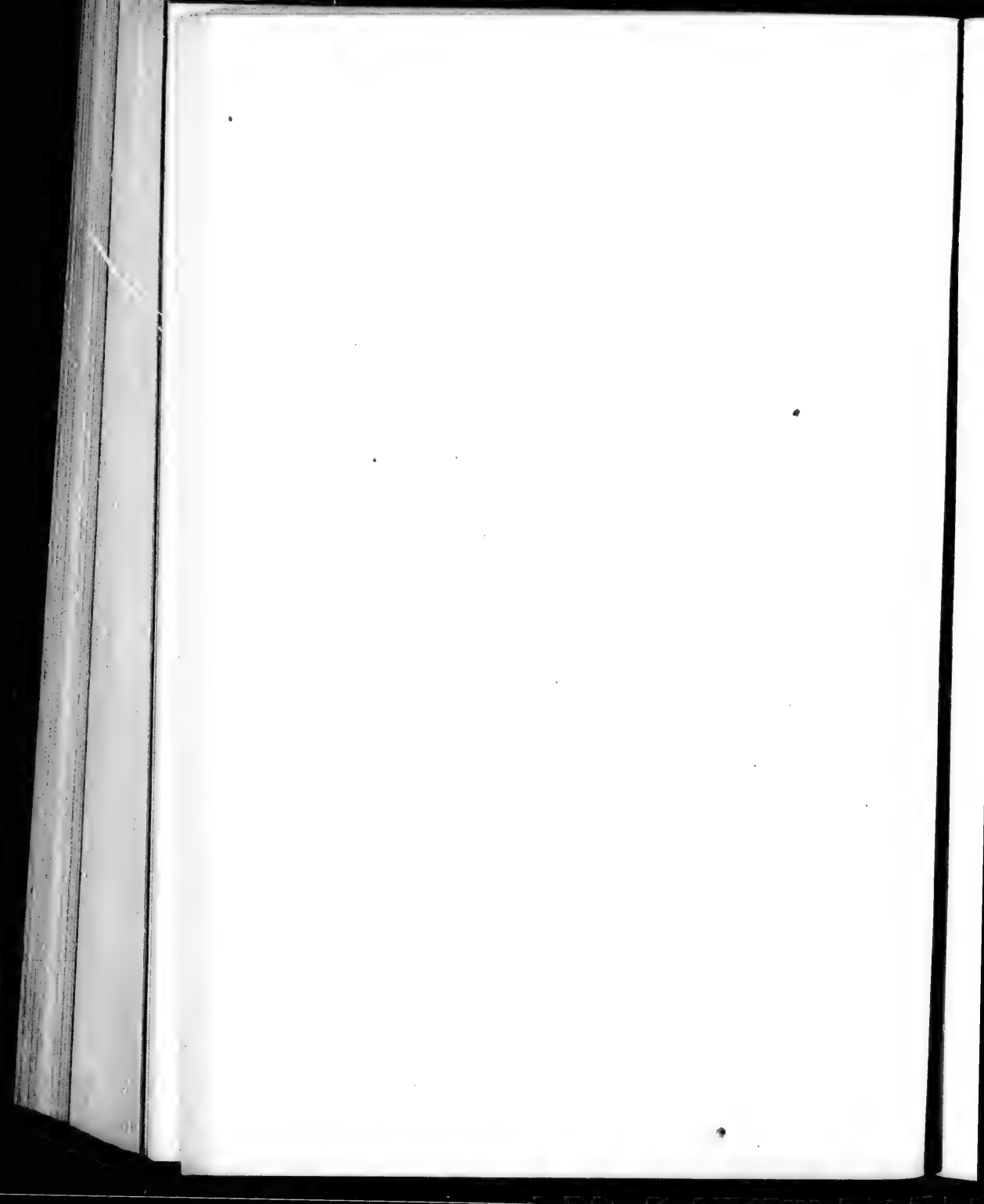
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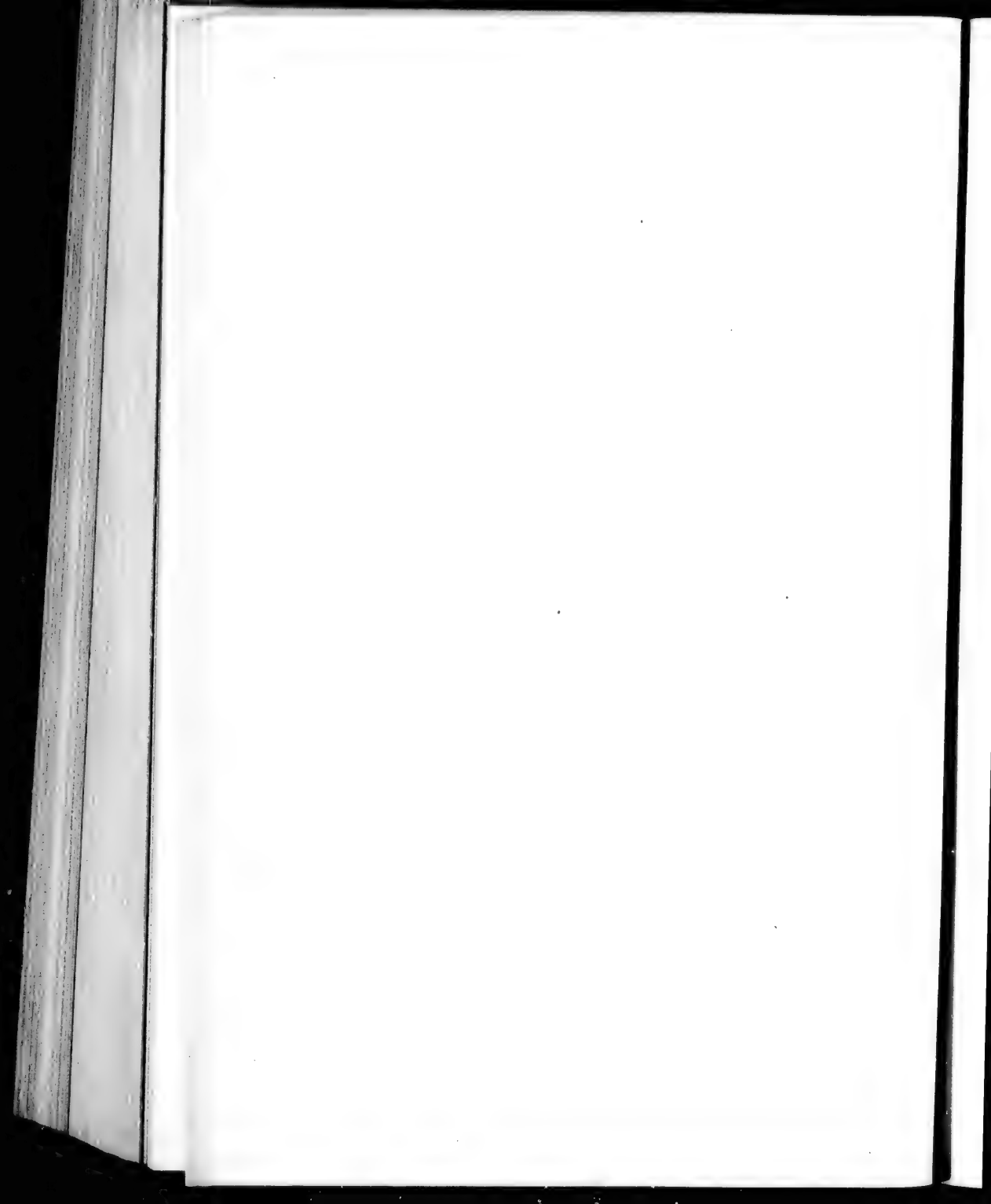
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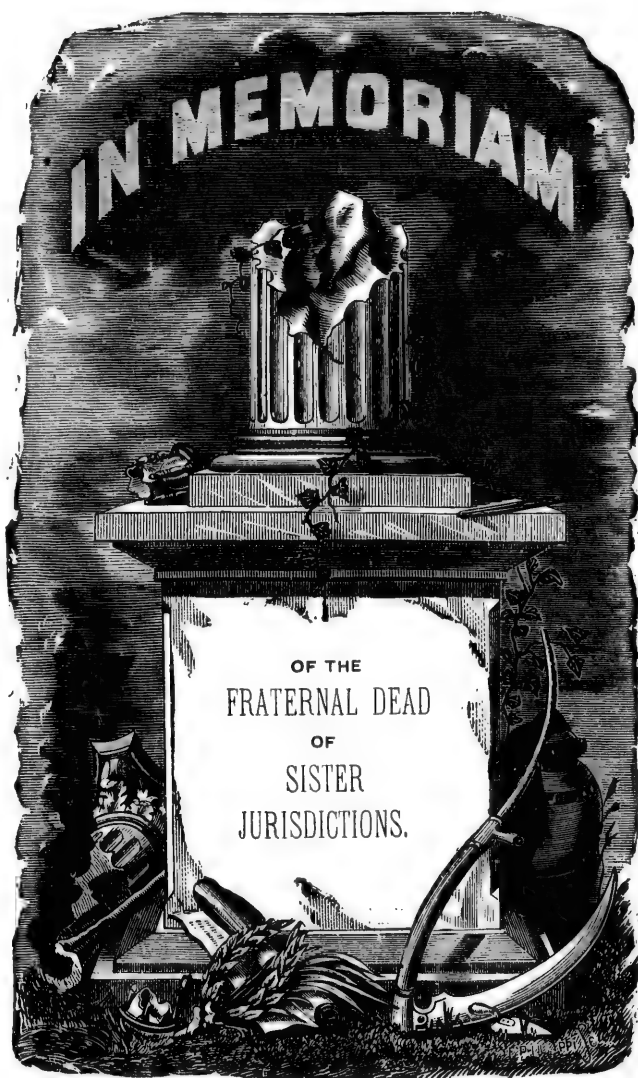












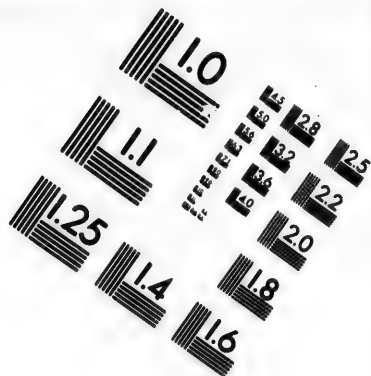
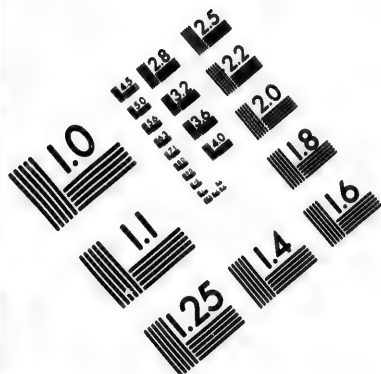
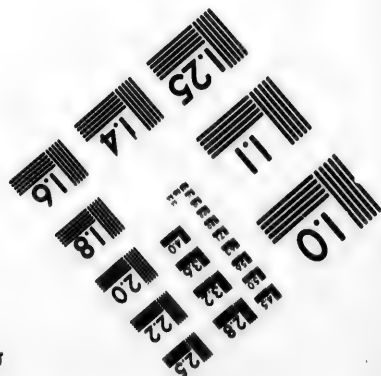
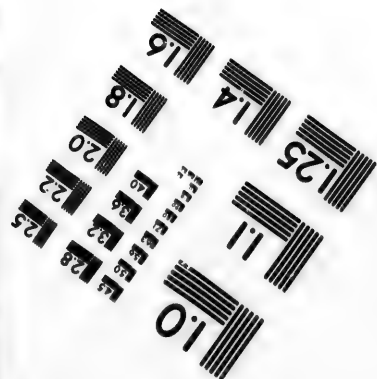
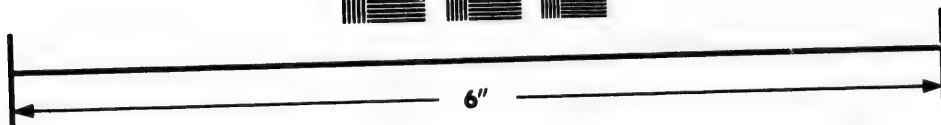
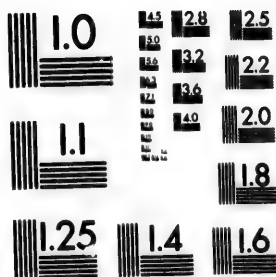


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)

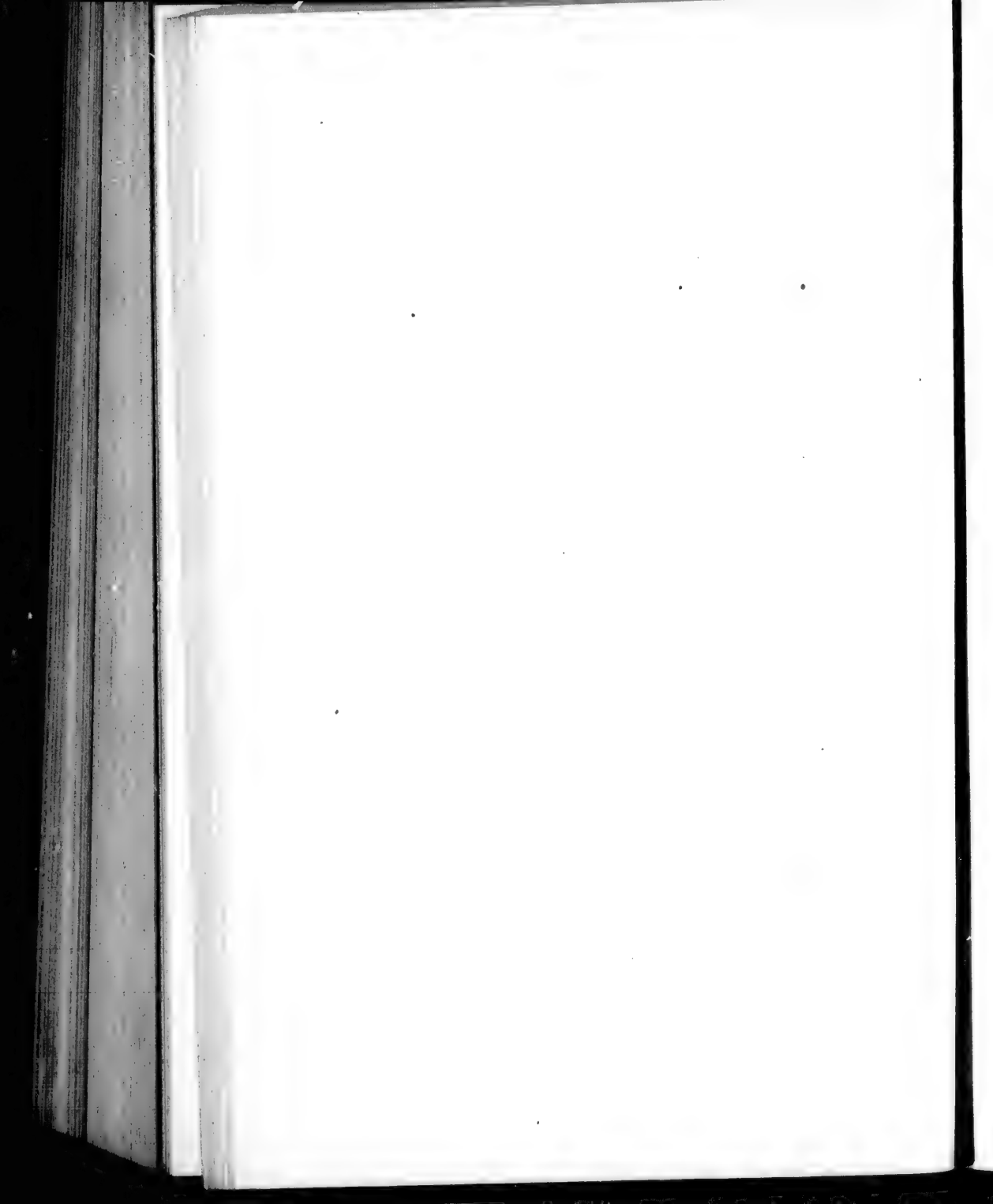


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The
Fraternal Dead

OF THIS JURISDICTION.

Master Masons.

JOHN THOMAS HOWARD.

AUGUSTUS TURNER.

ALEX. MEYER.

HY. A. BERTRAM.

ARTHUR BERTIANO.

COUNSELLOR T. WILLIAMS.

ALFRED ELLIOTT.

DAVID MORTON.

ROBERT SCOTT,

ROBERT McDOUGALL.

LUC GIROUARD.

WILLIAM URQUHART.

G. H. BABPAGE.



APPENDIX NO. I.

RETURNS OF THE SUBORDINATE LODGES

UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE

M.: W.: Grand Lodge of British Columbia,

From March 1st, 1894, to February 28th, 1895.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1.

VICTORIA, B. C.

Regular Meetings are held on the first Monday of each month, at Masonic Temple.

OFFICERS.

Belyea, Arthur Louis. Worshipful Master	Stewart, Alexander. Senior Deacon
Salmon, Henry L. Senior Warden	Brett, Robert Emmet. Junior Deacon
Richardson, William A. Junior Warden	Johnson, E. E. C. Steward
Quinlan, W. J., P. M. Treasurer	Church, Jerome E. Steward
Mason, C. Dubois. Secretary	Williams, William T. Inner Guard
Speed, J. W. Director of Ceremonies	Andrews, James. Organist
Henderson, Thomas (not a member) Tyler	

PAST MASTERS.

Baker, E. Crow.	McFarlane, George.	Simpkins, William.
Cartmel, Daniel.	Northcott, Wm. W.	Tengue, John.
Flint, Arthur St. George.	Oddy, Benjamin S.	Trounce, Thomas.
Futcher, Thos. S.	Piercy, John.	Williams, Frederick.
Mitchell, Thomas R.	Pearson, T. B.	Williams, Benjamin.
Millar, James.	Russell, George S.	Weiler, John.
McKeown, Angus.	Shotbolt, Thomas.	
McGregor, Moses.	Salmon, E. J.	

MASTER MASONS.

Arthur, William.	Chipehase, Robert	Deans, George
Brodrick, R.	Currall, W. D.	Draney, Robert
Blackwood, E. E.	Carthew, John A.	Dean, John
Burns, William Carr	Cameron, Allan	Dunderdale, Ernest N.
Brown, Thos. H.	Coltart, John	Esnouf, R. B.
Bostock, Hewitt	Courtney, George L.	English, Robt.
Croft, Henry	Crocker, John William	Elford, J. P.
Cohen, J. A.	Danby, W. H.	Ellis, W. H.
Campbell, Daniel	Dodds, Thomas	Elliott, John George
Creech, William		

VICTORIA COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1. -Continued.

MASTER MASONS.

Fowler, Jasper	Mallette, Charles E.	Ridgman, A. H.
Flett, Henry T.	Martin, A. C.	Robson Fredrick
Fraser, R. L.	Martin, J. T.	Robinson, Theodore H.
Flumerfelt, Alfred C.	Mickle, Francis J. rd	Reddick, Wm.
Fullarton, J. S.	Milne, George L.	Robertson, James R.
Grove, W. H.	Munn, Henry A.	Richards, Oliver
Guuns, Thos. Salter	Mable, Wm. J.	Riddel, Peter J.
Greenhalgh, Samuel	Murray, Wm.	Sheehan, Daniel
Hollins, J. M.	Mallery, George Thos.	Stockham, Frederick
Holland, Joshua	McNeill, Michael	Shaw, W. H.
Harrison, J. B.	McNiven, Alexander	Saunders, Henry
Hall, John	McCauley, Alex. G.	Smith, J. McK.
Jeffcott, J. C.	MacKenzie, William G.	Smith, Wm. J.
Jones, John	Nicholson, J.	Stanton, Herbert
Jones, Arthur M.	Nicholles, John	Sinclair, Robert
Jones, Charles F.	Northcott, J. A.	Salmund Samuel
Kelly, S. L.	Nickells, W. T. J.	Swinerton, Robert H.
Kettle, W. H.	Noakes, James	Stocks, Joseph H.
Ker, D. R.	Phillips, Alexander	Sheppard, Henry W.
Knight, George	Pennock, W. H.	Sharp, Kendrick
Loewen, Joseph	Preece, Thomas	Toller, Albert
Levy, J. L.	Prossor, Thos. H.	Tulk, Charles J.
Langley, Edward	Prevost, W. L.	Thompson, Martin
Leverton, J. C.	Payne, Gerald F.	Townsend, Neville F.
Munro, George E.	Perdue, George M.	Trickey, William
Mesher, George C.	Perry, Wm. H.	Wenger John
Mesher, George	Robinson, J. J.	Whittaker, William
Mason, Robert	Rusta, Andrew	Wills, Albert
Mason, Albert		

DEMITTED.

Bendrodt, J. P.	Bentley, John J.	Day, John E.
	Mills, Albert E., P. M.	Waterman, C. A.

FELLOW CRAFT MASONS.

Clarke, John Sibree	Williams, W. W.
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ENTERED APPRENTICE MASONS.

Davidson, Augustus Alexander.

MASTER MASONS DECEASED.

Howard, John Thomas	Southgate, J. J., P. M.	Thomson, George, P. M.
	Turner, Augustus F.	

SUSPENDED.

Butters, James.	Garland, F. W.	Hookway, A. F.
McDonald, Alexander	Phillips, W. J.	Penney, J. L.
Reid, A. R.	Roberts, Frederick C.	Stamford, J. L.
	Wright, Henry	

VANCOUVER-QUADRA LODGE, No. 2.

VICTORIA, B. C.

Regular Meetings are held on the Third Wednesday of each month at Masonic Temple.

OFFICERS

Wilson, David.....	Worshipful Master	Muir, A. M.....	Senior Deacon
Glover, George.....	Senior Warden	Shaw, Richard.....	Junior Deacon
Thompson, M. H.....	Junior Warden	Walkley, Arthur.....	Steward
Lovell, J. B.....	Treasurer	Shaw, James.....	Steward
Brown, Loftus.....	Secretary	Robertson, F. V.....	Inner Guard
Campbell, Rev. Dr. John.....	Chaplain	Berry, Francis.....	Organist
McMicking R. B., P.M.....	Dir. of Cerm's	Henderson, T.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

Dalby, W.	Heisterman, H. F.	Moss, Morris.
Dow, George A.	Harrison, Eli, Senr.	Miller, J. M.
Erskine, A. B.	Harrison, Eli, Jr.	Phillips, J. E.
Grahame, J. A.	Milne, A. R.	Ross, D. H.
		Waller, Henry.

MASTER MASONS.

Anderson, D. H.	Gilmore, Alex.	Magnesen, Theo. W.
Anderson, John	Gutman, David	McLennan, John
Bullen, W. F. T.	Gregg, F. T.	McIvor, Rodk.
Brown, Frederick	Haynes, W.	McArthur, James
Bucknam, S. W.	Haynes, Geo. W.	McKenzie, A. W.
Bishop, George	Heron, Robt.	McKeil, Robt. E.
Brown, Geo. H.	Hunter, Jos.	Newman, Adolph
Brugg, W. Thos.	Harris, D. R.	Ormiston, George
Bryce, Jas.	Harrison, S. G.	Purver, R. L.
Brugg, Ed.	Harris, C. J.	Patterson, John
Calbreath, J. C.	Hayward, Charles	Pearson, E.
Cunningham, Robt	Hayward, Charles, Jr.	Price, W. G.
Coigdarripe, John	Isaacs, Jacob	Pascoe, W. H.
Cox, C. N.	Irving, P. Æ.	Rudlin, Geo.
Cutler, M. F.	Jones, W. H.	Rithet, R. P.
Campbell, Charles	Jenner, Geo.	Buckle, Hy.
Catterall, Thos.	Kelly, David L.	Ross, Adam
Chestney, W. R.	Leiser, Simon	Robertson, Geo. W.
Challoner, W. L.	Leiser, Gustave	Steele, Peter
Campbell, John J.	Lewis, Aaron	Shaw, Thos.
Dawley, F. J.	Lewis, Lewis	Sinclair, T. F.
Davies, Joshua	Lismore, Joseph	Stallard, C. E.
Danneberg, Herman	Moody, T. G.	Sinclair, Duncan
Drake, Richard	Madden, Jerh.	Turner, J. H.
Dillon, C. F.	Morrison, Wm.	Tolmie, Andrew
Ercole, Dominique	Meyer, Wm.	Williams, John
Frank, Alex.	Magnesen, Alf.	Walker, H. G.
Fletcher, Ceoil		

VANCOUVER-QUADRA LODGE, No. 2.—*Continued.*

DEMITTED.

Beaven, Robert
Behnen, H. F. W.
Brown, R. A.

Collins, Thos.
Hussey, F. S.
Jaek, J. F.

Muir, A. C.
Sargison, G. A.
Williams, R. T.

ENTERED APPRENTICE MASONS.

Borns, Walter
Hughee, Wm. Ottis

Lang, A. D.
Morrison, Rodk.

Piper, C. T. W.
Stewart, Alex.



ASHLAR LODGE, No. 3.

NANAIMO, B. C.

Regular Meetings are held on the First Wednesday in each month.

OFFICERS.

Brown, Joseph M	Worshipful Master	Hoskin, E.A.	Senior Deacon
Barrett, E.W.	Senior Warden	Jones, Thos.	Junior Deacon
Hardy, C. R.	Junior Warden	Larre, S. E.	Steward
Bate, M. P. M.	Treasurer	Joncas, Frank	Steward
McKenzie, C. C., P. M.	Secretary	Cowie, Jas.	Inner Guard
Ramming, C.H.	Director of Ceremonies	Vance, John	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

Coburn, Jno. W.	Frame, Jno.	Westwood, C. N.
Dillon, H. A.	Leighton, W. K.	Wolfe, Marcus, P. G. M.
Drake, Samuel	Renwick, Jno.	

MASTER MASONS.

Aitken, Jas.	Irwin, Thos.	Muirhead, Jas.
Anderson, Robt.	Kirkwood, R.	O'Connell, Thos.
Baker, Geo.	Land, Peter M.	Patterson, Jno.
Barnes, E. C.	Lawley, Thos. E.	Paulson, Jno.
Bertram, Jno	Leask, Geo.	Pender, James
Bevilockway, Geo.	Lewis, Wm.	Pottinger, D.R.
Boggaino, D.	Lukey, R.J.	Reilley, J.C.
Campbell, Walter	McBean, Geo.A.	Richardson, W.
Cowling W. B.	McBroom, Arch.	Robinson, W. J.
Davies, Thos. L.	McCartney, A.	Ross, Hy
Davis, David	McCulloch, Wm.	Ross, W.
Davis, Thos H.	McKinley, Jas.	Sabiston, Jno.
Dick, John	McKinnell, Andrew	Sloan, W.
Duffie, Matthew	McLachlan, R.K.	Stirtan, W.J.
Ferguson, D.W.	McLay, Robt.	Summerhayes, Alfred
Frame, Jas.	McMillan, Ewen	Thomas, David
Hamilton, S. B.	Mahrer, Jno.	Thomson, Geo.
Harris, David	Marshall, Wm.	Trounce, W.
Henderson, Alex.	Martell, J.	Trumper, J. A.
Horne, A. G.	Mehaffy, Robt.	Van Houton, J.W.
Horne, A. H.	Milne, Thos.	Watson, Aaron V.
Horth, C. W.	Monroe, Hugh	Young, C.N.
Hughea, Jno.	Moss, Thos. F.	Zellinsky, Saul
Hurst, Wm. J.		

DEMITTED.

Abrams, Jas. P. M.	Gillespie, Jno.	Sharp, Arch.
Brown, Jas. M., P. M.	Frame, Jno.	Reid, James
Stewart, Wm., P. M.	McMurtrie, A.J.	

FELLOW CRAFT MASONS.

R. H. Rowe.	James Bradley.
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MASTER MASONS DECEASED.

Mayer, Alex.	Bertram, Hy. A.	Bertram, Arthur
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CARIBBOO LODGE, No. 4.

BARKERVILLE, B. C.

Regular Meetings are held on the first Saturday of each month, at Masonic Hall.

OFFICERS.

Stone, James.....	Worshipful Master	McDermott, H.....	Secretary
Lanyon, John.....	Senior Warden	Paulsen, Charles S.....	Senior Deacon
Bawden, T.....	Junior Warden	McKay, David.....	Junior Deacon
Kelly, Andrew.....	Treasurer	Wormold, Wm.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

Stepherson, W.
Stone, James.Hageman, C.
McDermott H.

Andrew Kelly.

MASTER MASONS.

Brown, N. H.
Glendinning, P.
Innes, James
Johnson, W.AKirkpatrick, W. J.
Levis, L. J.
McMillan, J.C.
O'Neil, C.Phelps, W. H.
Reid James
St. Laurent, J. H.
Thormahlen, T.

Watt, Hugh

McGregor, Peter

ENTERED APPRENTICE MASONS.

Legart, Arthur Henry.



MOUNT HERMON LODGE, No. 7.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Regular meetings are held on the First Tuesday of each month, at Masonic Hall

OFFICERS.

Jarrett, S. N.....	Worshipful Master	Ralph, Wm.....	Director of Ceremonies
Nelson Chas.....	Senior Warden	Hogg, Wm.....	Senior Deacon
Ward, Talbot.....	Junior Warden	Allen, J. A.....	Junior Deacon
Lees, A. E., P. M.....	Treasurer	Marrion, R.....	Steward
Cowperthwaite, F. M.....	Secretary	Aconley, Wm.....	Steward
MacLeod, Rev. J. M.....	Chaplain	Cameron, Jos.....	Inner Guard
Shelton, G.....		Tyler	

PAST MASTERS.

Allan, P. A.	Irwin, W. H.	Oppenheimer, I.
Black, Geo.	Little, Jos.	Springer B.
Casselman, R.	McAllister, J.	Thomas, G.
Gillies, D. W.	McNaughton, P.	Wilson, G. I.

MASTER MASONS.

Archer, W. C.	Evans, W. H.	McKinnon, Wilson
Beaty, J.	Farr, E.	McKinnon, Thos.
Bell, H. A.	Franklin, J. L.	McVean, H.
Bell-Irving H.	Forsberg, C. G.	Oakley, N. L.
Boyd, Thos. H.	Gavin, John	Painton, F. J.
Butler, Henry E.	Harrison, H. C.	Proctor, Thos.
Calkins, S. F.	Haywood, V. W.	Robertson, H.
Ceperley, H. T.	Hillier, Chas.	Scott, Thos.
Chase, W. H.	Hooper, Wm. M.	Scott, S.
Clarkson, Jos.	Kerfoot, W. J. B.	Smith, J. B.
Colson, C. E.	Leslie, Jas.	Smith, H.
Connors, S. R.	Lewis, H. E.	Solloway, A. E.
Cook, E.	Linton, Andrew.	Southcott, J. J.
Cordiner, P.	Magee, G. E.	Stewart, J. W.
Douglas, C. S.	Matheson, Malcolm	Turnbull, Jas.
Douglas, J. C.	Mayne, T. W.	Van Braemer, J.
Edwards, R.	Middler, Wm.	Weeks, W. G.
Edwards, Rev. H. (Hon.)	Munro, Jno.	Wutzel, C. H.
Erwin, W.	McDonald, Wm.	Williams, J.
	McFarlane, J. H.	Woods, J. G.

DEMITTED.

Marks, A. J.	Merrifield, A.
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FELLOW CRAFT MASONS.

Thomas Gray.

MOUNT HEMON LODGE, No. 7—Continued.

ENTERED APPRENTICE MASONS.

F. M. Rattenbury

Samuel Roberts

MASTER MASONS DECEASED.

Counsellor Talmage Williams.

SUSPENDED.

**Anderson, Chas.
Evans, David
James, T. J.**

**Fripp, R. M.
Matheson, Wm.
Bell, F. G.**

**Peck, E. J.
Perry, H. A.**

RESTORED.

Rev. J. M. MacLeod.



UNION LODGE, No. 9.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Regular Meetings are held on the First Wednesday of each month, at Masonic Hall.

OFFICERS.

Walker, R. Eden.....	Worshipful Master	Scott, J. G.....	Senior Deacon
Gibson, G. F.....	Senior Warden	Forrin, J. A.....	Junior Deacon
Rich, H. N.....	Junior Warden	Bates, J. C. A.....	Steward
Duncan, W. A., P. M.....	Treasurer	Laidlaw, F.....	Steward
De Wolf Smith, W. A., P. M.....	Secretary	Brine, Geo.....	Inner Guard
Forrester, J. J.....		Tyler	

PAST MASTERS.

Bennie, Thos.	Duncan, W. A.	Kelly, Robt. B.
Buie, John	Grant, Peter	McKercher, Alex.
Clute, John S.	Howay, Wm.	Manson, Wm.
Charleson, Alex.	Hoy, Henry	Murray, J. (Hon.)
De Wolf Smith, W. A.	Johnson, Jas. B.	Speirs, Jas.

MASTER MASONS.

Annandale, T. S.	Gilley, W. A.	McNair, Alex.
Bole, W. Norman	Gray, J. H.	McNair, E.
Benson, R. F.	Hart, F. J.	McNeely, Thos.
Bourne, F.	Hendry, John	McRae, A., Sen.
Boutillier, F.	Hunter, T. C.	McRae, A., Jr.
Campbell, A. O.	Johnson, Wm.	Patterson, D.
Carter, C. H.	Jones, W. R.	Rae, Jas. D.
Chisholm, H. M.	Junkin, I. C.	Rankin, Jas. V.
Coatham, W. C.	Lehman, Isaac	Rickman, R. J.
Cotton, A. F.	Mead, Geo.	Riskie, L. W.
Coulthard, F. J.	Mills, Joseph	Robson, F. H.
Croucher, Rev. C.	Morrison, John	Scott, John T.
Dodd, Wm.	Munn, D. J.	Shadwell, H. B.
Douglas, B. (Hon.)	Murchie, D.	Sharp, R. P.
Duncan, J. S.	McBride, A. H.	Smither, A.
Elson, Wm.	McBride, R.	Tingley, S.
Finlaison, W. F.	McColl, Wm.	Townley, C. R.
Fraser, J. D.	McCulloch, T. C.	Whyte, J. C.
Gilley, Jas. R.	McGillivray, D.	Wiggins, John
Gilley, Geo. W.	McIntosh, R. W.	

DEMITTED.

Batchelor, Job.	Corbould, G. E.	Martin, R. C.
Clapcott, W. G. C.	Gauverean, N. B.	Ross, H. G.
	Wize, A. J.	

UNION LODGE, No. 9—*Continued*

ENTERED APPRENTICE MASONS.

Carrie, T.

MASTER MASONS DECEASED.

Sillitoe, Rt. Rev. A. W.

SUSPENDED.

Armstrong, R. W.

Cowper, Josse M.



KAMLOOPS LODGE, No. 10.

KAMLOOPS, B. C.

Regular Meetings are held on the Second Tuesday of each month, at Masonic Hall.

OFFICERS.

Clarke, Sibree, M. D.	Worshipful Master	Barnhart, P. A.	Senior Deacon
Pownall, Guy F.	Senior Warden	Meldrum, J. A.	Junior Deacon
Roper, W. J.	Junior Warden	Herchimer, Jno.	Steward
Roadley, Thos.	Treasurer	Noble, A.	Steward
Wood, E. Stuart	Secretary	McMorin, Alex.	Inner Guard
Loney, Geo.	Dirco. of Ceremonies	Bruce, Hugh.	Tyler

FAST MASTERS.

Bannerman, Jno.	Harlock D.W.H.	Tunstall, S. J.
Clarke, S., M. D.	Ridley, H. C. M.	Wood, E. Stuart.
Graham, J. O.	Slater, Chas. R.	

MASTER MASONS.

Beattie, Martin	Graham, T. W.	Roadley, Thos
Bruce, John	Hume, W. R.	Ross, M. G.
Carment, John J	Johnson, G. E.	Risteen, Geo. F.
Decker, Isaac	Mara, J. A.	Serson, J.
Duck, Jacob	McKay, Jas. A.	Sweeney, Thos.
Fingland, A.R.	McDonald, Hugh	Wills, W.S.H.
Fox, Geo. C.	Ostrom, A. D.	

DEMITTED.

McGregor, Alex

FELLOW CRAFT MASONS.

George H. Skiffington.

ENTERED APPRENTICE MASONS.

Bunt, Robert

MASTER MASONS DECEASED.

Elliott, Alfred

MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 11.

DONALD, B. C.

Regular Meetings are held on the Second Monday of each month, at Masonic Hall

OFFICERS.

Mathie, Jas.....	Worshipful Master	Spragge, A. G. M.....	Dir. of Ceremonies
Patmore, R. W.....	Senior Warden	McLeod, John.....	Senior Deacon
Stirrett, J. H.....	Junior Warden	Elson, W. H.....	Junior Deacon
Maclean, D. H.....	Treasurer	Mack, Jas.....	Steward
Pitts, J. C.....	Secretary	Baines, C. F.....	Steward
Ross, Rev. W. R.....	Chaplain	McGinnis, J. A.....	Inner Guard
	Sargent, W. H.....	Tyler	

PAST MASTERS.

Bourne, H. J.	Newman, Wm.	Ross, Rev. W. R.
Clarke, S. (Hon. Mem.)	Pitts, J. C.	Spragge, A. G. M.
Downie, T.	Ruttan, W. S.	

MASTER MASONS.

Allan, John	Manuel, G. E.	Roe, T. M.
Anderson, Victor	Marpole, R.	Robinson, F.
Baines, C. T.	Martin, James	Russell, E. J.
Bell-Campbell, Wm.	Muck, James	Reld, Alex.
Denman, A. H.	Marsh, A. S.	Redgrave, Stephen
Erickson, G.	Maclean, D. H.	Starke, G. A.
Elsen, W. H.	McArthur, A. E.	Summerby, T. G.
Griffith, J. E.	McGinnes, James	Sargent, W. H.
Graham, G. W.	McLeod, John	Stirrett, J. H.
Hobbs, F. E.	McLeod, John	Van Antwerp, W. F.
Hopgood, John	McLean, Angus	Wall, W. H.
Jamieson, D.	Neilson, W. G.	Wall, J. B.
King, Lew	Patmore, R. W.	Wright, Jas.
Lendrum, T. J.		

DEMITTED.

Blythe, T. A.	Dover, Jacob	Connocher, Jas.
Cameron, Rev. A. H.	Hamilton, John	

RESTORED.

Wall, J. B.

CASCADE LODGE, No. 12.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Regular Meetings are held on the Third Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

OFFICERS.

Black, A. W.....	Worshipful Master	Gatewood, C. H.....	Senior Deacon
Tisdale, Chas. E.....	Senior Warden	Buscombe, F.....	Junior Deacon
Watson, H. H.....	Junior Warden	McKay, Robt.....	Steward
Macgowan, A. H. B.....	Treasurer	Hartley, F. W.....	Steward
Macaulay, Chas. H.	Secretary	Brown, H. K.....	Inner Guard
Flewelling, E. P.....	Chaplain	DeForest, H. J.....	Organist
Kitt-Ledger, A.....	Dir. of Cer.	Hosker, E.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

Atkins, T. E.	Irvine, James	Miller, Jos. E.
Boulton, John	Johnson, L. R.	McLaren, E. D.
Cope, F.	Miller, W. O.	Penn, R. G.
Downie, Wm.	Morrow, Geo. L.	Turner, John
Horne, J. W.	Macgowan, A. H. B.	Tracey, Thos. H.

MASTER MASONS.

Alexander, R. H.	Forrest, A. B.	McFarland, J. W.
Apenes, R. A.	Fuller, Geo. W.	McKarracher, J. W.
Atkinson, C. D. T.	Ferguson, R. C.	McGillivray, D.
Atkinson, J.	Greer, Wm.	McNab, Allen
Barnett, Thos. E.	Green, Horace	McCraney, H. P.
Brown, Geo.	Graves, A. M.	McDonald, D. L.
Blackmore, Wm.	Gray, C. T.	Nicholson, M.
Beckingsale, D. L.	Hosker, E. J.	Nickson, John J.
Beattie, A. M.	Henderson, Stanley	Oppenheimer, D.
Bourne, A. S.	Hopkirk, H.	Plumm, Wm.
Bouveire, H.	Hirschberg, M. H.	Pierce, Frank H.
Brocklesby, H. A.	Hammersley, A. St. G.	Prenter, S. L.
Buxton, Jas.	Johnson, C. G.	Pace, W. J.
Buxton, S. H.	Johnson, H. M.	Robinson, Alex.
Breeze, J. D.	Jordon, G. A.	Rowley, John
Bowell, John M.	Jaack, J. F.	Ryals, A. L.
Bissett, D. C.	Keith, Saml.	Righter, P. D.
Braid, Wm.	Kendall, W. H.	Rathgebber, F.
Bridgman, C. E.	Kent, W. H.	Sterling, David
Charleson, D. B.	Kleinberg, E. C.	Spencer, O. L.
Choate, Edward	Lough, Wm.	Shelton, A. E.
Connon, H. E.	Leask, John	Steward, D. McG.
Carroll, John T.	Loutit, Jas.	Sisson, T. H.
Clouston, Thos.	Lett, Chas. A.	Sprague, W. T.
Cambie, H. J.	Lobley, J. H. V.	Sclater, James
Collins, H.	Little, James	Turner, H. H.
Campion, J. W.	Mackintosh, W. D.	Tucker, L. M.
Crawford, J. G. H.	Murray, J. W.	Tiffin, J. B.
Campbell, John	Mathison, D. A.	Timberlake, F. S.
Corrigan, G. D.	Milne, John G.	Underwood, P.
Christie, W. G.	Marshall, D. G.	Wilson, James
Crowder, J. S.	Manseil, C. B.	Winch, R. V.
Doig, Jas.	Morrison, J. W.	White, Joseph

CASCADE LODGE, No 12.— *Continued.*

MASTER MASONS.

Davidson, C. N.	Murry, Wm.	Williams, John
Dragolovich, Chris.	•Meechon, L. H.	Watson, J. H.
Dutcher, Geo. S.	Mahoney, E. C.	Wilson, Charles
Drake, Wm. E.	McCreary, Jos.	Weddecombe, H. T.
Draper, A. W.	McFarlane, J. A.	Watts, Wm.
DeForest, H. J.	McGregor, D. C.	Williams, James
Diplook, A. B.	Macfarlane, J. E. W.	

DEMITTED.

Bruce, H. A.	Flewelling, E. P.	Grant, Peter A.
Brydone-Jack, W. D.	Gander, J. T.	Macrae, Jas. E.
Craig, Wm.		

FELLOW CRAFT MASONS

Bales, Herbert Hayden.

ENTERED APPRENTICE MASONS.

Robinson, Richard	Tilley, Charles Smith	Tite, John Reynolds
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MASTER MASONS DECEASED

Sillitos, A. W.	Morton, David
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SUSPENDED.

Creighton, W. D.	Foster, J. R.	Garden, F. Lee
Grant, P. A.		Leonard, W. L.

RESTORED.

Grant, P. A.



SPALLUNCHEEN LODGE, No. 13.

ARMSTRONG, B. C.

Regular Meetings are held on the Saturdays on or before the Full Moon of each Month at Masonic Hall, Armstrong.

OFFICERS.

Costerton, C. F.....	Worshipful Master.	Pelly, Richard Stuart.....	Secretary
Kenny, Noah H.....	Senior Warden.	Wright, James Milton.....	Senior Deacon
Hamilton, William.....	Junior Warden.	Brown, John D.....	Junior Deacon
Wood, Robert.....	Treasurer.	Clinton, Thos.....	Inner Guard
Laur, Jacob.....		Tyler.	

PAST MASTERS.

Hamil, John	McLeod, Norman	Rashdall, George Herbert
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MASTER MASONS.

Barnes, Fred'k	Hassard, Frank	McDonald, Archibald
Fenton, Wm. J	Hall, Wm.	McLeod, John
Fletcher, Thos. Wm	Keys, Hugh	Perry, C. E.
Forbes, A. F.	Lambley, Charles	

DEMITTED.

Tilton, Cyrus C.	Powell, John.	Widdicombe, Harry T.
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MASTER MASONS DECEASED.

Van Buskirk, H.



HIRAM LODGE, No. 14.**COURTNAY, B. C.**

Regular Meetings are held on the Saturday on or before Full Moon of each Month.

OFFICERS.

Grant, Robert.....	Worshipful Master	Watkin, Robert	Senior Deacon
Holmes, J. B.....	Senior Warden	Cairns, Thos.....	Junior Deacon
Cock, F. L.....	Junior Warden	Berkerly, J. R.....	Steward
Beckonsell, Thos.....	Treasurer	Viles, Wm.....	Steward
McConnell, R. S.....	Secretary	Stewart, H.	Inuer Guard
Clife, S. J.....	Dir. of Ceremonies	Piercy, J.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

Clinton, G. W.

Grant, Alexander
Mathewson, W. A.

McKim, Jas.

MASTER MASONS.

Cowie, Alex.
Cessford, Robt.
Edwards, Thos.
Grant, Kenneth
Graham, Robt.
Grieve, J. W.
Howe, Geo.

Moore, C. J.
Muschamp, E.
McGregor, H.
McAllen, Wm. J.
Piercy, Thos. H.
Read, G. H.

Roseborough, Thos.
Robbins, F. W.
Reid, Wm.
Sargent, J.
Sargent, Stephen
Whyte, Jas.

DEMITTED.

Fraser, Rev. A.



KOOTENAY LODGE, No. 15.

REVELSTOKE, B. C.

Regular Meetings are held on the Third Monday in each month.

OFFICERS.

Fraser, Frederick.....	Worshipful Master	Smyth, Hugh.....	Senior Deacon
David, Morgan.....	Senior Warden	Herbert O. Johnson.....	Junior Deacon
Temple, Chas. Hy.....	Junior Warden	Paul, Alexander.....	St ward
Robinson, Dan.....	Treasurer	Ross, Wm. E.....	Steward
Crage, Wm. F.....	Secretary	Barber, Guy J.....	Inner Guard
Procunier, Chas. A.....	Chaplain	Randall, Arthur.....	Dir. of Ceremonies
Leo, Wm. J.....	Tyler		

PAST MASTERS.

Howson, Robt.

Bourne, H. J

MASTER MASONS.

Donnelly, Hamilton

Kirkup John

DEMITTED.

Creelman, Herbert



PACIFIC LODGE, No. 16.

MISSION CITY, B. C.

Regular Meetings are held on the Wednesday on or immediately preceeding full moon of each month.

OFFICERS.

Downes, T. L.	Worshipful Master	Nicholls, T. H.	Senior Deacon
Bond, E.	Senior Warden	French, H. B.	Junior Deacon
York, L. C.	Junior Warden	Stewart, G.	Steward
Parris, E.	Treasurer	Epstein, R. J.	Steward
Baiss, J.	Secretary	Jones, E. T.	Inner Guard
Barker, J.	Director of Ceremonies	Keeves James.	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

McKay, D.	Shook, M. F.	York, A.
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MASTER MASONS

Bain, A.	Gourley, R.	McGillivray, W.
Barry, C.	Hogg, W.	McMillan, H.
Blair, W. A.	Jewell, G. G.	McTaggart, G. A.
Boyd, John	Long, R. J.	Rabbling, T. H.
Choate, Z	Morrison, M.	Smith, Saml.
Cunningham, R. S	Munroe, A.	Schofield, J. H.
Duncan, A.	McDonald, R. R.	Stewart, T.
Gourley, J.	McFarlane, J. C.	Plumridge, J.

DEMITTED.

Dunn, W. R.	Lazenby, F. T.
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FELLOW CRAFT MASONS.

Curtis, G.	Catherwood, J. A.	Munroe, F.
	Webb, J.	

ENTERED APPRENTICE MASONS.

Fraser, J.	Pratt, F. W.
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SUSPENDED.

Laughlin, J. W.

KING SOLOMON LODGE, No. 17.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

Regular Meetings are held on the Second Tuesday of every month.

OFFICERS.

Shirley, J. H.....	Worshipful Master	Boggs, G. W.....	Senior Deacon
Lewis, L. A.....	Senior Warden	Vanstone, W. E.....	Junior Deacon
Armstrong, T. J.....	Junior Warden	Kitchie, Geo.....	Steward
Howay, F. W.....	Treasurer	Munn, L. G.....	Steward
Brine, A. J.....	Secretary	Kirk, H. T.....	Inner Guard
Scouler, Thomas.....	Chaplain	Forrest, J. J. (not a member).....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

Buie, John	Manson, Wm.
Fraser, Alex. M.	McAskill, M.
Cunningham, Geo.	

MASTER MASONS.

Ballantyne J. B.	Gifford, Thos	Nelson, N.
Brown, B. B.	Hodge, G. C.	Sampson, T.
Creighton, J. W.	Marshall, B.	Strople, N. S.
Campbell, Wm.	McLennan, M. D.	Technor, H. C.
Carty, John	McLean, J. M.	

FELLOW CRAFT MASONS

Foulds, P. J.

ENTERED APPRENTICE MASONS.

Falding, W. H.	Macfarlane, R. M.
McDonald, Hugh	

SUSPENDED.

Ferguson, A. H.	Leamy, Jas.	Leamy, Andrew
	Peebles, Peter	



DORIC LODGE, No. 18.

NANAIMO, B. C.

Regular Meetings are held on the Third Monday of each month.

OFFICERS.

Young, F. McB.....	Worshipful Master.	Meakin, Fred. C.....	Senior Deacon.
Davis, Lewis T.....	Senior Warden.	Anderson, Alex. C.....	Junior Deacon.
Pleace, John H.....	Junior Warden.	Davis, A. A.....	Steward.
Counter, M. R.....	Treasurer.	Walmsley, M.....	Steward.
Morton, Wm. H.....	Secretary.	Wylie, John.....	Inner Guard.
Matland, Rev. R. R.....	Chaplain.	Dawson, Henry.....	Tyler.

PAST MASTERS.

Algar, James	Haslam, Andrew	Yuill, S. B.
Perkins, W. H. S.		

MASTER MASONS.

Green, Andrew	McKinnon, Alex T.	Stickles, C. H.
Honeyman, Charles	Morrow, Hugh.	Tagart, J. E. R.
McCaish, Neil	McRae, D. A.	White, John
McGregor, James	Mills, Thomas	Yarwood, E. M.
McKechnie, Robt. E.	Praeger, E. A.	Young, W. A.
McKinnel, David	Robie, H. J.	

DEMITTED.

Berteaux E.	Smith, Joseph.
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FELLOW CRAFT MASONS.

Thompson, John A.	Dobeson, Thomas
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ENTERED APPRENTICE MASONS.

Badcock, W.	Norris, W. E.
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MASTER MASONS DECEASED.

Craig, R. D., P.M.	Scott, Robert, J. W.
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IONIC LODGE, No. 19.

CHILLIWHACK, B. C.

Regular Meetings are held on the Thursday on or before the Full Moon monthly.

OFFICERS.

Reeves, C. B.	Worshipful Master	Gillanders, A. H.	Senior Deacon
Mellard, S.	Senior Warden	Pelly, J.	Junior Deacon
Cawley, S. A.	Junior Warden	Veddar, A. S.	Steward
Campbell, Jno. A.	Treasurer	Cruikshanks, Alex. A.	Steward
Paisley, L. W.	Secretary	Dickson, W. H.	Inner Guard
Logan, J. A.	Chaplain	Ferris, W. F.	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

Logan, John A.

MASTER MASONS.

Bramley, Joseph	Lindell, A.	Nowell, Renben
Collinson, H. H.	Lundy, G. T.	Sharpe, T. A.
Driscoll, A.	McRae P. R.	Tretheway, A.
Jackman, W. T.	Nelson, A. M.	Wood, W. M.

FELLOW CRAFT MASONS.

Ashwell, Geo. H. H.

ENTERED APPRENTICE MASONS.

Atkinson, John L.	Johnson, Israel.	McGillivray, Donald
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MIRIAM LODGE, No. 20.

VERNON, B. C.

Regular Meetings are held on the Thursday on or before Full Moon of each Month at Masonic Hall, Vernon, B. C.

OFFICERS.

Venn, A. J.	Worshipful Master	Highman, John ..	Director of Ceremonies
Burnyeat, J. P.	Senior Warden	Billings, Fred	Senior Deacon
Norris, Leonard	Junior Warden	Cunningham, Geo.	Junior Deacon
McIntosh, H.	Treasurer	Simms, Chas. D.	Inner Guard
Taylor, R. N.	Secretary	Mim, Alex.	Tyler
Martin, J. M.	Chaplain		

PAST MASTERS.

Burnyeat, J. P.	Highman, John	Megraw, Ainsley.
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MASTER MASONS.

Baldwin, W. C.	Pettit Fredk. W.	Reinhard, W.
Fierhillier, Milton	Poole, Alfred	Short, C. A.
Germaine, W. L.	Postill, W.	

MASTER MASONS DECEASED.

Gironard, Luc.	McDougall, R.
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ST. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 21,

WELLINGTON, B. C.

Regular Meetings held on the first Saturday of every month.

OFFICERS.

Stephenson, David....	Worshipful Master	Norcross, J. E.....	Junior Deacon
McMurtrie, A. J.....	Senior Warden	Wilson, David.....	Steward
McCrae, John.....	Junior Warden	Mitchell, Geo.....	Steward
Matheson, Murdock.....	Treasurer	Sharp, Arch.....	Inner Guard
Hawes, F. W.....	Secretary	Vance, David.....	Tyler
Bald, William.....	Senior Deacon		

PAST MASTERS.

Frame, John, (honorary member)

Stewart, Wm.

MASTER MASONS.

Bailey, Richard	Hygh, George E	Patterson, D.
Bryden, John W.	Kilpatrick, Wm. R.	Rumsby, James
Eberts, D. W.	Matthews, John	Sharp, Alex.
Edwards, J. D.	McKenzie, Jas. A.	Scott, J. H.
Fisher, Fred. C.	McLeod, Angus W.	Trites, Geo. B.
Gillespie, John	McMillan, Henry	Young, John
Haigh, John	Merman, Emill J.	

DEMITTED.

Smith, Alexander R.

FELLOW CRAFT MASONS

Hainburger, Moses

ACACIA LODGE No. 22.

MOUNT PLEASANT, B. C.

Regular Communications are held on the First Saturday of each month.

OFFICERS.

Yates, C. F.....	Worshipful Master	Harris, D.	Senior Deacon
Brydone-Jack, W. D	Senior Warden	Rickers, J. W.....	Junior Deacon
Stewart, A. C.	Junior Warden	Lillie, Thomas	Steward
Bethune, Alexander	Treasurer	Michell, T. Jr.....	Steward
McAllister, John, P. M.....	Secretary	Hicks, V.....	Inner Guard
Clinton, Rev. H. G. F	Chaplain	Armstrong, A.....	Tyler
Jameson, G. W.	Director of Ceremonies		

PAST MASTERS.

Gavin, John

McAllister, John

MASTER MASONS.

Adams, H. G.	Henderson, H. M.	Morris, J. M.
Clayton, George Leonard	Hobson, Wm.	Perry, Henry H.
Cooper, John.	Hunter, Robert	Saunders, Charles
DePencier, Henry	Johnson, John	Stretch Thomas P.
Doherty, I. W	Leonard, George Clayton	Suckling, Henry W.
Duncanson, Thomas	Manson, Andrew	Tidy, Thomas
Eligh, William	McKinnon, D.	Wells, M. R.
Fetherstone, R. D.	Michell, T. Sr.	Westcott, W. S.
Gosse, Mark		

ENTERED APPRENTICE MASONS.Bowser, Francis
Moorcroft, Albert

Morrow, J. W.

Stirrett, A. C.

MASTER MASONS DECEASED.

Urquhart, William

NELSON LODGE No. 23.

NELSON, B. C.

Regular Communications the Second Wednesday of every month.

OFFICERS.

Hamilton, John	Worshipful Master	Robson, G. R.	Junior Deacon
Jowett, W. A.	Senior Warden	Marks, A. J.	Steward
Fletcher, Frank	Junior Warden	Taylor, G. N.	Steward
Turner, John A.	Treasurer	Robinson, W. P.	Inner Guard
Pollard, W. B.	Acting Secretary	Spencer, G. W.	Tyler
Arthur, E. C.	Senior Deacon		

PAST MASTERS

Hamilton, John

MASTER MASONS.

Brown, Edward V.	Irvine, Fred.	Nolan, J. H.
Dover, Jacob	Johnstone, John	Richardson, Geo. W.
Driscoll, J. J.	Kirkpatrick, John A.	Shaw, S. P.
Dundee, Charles	Love, Jas. H.	Stanley, G.
Fletcher, A. M.	McAnn, C. W.	Teetzel, W. F.
Hodgins, A. E.	Newton, W. N.	Waterman, C. A.
Holt, G. V.		

DEMITTED

Christie, Frank Gibson.

FELLOW CRAFT MASONS.

Bell, John

UNITED SERVICE LODGE, No. 24.

ESQUIMALT, B. C.

Regular Meetings are held on the first Wednesday of each Month.

OFFICERS.

Hickey, Geo.....	Worshipful Master	Glen, Chas.....	Director of Ceremonies
Muir, A. C.....	Senior Warden	Beatley, J. J.....	Senior Deacon
Hammond, H. E.....	Junior Warden	Geake, H. J.....	Junior Deacon
Perkins, G. A.....	Treasurer	Brown, A. S.....	Steward
McKnight, D.....	Secretary	Fox, A. E.....	Inner Guard
Bailey, F. J.....	Organist	Hammond, Chas.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

Hickey, G.

MASTER MASONS.

Andrews, J., Hon.	Gillis, Wm. A.	Paul, W. B.
Bainbridge, R. T.	Hayman, W. J.	Price, B. J.
Bamsey, A.	Henwood, I. J.	Price, R.
Barber, W.	Hughes, J.	Scott, Wm.
Berry, H.	Isbister, Jas.	Sharp, Rev. Cato Ensor
Bonner, W. H.	Lyne, W.	Slow, Will A.
Collingwood, H.	McLellan, A.	Smyth, J.
Conway, Edward	Miligan, J.	Stroud, J. T.
Day, John E.	Nokes, Chas.	Tuck, W.
Doddridge, J. W.	Norton, W.	Tyrrell, J. D.
Eades, F. E.	Nye, W. H.	Verral, H. J.
Emptage, A.	Olford, R. E.	Wrate, Jas. W.
Fayrer, Wm. G.		

DEMITTED

Hobbs, A. W	Leggett, W. E.	Lewis, Oliver
Price, Rev. A. R.		

ENTERED APPRENTICE MASONS.

Down, Thos.	Goodwin, Wm. S.	Logan, Hugh
Fuller, William		

MASTER MASONS DECEASED

Babbage, G. H.

KASLO LODGE, U. D.

KASLO, B. C.

Regular Meetings are held on the first Monday of each month.

OFFICERS.

MacGregor, Duncan C. Worshipful Master	Scott, A. J. Senior Deacon
MacMillan, A. J. Senior Warden	McMillan, Duncan. Junior Deacon
MacKenzie, A. A. Junior Warden	Yull, Robert W. Steward
McIntosh, Jno. F. Treasurer	Jackson, Henry P. Steward
Chipman, E. E., P. M. Secretary	Deacon, Jas. A. Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

Chipman, E. E.

MASTER MASONS.

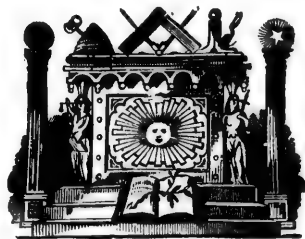
Becker, Edward	Goodenough, Arthur Wm.	Marshall, A. S.
Byers, Hamilton	Green, Robert Francis	McAnn, Chas. W.
Ewart, Robert	Green, Samuel Howard	Strothern, Robt.
Fletcher, Archibald McL.	MacMillan, Danl. E.	Wells, Thomas Calvin
Geigerich, Henry		

FELLOW CRAFT MASONS

Wells, E. E.

Wing, S. C.





APPENDIX No. 2.

Foreign Correspondence

REPORT

Grand Lodge of British Columbia

1895.

COMMITTEE

MARCUS WOLFE, P. G. M.

Chairman.

Rev. E. D. McLAREN, P. G. C.

A. R. MILNE, P. G. M.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

. . . TO . . .

GRAND LODGE.



June, 1895.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., British Columbia:—

We beg to submit the third annual report and review, prepared from the various Proceedings of Sister Grand Lodges, with whom we are in correspondence, which we trust will be read with pleasure and prove interesting as well as instructive.

Our fraternal relations with the Masonic world remain unbroken, and the interchange of sentiment through the medium of "Correspondence Reports" has tended to further cement us in "Brotherly Love." Although a few of the Jurisdictions have seen fit to abolish the "Grand Representative" system, still we are assured of their warmest and most fraternal friendship.

The several questions of interest to the Craft generally are discussed in our report, but nothing of a very serious nature has occurred to mar the universal "peace, love and unity" of our "Brotherhood."

We are still unable to make any recommendation towards the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Hayti.

Fraternally,

MARCUS WOLFE, P. G. M.

Chairman,

E. D. McLAREN, J. G. W.

ALABAMA.

74TH ANNUAL, MONTGOMERY, 4TH DECEMBER, 1894.

Francis L. Petus, Grand Master.

OUR Representative not present. The Grand Master said "On the whole, the Masonic year in Alabama has been one of prosperity," also that "No Masonic Lodge in Alabama has been effected by the fierce political struggle, which has been the greatest ever known in the state," which he says, "should be a monument to the Masonic Lodges of Alabama." Out of the many decisions rendered, only 19 are reported. This one is rather novel.

(3½) A petition was presented to the Lodge; a Committee appointed and reported favorably, but at the time the report was made, the candidate was dead.

The question asked was, whether or not a ballot should be held on the petition, and what should be done with the money paid in.

HELD. That a ballot in such a case would be mere mockery, and should not be had, and the money paid in was upon the theory that the applicant would be elected to receive the degree. The money belonged to his estate, and should be promptly refunded.

Returns show 391 Lodges with 10,807 members, including 727 Ministers of the Gospel. I wonder what our friend Pope Leo would say to this?

Report on Correspondence is by Palmer J. Pillans, reviewing 56 Grand Lodge proceedings. British Columbia for 1893 has favorable mention.

GEO. PAUL HARRISON,
Grand Master, Opelika.

H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Grand Secretary, Montgomery.

ARIZONA.

13TH ANNUAL, PHOENIX, NOVEMBER 14, 5894.

*R. W. Rickmer N. Fredricks, D. G. M., acting
Grand Master.*

THE late Grand Master Dayton A. Reed had died on 12th July, after a brief illness of two months; a special session of Grand Lodge having been convened "to lay to rest with the solemn and impressive Funeral Rites of the order he loved so well."

Prosperity at home and amiable relations with sister Jurisdictions is reported. I note the late Grand Master decided, "it is not proper for a Masonic Lodge to appear as a Lodge at the funeral of a Brother when the Services are conducted by the Knights Templar."

Returns show 11 Lodges, 513 Master Masons.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

RICKMER N. FREDRICKS,
Grand Master, Prescott.

GEORGE J. ROSKRUGE,
Grand Secretary, Tucson.

14th Annual, Prescott, November 12th, 5895.

ARKANSAS.

55TH ANNUAL, LITTLE ROCK, NOVEMBER 20th, 5894.

J. M. Harkey, Grand Master.

OUR Representative not present. 345 out 443 Lodges were represented. The Grand Master was happy to report "the past year as one of peace and prosperity." He had received and answered 900 letters and communications

during the year. 17 decisions are reported, but we notice none involving any new points. "Relations with sister Jurisdictions are pleasant and satisfactory."

Returns show 428 Lodges with 13,672 Master Masons.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

N. P. RICHMOND,

M. W. Grand Master, Malvern.

FAY HAMPSTEAD,

Grand Secretary, Little Rock.

56th Annual, Little Rock, November 19th, 5895.

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CALIFORNIA.

45TH ANNUAL.—SAN FRANCISCO—9TH OCTOBER, 5894.

M. W. Henry Sayre Orme, Grand Master.

TWO hundred and six Lodges were represented. The Grand Master reported, "Our Order has maintained its general prosperity. By a strict adherence to the ancient landmarks and the established tenets of our profession, we avoid the storms which wreck other societies, and continue unabated works of benevolence."

Of the decisions reported, we find these, showing the Grand Master of California to be a "Perfectionist" in the strictest sense, and Grand Lodge concurred.

Question. Can a man who has lost an eye, and wears a glass eye and is in all other respects qualified, be admitted into our Order? *Answer.* No.

Question. Can a man who has both eyes, but who has lost the sight of one, receive the degrees? *Answer.* No.

We find in the "Disbursements of Charities," two cases from British Columbia to the extent of \$84.25.

An interesting and eloquent oration was delivered by W. Bro. Niles Searls, to extract from which would spoil its beauty. We append the report of the Committee "Relative to the duty of a Lodge to care for its own members and their families," which was adopted by Grand Lodge.

VI. Relative to the duty of a Lodge to care for its own members and their families.

The Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, through a committee of which Past Grand Master WILLIAM C. SWAIN was chairman, presents to us this proposition:—

It is the duty of each Lodge to take care of its own members in distress wherever they may be. In case of its inability so to do, this duty devolves upon the Grand Lodge from which it holds its charter. It being understood that in no case is the Lodge furnishing relief and asking reimbursement to go beyond actual necessities without express authority from the reimbursing body.

We have an abiding faith in the efficiency of organic charity and welcome this proposition from our brethren of Wisconsin as a step in the right direction. We join with that committee in the declaration that "it is the duty of each Lodge to take care of its own members in distress wherever they may be," and we would add to that declaration that it is the duty of every Lodge not only to care for and assist any of its members who, from sickness or misfortune, need assistance and care, but to see to it that, when dead, they be decently buried, and farther, their widows and children be protected and cared for; and further still, that it is the duty of every Lodge to husband its resources religiously, that it may always have in hand a fund sufficient to enable it to perform these duties towards the members of its own immediate family and those who are dependent upon them. We all know that, from time to time sickness and misfortune come upon those who have lived in comfort, perhaps in affluence, and that they are thereby sometimes reduced to abject poverty and want. When they are so reduced, or when they need assistance, we should be ready to come to their help. The members of a Lodge constitute a particular family, and wherever a member of that family may be when misfortune overtakes him, whether at home or abroad the duty of care and protection arises and should be promptly performed. It is very well to say and is sometimes said, that the duty of relieving distress is a personal duty which each individual Mason assumes and must perform for himself and according to his ability, and that Lodges were never intended to be dispensers of charity to strangers or sojourners

or to their own members. We accept the statement that each individual should be always ready to help those that need help, according to his ability, but we do not at all accept or agree with the statement that Lodges were never intended to be dispensers of charity, and so, of course, ought not, as Lodges, to have any care about the sick and needy.

In the thirteenth of the "Old Regulations" of 1721, we read:—

At the said Quarterly Communication all matters that concern the Fraternity in general or particular Lodges, or single brethren, are quietly, sedately and maturely to be discoursed of and transacted. * * * They shall also consider of the most prudent and effectual methods of collecting and disposing of what money shall be given to or lodged with them in charity, towards the needs only of any true brother fallen into poverty or decay, but of none else; but every particular Lodge shall dispose of their own charity for poor brethren according to their own by-laws, until it be agreed by all the Lodges (in a new regulation) to carry in the charity collected by them to the Grand Lodge at the Quarterly or Annual Communication, in order to make a common stock of it for the more handsome relief of poor brethren.

This looks to us as though the four London Lodges that then composed the Grand Lodge of England had and meant to express the idea that not only the constituent Lodges, but as well the Grand Lodge, had a duty to perform towards "true brethren fallen into poverty or decay;" that a Lodge could dispense charity more efficiently than its individual members, and that the Grand Lodge could dispense it more efficiently than its constituents; that is that every Lodge should have a fund for the relief of those in need, and it could, through a proper committee, much more readily and certainly than its individual members, determine the necessities of the applicant and the character and extent of the relief that ought to be given.

It is true that the duty of a Lodge to care for its own members, when they need care, is not expressly declared in the ancient charges or the old regulations, but seems to have been so patent and so recognized as to need no expression in words, and we think it follows as a necessary corollary from what is said.

This Grand Lodge has always recognized, and from time to time declared and enforced that duty. In 1864 a member of *Grafton* Lodge was stricken with paralysis and became entirely dependent upon the charities of his brethren and fellow men for the support of himself and family. His Lodge was aware of his condition but neglected to do anything for his relief. *Yolo* Lodge, seeing his necessities, made provision therefor, and thereupon applied to *Grafton* Lodge to refund the amount advanced and to provide for his wants in future. These requests were refused, and the memorial of *Yolo* Lodge stating the facts was referred to the Committee on Grievances, of which Bros. H. H. HARTLEY and JAMES L. ENGLISH were members. In their report the committee say :

"It would be an unfortunate proposition to establish that a Masonic Lodge, devoted, as it should be, to charitable objects and the assistance of the distressed, could with impunity suffer its members to want for the necessities of life and thus bring discredit upon the whole Fraternity," and the committee proposed and the Grand Lodge adopted a resolution requesting the Grand Master to arrest the charter of *Grafton* Lodge if, after notification, it should still continue to neglect its duty.

In 1880 *San Benito* Lodge was called upon to assist the widow of one of its deceased members and declined, claiming that death severed the relation of membership, and, therefore, that the widow and orphan children had no claim on the Lodge, but must look to individual Masons for such assistance as they might need. Grand Master TAYLOR said to that Lodge that its "position was wholly untenable and at variance with every principle of Masonry;" and further, that "when a Lodge of Masons neglects or refuses to care for and relieve the necessities and wants of the widows and orphans of its deceased members, being able so to do, its day of usefulness has passed and its existence should cease."

Again, in 1883, the Grand Lodge approved the decision of Grand Master TAYLOR that a Lodge is bound to provide relief for the widow of a deceased member even after she had removed from its territorial jurisdiction. In approving that report the committee said:—

The duty of the Lodge is to its members, and to their families, without regard to their place of residence; and the fact that one of its members, or the widow of a deceased member, has removed to some place beyond its territorial jurisdiction, does not absolve the Lodge from the performance of its well-known and necessary duty.

If a member of a Lodge in California should visit Florida or England and be there taken sick and die, we should expect that the Grand Lodge in whose jurisdiction he might happen to be, would, if he needed assistance and his condition were known, give such assistance as he might reasonably require in sickness, and bury him decently when dead, and we should expect that his Lodge here would promptly repay the amount so expended, and that, if it were unable to do so, this Grand Lodge would come to its aid and make the repayment. It has never yet failed to recognize such an obligation, and, we trust, never will.

When Masons come to us from abroad or from other States and are in need, we recognize our duty to give them such assistance as their necessities require, and, to the end that such assistance may be given to those who ought to receive it, and that our charity may be efficiently and properly bestowed, Boards of Relief have been organized in our cities and provided with funds for that purpose. To these Boards the Grand Lodge has, from year to year, made liberal donations to enable them to do their work. We recognize the duty to give relief whenever a

proper case is presented, and when that duty is performed, we think it only right to report each case to the Lodge of which the recipient is a member, and to ask, as we should give, reimbursement, that we may have in hand a fund with which to continue the good work.

Last year the Board of Relief of San Francisco reported that during the thirty-eight years of its existence it had expended for the relief of Masons of other jurisdictions \$116, 369 63, and for widows and orphans of other jurisdictions \$89,337 56, making the sum of \$205,707 19 for relief of strangers and sojourners from abroad. In this connection we had the curiosity to enquire of the Secretary of that Board as to the amount expended for Masons hailing from the subordinates of the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland, and the amounts refunded. His report to us shows that since 1881 his Board had expended for Masons from the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England \$19,435, of which \$1231 has been reimbursed; for Masons from the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Scotland 4,076 05, of which only \$69 35 has been reimbursed. And that of the \$205,707 19 so expended for relief of sojourners and strangers from abroad, much less than one-fourth has been paid back.

Some of our brethren of other jurisdictions tell us, "True, you relieved the distress of a member of our family, but you were bound by your tenure to do that, and to do it without hope or expectation of reward or reimbursement, and to do it so unostentatiously and quietly that even the left hand should not be advised of the kindly act done by the right." That kind of instruction sounds well, but is not, under the circumstances, at all satisfactory, because we have a very distinct belief that every Masonic family ought to exercise some care over its members and make some provision to protect and care for such as need care and protection.

We do not think that the whole duty of a Lodge consists in making Masons and using them so long as they are healthy and strong, and turning them adrift when by sickness or misfortune they are no longer able to care for themselves. Cases have been brought to our attention where a Lodge has furnished to one of its own members who was sick and poor and absolutely needed assistance to provide the necessaries of life, funds sufficient to transport him to another jurisdiction and then left him to the care of strangers. A Lodge is an organized society, and we insist that one of the first and most important purposes of its organization is that it shall protect and relieve its own members when they need protection or relief, and that, except under extraordinary circumstances, it is false to its trust when it fails to do its duty in that regard, and that when another Lodge in the same or another Grand Jurisdiction has furnished such relief, it may properly and of right present its claim for reimbursement.

We therefore propose and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of California concurs in, and with slight changes in phraseology, adopts the proposition presented by the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin that "It is the duty of each Lodge of Masons to take care of its own members and as well of their widows and orphans in distress wherever they may be, and that in case of its inability so to do this duty devolves upon the Grand Lodge from which it holds its charter; provided that the Lodge furnishing relief shall, in no case, go beyond actual necessities without express authority from the Lodge to be charged.

A very full report was given on the "Mississippi Rules" by the Committee on Jurisprudence, and regret we can only give the conclusion, as it is well worthy the careful perusal of every jurisdiction.

We are very glad that our brethren of Mississippi have brought this subject to the attention of the Grand Lodges, and hope the rules presented may be so amended as to be acceptable to all and that the law of jurisdiction may become uniform and universal.

We could not recommend the adoption of these rules in the form in which they are presented, and do not think it would be advisable at this time to propose any amendments, but we can safely promise our friends everywhere that the Grand Lodge of California will be ready to join with them in the enactment of some general law that will relieve Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts from its present claim of perpetual jurisdiction, and will give them all the liberty they can reasonably ask.

Grand Lodge adopted the report.

As a rule, the Committees of California Grand Lodge enter very minutely into every subject before them and give most comprehensive reports.

A great deal of interesting legislation was enacted, and on the whole, the Proceedings are full of interest and it is very difficult to give a proper conception of them in the limited review at our command.

Report on Foreign Correspondence is by Bro. Wm. A. Davies. British Columbia for 1893 has extensive review,

and very highly complimented. Bro. Davies's decisions on "Rejected Material" and "Perpetual Jurisdiction" are spoken of as "especially adapted to this latitude, and which, we trust, will soon be recognized as a part of the universal code."

Bro. Davies's report is full of good things and would like to make copious extracts,—but or if——

JAMES BAUNTY STEVENS,
Grand Master, San Francisco.

GEORGE JOHNSON,
Grand Sec'y, San Francisco.

46th Annual, San Francisco, 8th October, 5895.

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CANADA (PROVINCE OF ONTARIO)

30TH, ANNUAL, HAMILTON, JULY 18TH, 5894.

*The Hon. J. M. Gibson, Q. C., M. W. Grand Master,
on the Throne.*

OUR Representative, Bro. John Creasen, Q. C., was present. An address of welcome on behalf of the Brethren of Hamilton was presented. The Grand Master stated: "There have been no burning questions to become excited over. Our domestic and foreign relationships have been peaceful and harmonious; our business affairs have been prospering; and while in no particular respect have we been, so to speak, setting the world on fire, in all respects we have abundant reason for satisfaction and thankfulness."

No decisions are recorded.

Bro. Gibson, in eloquent language calls on the Fraternity to have more "Masonic intercourse and cultivation of closer

individual fraternal relationship among the members which are so desirable and should always be improved. Something more should be done within the Lodge rooms than mere transaction of business and conferring of degrees." He concludes by saying:

But the practical and important question for each of us is whether, by reason of being masons, we are better men than we would have been if we had not been masons. We teach our children to lip the words:—

"Little deeds of kindness, little words of Love.
Make our earth an Eden, like the heaven above."

But there is no period of life where these simple nursery lines are not applicable. We may not be great philanthropists or public benefactors, but the little words and little deeds are always at our command. As a fraternity we should not be content with lodge work or lodge enterprises of charity. Individual effort to act the part of the true Mason, however feeble and unostentatious, if general, will in its aggregate force and effect become potential and momentous. Let each mason within this jurisdiction resolve for the future that in some way or other he shall, no matter how modestly, do *something more* than ever before in the effort to live up to the high standard we place before us. Then, as the little drops of water make the mighty ocean and the little grains of sand form the beautiful land, so shall our efforts as Masons, individually weak and insignificant though they may appear to be, by their very generality become a volume of mighty influence justifying our existence as a fraternity, with its lofty aims and sublime aspirations, challenging the admiration of the non-masonic world and helping on the cause of humanity.

Reports from the District Deputies are very full and complete, proving careful attention to their duties and earnestness for the welfare of Masonry in their several districts.

The Board on Jurisprudence reported as follows on the "Mississippi Rules" which was adopted by Grand Lodge.

"In the matter of uniform rules as to jurisdiction over candidates:

A portion of the address of the M. W. the Grand Master has been referred to your Board, respecting the jurisdiction which Grand Lodge should retain over candidates who may have applied for admission and have been rejected, as well as over Masons who may have been admitted, though not advanced to the degree of a Master Mason, and who may have removed beyond the territorial jurisdiction of our Grand Lodge.

This question has been one of considerable controversy between different Grand Lodges, chief principle involved being that of perpetual jurisdiction over candidates.

In order to endeavor to arrive at a solution of the matter, the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, at their last Annual Communication, adopted certain rules for the guidance of Grand Lodges, a copy of which rules will be found in the address of the M. W. the Grand Master, whereby it is proposed that these rules shall apply to and govern, as between all Grand Lodges that may adopt them, and these rules are now submitted to this Grand Lodge for their consideration.

Your Board feels that these rules are open to objection, not only as violating a principle which has long governed this Grand Lodge, but also as regards to the details by which it is proposed to carry them into effect.

In the first place this Grand Lodge has always discountenanced the idea of perpetual jurisdiction, and has held itself free to accept material into its membership, who have a fixed residence here of not less than one year, without respect to the claims of any other Grand Lodge, and, acting on this principle, our Grand Lodge makes no claim on any candidate who may have removed within the jurisdiction of any other Grand Lodge and as this principle has always been maintained by our Grand Lodge, your Board see now no reason to recede from it:

Your Board further feel that even if it were deemed wise to depart from this principle, these proposed rules are open to unsurmountable difficulties in carrying the idea into effect. For instance, among other things, it is provided by them that in case a rejected candidate should remove to the jurisdiction of another Grand Lodge, and there apply for admission, that the Lodge receiving his application shall certify the fact to the Lodge by which he was rejected, and if such Lodge "shall not, within six months thereafter, furnish to the Lodge to which such petition is made, the *grounds* upon which such rejection was made," the petition may be proceeded with, etc. This would, in the opinion of your Board, open up a principle which our Grand Lodge has always held to be inviolate, namely, that the reason of an adverse ballot should never be exposed. And then it is further provided by these rules that when such reasons for rejection are given, still the Lodge so receiving the petition shall be the judge of the sufficiency of such reasons, and if they deem them insufficient may still receive and proceed with the petition.

In the opinion of your Board this would have a great tendency to lead to many complicated cases involving the rights and liberties of different Grand Lodges, which would prove a very objectionable feature.

Without further discussing other objections that might be urged against the adoption of these rules, your Board would recommend that Grand Lodge, while appreciating the submission of the proposed rules for their consideration, sees no good reason for their adoption, and that the same be not adopted by this Grand Lodge."

Returns show 22,530 members.

Report on Correspondence is by Bro. Henry Robertson, including British Columbia for 1893.

W. R. WHITE, Q. C.,
Grand Master, Pembroke.

J. J. MASON,
Grand Secretary, Hamilton.

40th Annual, Toronto, 17th July, 5895.

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COLORADO.

34TH ANNUAL, DENVER, SEPTEMBER, 5894.

Jethro C. Sanford, M. W. Grand Master.

ELIGHTY-TWO Chartered Lodges were represented. Our representative not present. Bro. Sanford reports "Masonry (notwithstanding the malicious attack of the Papal authorities) still lives, and is in a very prosperous condition in this jurisdiction. Our relations with sister jurisdictions during the year have been most cordial."

On the Grand Representative system Grand Master Sanford said:—

"I am led to believe that the Representative system is of far more importance than a mere matter of form, as some are inclined to call it. If for no other reason, it is a Masonic courtesy, and tends to create a fraternal feeling of friendship between the several jurisdictions of that great fraternity, which has for its standard "Friendship and Brotherly Love." It also has a tendency to remind us of the universality of Ma-

sonry, and that there are others laboring in the same field as ourselves outside of the domain in which we reside, as well as to create a friendship and interest in others with whom we have not been brought in direct contact."

Thirty-three decisions reported, one mainly within the laws of Colorado, involving nothing out of the usual points and questions raised.

The Committee on Jurisprudence reported on the Mississippi Rules "In our opinion, the plan proposed is proper and feasible, we therefore recommend the adoption of Rules 1 and 2 conditionally, as proposed in the circular, to take effect upon adoption by all the Grand Lodges of the United States," which was adopted.

Colorado has a Lodge named "Tin Cup Lodge," no wonder it was low in funds and membership, and asked Grand Lodge to take charge. May I ask why it received the name.

Report on Correspondence is by Bro. Lawrence N. Greenleaf, comprising a review of 57 Grand Lodges. British Columbia for 1893-4 included and receiving more than favorable comment.

Bro. Greenleaf gives another of his interesting reports. The digest of decisions compiled from proceedings is a most valuable collection and entailed a vast amount of labor. It is as he calls it "an object lesson in Masonic Jurisprudence" and furnishes information upon many questions that will arise in every Lodge. I only regret we cannot reproduce them in our report.

Returns show 6839 members, 581 over 60 years of age who are exempt from dues.

The Constitution and By-Laws of Grand Lodge together with approved decisions closes a most valuable and interesting volume of proceedings well worthy place in any Masonic

Library. In Colorado, "Wardens in the absence of a Master of a Lodge, may preside and confer degrees." Note this, Brethren, who framed our last constitution!

WM. L. BUSH,
Grand Master, Idaho Springs.

ED. C. PARMALEE,
Grand Secretary, Denver.

35th Annual, Denver, 17th September, 5895.

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CONNECTICUT.

SEVERAL Emergent Communications were held during the year, the saddest of which was when convened October 10th, 1894, for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late Grand Secretary, Bro. Jos. K. Wheeler.

107TH ANNUAL, NEW HAVEN, 16TH JANUARY, 5895.

M. W. Henry O. Warner, Grand Master.

OUR Representative not present. The Grand Master reported the death of Bro. Mark P. Leavenworth, G.S.W. of this Grand Lodge on November 1st, 1894.

Report on Correspondence is by Bro. J. H. Barlow, Grand Secretary. We congratulate him on his "first effort," and hope he may be long spared to continue in the good work so well commenced. British Columbia has very favorable review and comment.

Returns show 111 Lodges, 16,514 Master Masons.

M. W. HENRY O. WARNER,
Grand Master, New Milford.

R. W. JOHN H. BARLOW,
Grand Secretary, Hartford.

108th Annual, Hartford, January, 5896.

DELAWARE.

88TH ANNUAL - WILMINGTON - 3RD OCTOBER, 5894.

M. W. Eldad L. Clarke, Grand Master.

OUR Representative not present. Several decisions reported, all good, but only of local interest. Recognition was accorded Grand Lodges of New Zealand, Tasmania and Oklahoma. Returns, 27 Lodges with 1975 Master Masons. Report on Correspondence is by L. H. Jackson, P. D. G. M. and Grand Chaplain which consists of brief notices of Grand Lodge Proceedings. British Columbia for 1894 are among the number.

VIRGINIUS V. HARRISON,
Grand Master, Wilmington.

BENJAMIN F. BARTRAM,
Grand Secretary, Wilmington.

89th Annual, Wilmington, October, 5895.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

84TH ANNUAL, WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 14TH, 5894.

Bro. Henry S. Merrill, M. W. Grand Master.

HE records the death of several members of Grand Lodge, in befitting language. Two decisions are reported of local interest and in accordance with general usage. Among his recommendations I notice the following which I endeavored to introduce at our last Communication but was voted down, some saying it was in "*infra dig.*" I contend *not*, especially if it effects the pockets of a Grand Master who can't afford the expenditure:

"*Fourth.* That there be set apart each year from the funds of the Grand Lodge, for the exclusive use of the Grand Master, a specified sum for personal expenses, when he shall be called upon to make official visits to other Jurisdictions or to entertain distinguished representatives from such jurisdictions. This recommendation is also self-explanatory."

"Mixed Funerals" has often been discussed in our Jurisdiction, it will be of interest to read the following, which (to my idea) is the proper spirit that should prevail, and not the narrow selfish view that "none but Masons should participate." I am sorry to say that we have Masons in British Columbia who would under no consideration attend the funeral of a deceased brother if any other organization was allowed to take part. I congratulate Bro. Merrill on his broad views on this much debated subject.

DOCUMENTS REFERRED TO IN THE ADDRESS OF THE GRAND MASTER.

"GRAND LODGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, I. O. O. F.,

"OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER.

"WASHINGTON, D. C., September 15, 1894.

"*To the Officers and Members of — Lodge, No. —, I. O. O. F.*

"BROTHERS: In order that proper and uniform action may be taken in burials of brothers who, at the time of death, were also members of the Masonic Order, the following instructions are issued for your information and guidance in case the two Orders join in the funeral service.

"The law of the Masons governing their funeral services is as follows: 'None but Master Masons shall participate in Masonic funeral services. When other associations or the military attend the funeral of a brother who is being buried Masonically, the lodge performing the service must of necessity have entire control of all arrangements.'

"The last clause of the above, viz., 'The lodge performing the service must of necessity have entire control of all arrangements,' would naturally apply to the arrangements appertaining to the Masonic services.

"According to the law of Masonry, after the lodge has taken charge of the body of the deceased brother, it (the lodge) must continue in charge until it is deposited in the grave or other receptacle or placed on board of some conveyance removing it from the lodge's jurisdiction and to the completion of their services. Therefore, such pall-bearers as

handle the body must be Master Masons and wear the appropriate regalia; the wearing of such regalia, however, does not preclude the wearing at the same time the regalia of our Order. In case there are none entitled to wear the regalia of the Master Mason in our Order attending the funeral, honorary pall-bearers may be appointed from the Odd Fellows, who will be entitled to wear their appropriate regalia and occupy their appropriate position in the procession.

"The Odd Fellows can hold their services before the Masons take charge of the body or after the close of their services, as may be determined by the presiding officers of the two lodges. In case the Odd Fellows have charge of the body first, they should, after the close of their rites, out of courtesy to our brethren of the Masonic Order, remain and be witnesses of their services, and should the body be first taken in charge by the Masons the Odd Fellows should be prompt in attendance and witnesses of such services. It is expected the same courtesy will be shown our Order by the Masons.

"In all cases of a death of a brother belonging to both Orders, the presiding officers of the two lodges of which he was a member should meet and proceed to together to the home of the deceased and there make the arrangements, with the consent of the family, for the funeral and the manner of performing their rites.

"In all of the relations of these two great fraternal organizations let it not be said that the Odd Fellows lacked in courtesy to, or a due and graceful brotherly consideration of, all the ancient and established rites and usages of our brethren of the Masonic fraternity, and in this I am assured by the M. W. Grand Master of the Masons of the District of Columbia such will be their courtesy to and consideration for our rites and ceremonies.

"Let the Golden Rule prevail, and 'whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.'

"The above portions appertaining to Masonic law and rites have been considered by the before-mentioned M. W. Grand Master and he approves them as correct, and I am informed that he will issue instructions similar to these to the Masonic fraternity.

"Fraternally, in F., L., and T.,

[SEAL.]

"THEODORE MEAD,

Grand Master."

"OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER OF MASONS,
"OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

"WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 27, 1894.*

"BRETHREN: As there appears to be a misapprehension on the part of some of the officers and members of the lodges of this jurisdiction as to the meaning of that portion of Sec. 25, Art. XX, of the Grand Constitution which relates to what is generally termed 'mixed' funerals, I deem it proper to issue this circular letter, expressing my views upon this subject, for the guidance of the Craft.

"The following is the portion of the section referred to: 'None but Master Masons shall participate in Masonic funeral services. When other associations or the military attend the funeral of a brother who is being buried Masonically, the lodge performing the service must of necessity have entire control of all arrangements.'

"It will be seen that in the last paragraph provision is made for the presence at a Masonic funeral of other associations or the military of which the deceased may have been a member.

"A Masonic lodge cannot attend the funeral of a Master Mason except for the purpose of performing the Masonic burial service, and none but Master Masons can *participate in said service.*

"The lodge should be invited, by proper authority, to perform its service; and it therefore becomes the duty of the Worshipful Master, in the event of the death of a member of his lodge, to visit the family of the deceased, explain the duty of the lodge, consult their wishes in the premises, and comply therewith as far as practicable. As no specific regulations can be formulated to cover this point, much depends upon the good judgment and discretion of the Worshipful Master.

"Should the deceased have been, at the time of his death, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows or kindred organizations, it would be eminently right and proper for the Worshipful Master of the Lodge, before the final arrangements are made, to confer with the presiding officers of such bodies and endeavor to have the details of the ceremonies well understood and agreed upon before the time of assembling.

"I would suggest and recommend that the Worshipful Master, if it be practicable, invite the officers of the other associations to accompany him in his visit to the family of the deceased.

"It is my opinion that after the remains of a deceased brother have been Masonically received by the lodge having charge of the services, they should continue in its possession until deposited in the grave or vault, as the case may be, and that the Masonic services when com-

menced should be finished without interruption, concluding with the depositing of the body. In cases where religious or other services are to be held at a church the remains should not be received, Masonically, by the lodge until their removal therefrom; for when once in possession of the lodge no ceremonies other than the Masonic service can take place until after the conclusion thereof.

"It has been the custom in this jurisdiction, where a deceased Mason had been a member of the Odd Fellows or other like societies, to permit members of such organizations, who were also Master Masons, to act as pall-bearers if clothed with Masonic aprons in addition to the regalia of their Order. In cases where there are none entitled to wear the Masonic apron, I see no objection to the association being represented by honorary pall-bearers.

"The present Grand Master of Odd Fellows of the District of Columbia, after a conference with me, has recently issued a circular letter to the members of that Order upon the subject of funerals, wherein he suggests, in cases where the Masonic fraternity and the Odd Fellows are present at the funeral of a brother, that the members of the latter Order where their services are held first (that is, at the house or church,) remain to witness the Masonic services 'out of courtesy' (as he expresses it) 'to our brethren of the Masonic Order.'

"Brethren, let not the Masons of this jurisdiction be surpassed in fraternal courtesy by that charitable and benevolent Order, but let us show to its members and the world at large that the charity of our great fraternity is not confined to simply relieving the wants of our fellow creatures, but that it is the sweet charity which 'vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, and doth not behave itself unseemly.'

"Fraternally,

[SEAL]

"H. S. MERRILL,

"Grand Master."

The Grand Lodge holds an Installation Communication on St. John's day, Dec. 27, when all elected Grand Lodge Officers are installed.

Grand Master Merrill was unable to be present owing to a severe cold.

Returns show 4791 members.

Report on Correspondence is by R. W. Grand Secretary Bro. W. R. Singleton and is prefaced by a handsome portrait of the distinguished "Mason", which was recommended by Grand Master Merrill in the following language:

"To the Grand Officers I return my grateful thanks for their undivided support during my administration, and for the aid they have rendered me on all occasions; particularly does this refer to the R. W. Grand Secretary, whose wealth of Masonic learning has been of invaluable assistance to me in the performance of the duties of my office, and to this dear brother I owe a debt of gratitude that words cannot repay. Bro. Singleton is known and honored throughout the length and breadth of this continent. Many of the brethren of other Jurisdictions who know him intimately through his Masonic writings, have never seen his face, and to the end that the whole Masonic world may be permitted to gaze upon his benign patriarchal countenance, I make the special recommendation that the proceedings of the Grand Lodge for the present year when published, be embellished with the portrait of our distinguished brother."

Although Bro. Singleton is verging on 77 years of age he looks hale and hearty. May he long be spared to continue in his good and useful work, having been a quarter of a century chairman of the Committee on Correspondence. B. C. for 1894 has favorable review. Thanks my for this extract.

"The following extract from a Masonic journal of recent date we append for information:

"FREEMASONRY IN GERMANY.

"Recent reports contain the following highly-interesting statistics: There are 8 Grand Lodges in Germany. The Grand Lodge of 'The Three Globes,' in Berlin, has 127 affiliated St. John's and 67 St. Andrew's Lodges, with a membership of altogether of 13,572, and 282 Benevolent Institutions. The 'Grand Lodge of Germany,' in Berlin, has 101 affiliated St. John's and 27 St. Andrew's Lodges, 7 chapters and 3 Provincial Lodges--the latter situated in Rastock, Breslau and Hamburg, with altogether 10,726 members, and 110 Benevolent Institutions. The Grand Lodge, 'Royal York,' in Berlin, has 65 affiliated St. John's lodges, 1 Provincial Lodge in Breslau, and 12 so-called 'Inner Orientals,' with a total membership of 6,390, and 112 Benevolent Institutions. The 'Grand Lodge of Hamburg' has 32 affiliated lodges of which 25 are situated in Germany, with a total membership of 3,011, and 48 Benevolent Institutions. The 'Grand Lodge of Saxony,' in Dresden, has 21 affiliated lodges with 3,847 members, and 83 Benevolent Institutions. The 'Grand Mother Lodge of the Eclectic Union,' in Frankfurt-on-the-Main, has 16 affiliated lodges with 2,553 members, and 36 Benevolent Institutions. The Grand Lodge 'Saane,' in Bayreuth, has 28 affiliated lodges, 23 of which are situated in Germany, with a total membership of 2,499, and 54 Benevolent

Institutions. The Grand Lodge 'Eintracht,' in Darmstadt, has 8 affiliated lodges, with 755 members and 27 Benevolent Institutions. The Benevolent Institutions consist of schools, hospitals, poor houses, &c. Besides the 8 Grand Lodges there are 5 independent lodges in existence, with a total membership of 1,389 members and 53 Benevolent Institutions. These five lodges are as follows:—'Minerva' and 'Baldwin,' in Leipzig; 'Archimedes,' in Altenburg; 'Archimedes,' in Gera, and 'Karl' in Hildburghausen. They have formed a kind of free union among themselves, and Bro. Victor Carns, Master of the lodge 'Minerva,' is president of the same."—*Masonic Review*.

DAVID G. DIXON,
M. W. Grand Master, Washington, D. C.

WM. R. SINGLETON,
R. W. Grand Sec'y, Washington, D. C.

—:O—

FLORIDA.

65TH ANNUAL—JACKSONVILLE—JAN. 5894.

M. W. Marcus Endel, Grand Master.

ONE hundred and ten Lodges were represented. Our Representative not present. The Grand Master said "I am permitted to congratulate the Craft upon the marked and gratifying progress made during the year."

The decisions reported are all under their local laws.

In 1870 the following resolution was adopted:—The Grand Lodge of Florida, believing that a confederated union of the various North American Grand Lodges in a central organization of paramount Masonic power and authority, would materially increase the importance, influence and usefulness of the great Masonic fraternity, will favor any feasible proposition tending to that result," a further resolution having for its object the carrying out of the one above

quoted was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, reported: "We think that the matter is an innovation upon Masonry, and are of the opinion, that each jurisdiction ought to be a sovereign body of itself, and therefore do not favor the adoption of said resolution." The resolution of 1870 was repealed and report of the Committee adopted. While there is no doubt a "Confederation of Grand Lodges" would be a very desirable object, yet it would be difficult to accomplish as has been proven by the several attempts made.

Returns show 4561 members. Nine new Lodges were chartered in 1894.

No Report on Correspondence.

WM. F. BYNUM,
M. W. Grand Master, Fort White.

ALBERT J. RUSSELL,
R. W. Grand Sec'y, Jacksonville.

—:O:—

FLORIDA.

66TH ANNUAL, JACKSONVILLE, 15TH JANUARY, 1895.

Wm. Forsyth Bynum, M. W. Grand Master.

OUR Representative not present. The Grand Master reports,—“In the Grand Jurisdiction of Florida we have 143 chartered lodges, all in good working order. Our relations with other Grand Jurisdictions are fraternal.”

The decisions and rulings recorded are all of local application, and liberal.

Owing to the contemplated erection of a “Temple,” it has been necessary to retrench on all lines, consequently, no

report on Correspondence has emanated from Florida, for several years, although a short resume is given by Albert J. Russell, Grand Secretary, which covers the ground fairly well.

Returns show 4622 members.

M. W. JAMES W. BOYD,
Grand Master, Barton.

R. W. ALBERT J. RUSSELL, P.G.M.,
Grand Secretary, Jacksonville.

67th Annual, Jacksonville, January, 1896.

—:O:—

IDAHO.

27TH ANNUAL—BOISE CITY—11TH SEPTEMBER, 1894.

James A. Pinney, M. W. Grand Master.

OUR Representative not present. The Grand Master in opening his address said, "I am glad to be able to report to you that Masonry throughout our Jurisdiction so far as I have been able to learn, is in a healthy and (considering the financial pressure felt throughout the country) prosperous condition."

We regret to note the continued illness of the Grand Secretary Bro. Jas H. Wickersham, who had been confined to a bed of sickness for upwards of eighteen months and trust the Grand Master's prayer for a speedy recovery has been granted. The following words and advice of Bro. Pinney's are worthy of reflection and emulation.

INTEMPERANCE.

"Brethren, we are no longer operative craftsmen engaged in the work of building houses to shelter men from the inclement weather and in

cultivating architecture, but we are engaged in the building up of human character, using the tools of our craft as symbols of the high calling. One of the cardinal virtues of our profession since the days when we were a craft or guild has been temperance. "Be temperate in all things," has been one of our mottoes, to the end that we may be properly qualified to perform the work before us.

No dissipated craftsman in ancient times could perform such labor as would entitle him to wages. This being true in operative Masonry, how much less can a member in this age of speculative Masonry build up a character worthy of our profession. While total abstinence in the use of intoxicants has not been inculcated by our Order, temperance in their use certainly has been. We are a fraternity; we propose to bear each others burdens; we are our brother's keeper.

I would suggest, in all brotherly kindness, and without any disposition to be censorious, to discontinue this vile habit, and not be conducted down the path of destruction, where the wages will be sorrow and misery, rather than up to the Grand Master, in whom we all put our trust. The same may be said in a great measure in reference to gambling. If all Masons could be induced to discontinue and discountenance the use of one and the practice of the other, they would bring untold happiness to themselves, their family and friends, and to the world at large."

Decisions reported are good, but of local application and importance; we append one for general information.

Decision No. 4. This decision is right but does not decide all that was asked. Portneuf Lodge No. 18 asked as follows: "If in balloting for a candidate, all members do not vote, and do not give any reason, is it a legal ballot? Could we not condemn it and be allowed to reballet?" Your committee are of the opinion that the ballot was illegal for the reason that the W. M. should have compelled each member to vote; neither the lodge nor the Master can excuse any member from voting on applications for the degrees or membership. After the ballot is taken and announced the lodge cannot condemn it and reballet.

We were not aware of this resolution before now.

RESOLUTION ON MORMONISM.

WHEREAS: In 1883, the M. W. Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Idaho adopted a series of resolutions on Mormonism, based on the statement or assumption, at that time, "that the teachings of Mormonism were opposed to the law of the land, and providing 'that no person acknowledging allegiance to the so-called Mormon Church, or Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, shall be admitted to any of the privileges of

Masonry within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Idaho," and

WHEREAS: Said Church has satisfactorily demonstrated to the civil authorities of the government, both national and state, that the teachings of the so-called Mormon Church, or Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, are not opposed to the law of the land, but, on the contrary, the members of such Church are a law abiding, loyal and moral class of people, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same, therefore be it

Resolved: That said resolution of the Grand Lodge be and the same is hereby repealed and set aside; and members of said Church possessing the requisite qualifications otherwise, be, and they are hereby declared eligible for admission as members of the Masonic Order within this jurisdiction, to all the privileges of Masonry.

GEORGE AINSLIE.

On motion, said resolution was referred to a special committee of seven, to-wit: Brothers E. A. Jordan, John Hunter, T. W. Randall, Al. Moyas, A. B. Clark, Wm. Hull, and C. C. Stevenson.

The Committee recommended that the matter be referred to the Subordinate Lodges for action at next Grand Lodge session.

It appears to me a step in the right direction. Masonry should not ask a candidate how he worships God.

Report on Correspondence is by Bro. Chas. C. Stevenson. British Columbia does not appear to have been received in time.

ALBERT B. CLARK.

Grand Master, Mountain Home.

JONAS W. BROWN,

Grand Secretary, Boise City.

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ILLINOIS.

55TH ANNUAL, CHICAGO, 2ND OCTOBER, 1894.

M. W. Leroy A. Goldard, Grand Master,

WHO reported "The distress in financial and industrial affairs has not in any way stayed the progress of Masonry throughout our Grand Jurisdiction. Indeed it has been a year of unusual interest and activity." Suitable

tribute is paid to the "Fraternal Dead." The Grand Master of this jurisdiction has his hands and head full and from the report of Bro. Goddard he was "full" (not in the common acceptation) but of business pertaining to the large "family" he had to take care of.

Among his decisions, I find "A Lodge cannot act on a petition transmitted by telegraph." What will Lodges ask for next?

The Committee dealing with the "Mississippi Rules" after going into the matter fully, recommended, "That the Circular letter of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi be received and placed on file."

The Grand Orator delivered an able address on,—
"Masonry's part in established liberty and order."

Returns show, June 30, 1894 membership of 49,236.

Report on Correspondence is by Bro. Joseph Robbins, being a most extended review of fifty-three Grand Lodges. We regret British Columbia had not been received.

The report of Bro. Robbins makes a complete volume of Masonic information as he not only reviews, but freely comments and is an able jurist on Masonry, hence you can understand it is not possible to give an idea of his great labors (in a short comment) which must be seen and read.

Illinois is indeed fortunate in having a Bro. of this eminence at the head of this department.

M. W. LEROY A. GODDARD,

Grand Master, Chicago.

R. W. J. H. C. DILL,

Grand Secretary, Bloomington.

INDIANA.

73RD ANNUAL, INDIANAPOLIS, 22ND MAY, 5894.

M. W. Daniel Noyes, Grand Master.

FOUR-Hundred and sixty-six of the four-hundred and seventy-three chartered lodges were represented. Our representative not reported as present. The Grand Master reported—"Peace, harmony and prosperity during the year, and relations with sister jurisdictions 'characterized by the principles of friendship and brotherly love.' "

A number of decisions are reported, but are of local interest only. The Committee on Jurisprudence to whom was referred the "Mississippi Rules," after elaborately enlarging on the subject, conclude by saying,—“The proposition is rather in the nature of a proffered treaty, which your Committee respectfully recommend the Grand Lodge of Indiana not to become a party to”—the report was concurred in and adopted.

Returns show 26,897 Master Masons.

Report on Correspondence is by William Commons, being a review of 46 Grand Lodges. British Columbia does not appear, nor was our Proceedings noted as among the missing. Why?

M. W. FRANK E. GAVIN,
Grand Master, Greensburg.

R. W. WM. H. SMYTHE,
Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.

74th Annual, Indianapolis, 28th May, 5895.

INDIANA.

74TH ANNUAL, INDIANAPOLIS, 28TH MAY, 5895.

Frank E. Gavin, M. W. Grand Master.

FOUR-Hundred and sixty-seven out of four-hundred and seventy-five chartered lodges were represented. Bro. Gavin said,—“As to the general welfare of the Craft, I bring you good tidings. Prosperity has been the rule with both Lodges and Grand Lodge. The light of Masonry has dawned upon many hearts. Our numbers have been increased. Our spirit of devotion to the right has not been diminished.”

Feeling tribute was made to the Fraternal dead.

The “much mooted” question of “Perpetual Jurisdiction” had arisen between the Grand Master of this jurisdiction and Pennsylvania. We concur in Bro. Gavin’s views most decidedly.

DEAR SIR AND BRO.—In reply to yours of April 29 I would say: In the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Indiana I find this provision: “This Grand Lodge is the highest authority in Ancient Craft Masonry within the State of Indiana.”

This Grand Lodge, many years ago, by its General Regulations, fixed the period of residence requisite to entitle a Lodge to receive a petition, and also prescribed the limit of time within which one Lodge should receive a petition from one who had been rejected by another Lodge. Under these rules we have worked and prospered, living at peace with our neighbors in the past as we hope to continue to do in the future. Under them it is the especial province of every Lodge to determine, not who will be received as members of other Lodges but whom it may itself be willing to accept.

The doctrine that a rejection by one Lodge operates *ipso facto* as a rejection by all, meets with no favor in Indiana. I am by no means satisfied that the rejection of an applicant necessarily signifies, as you would seem to regard it, that the applicant is unworthy to become a Mason. On the contrary, I feel quite sure that many men, honest, upright and honorable, are rejected simply because they are, for some satis-

factory reason, *persona non grata* to some member of the Lodge. Be that, however as it may, and conceding that the rejection implies personal unfitness, we have not in this jurisdiction been taught to consider the doctrine of eternal damnation as holding good in Masonry.

On the contrary, we early learned that there might be both repentance and reformation. Whether there has been such a change in a man's character as will entitle him to admission into a Masonic Lodge may, as it seems to me as a general rule, be best determined by those among whom he has lived during the period of his reformation, rather than by those who only knew him in the former days of his unworthiness."

"I may add that I can see no force in the implied position taken that it is the rejection of the applicant which makes him unworthy rather than the character itself. To my mind the rejection is but declaratory, not creative of his unworthiness."

Thirty decisions recorded, involving no new points, and are mainly in accord with local laws, we find them all sound and just; this one is new.

3. A Lodge may receive the petition of one not yet twenty-one, who will arrive at such age before the petition can be voted on.

In the course of his conclusion the Grand Master said "Masonry in Indiana was never more prosperous than to-day. Not only as to members and finances, but in spirit of true devotion to the high principles of our order we are at full tide."

"There are some who are ever looking backward, finding in the past Masonry's greatest grandeur. I am not of those. Proud of its unrivaled past, though I am, I exult yet more in its glorious present, and into the future I look with joy and hopefulness in expectation of that great day when truth shall reign throughout the world.

Nor tongues nor climates, nor oceans nor iceberg, nor mountain nor wilderness have been able to set confine upon Masonry. Over them all, and beyond them all she sends her sweet spirit of Charity and Brotherly Love. On the mountains implanted on Egypt's burning sands more than thirty centuries ago, Masonic emblems are to be found cut into the lasting stone.

In the land of the eternal snow, where the iceberg gleams in the sunlight with all the rainbow's varied tints, as from the mountain it takes its slow and stately march to the sea, the Iclander kneels before the altar of Freemasonry.

Go to the farthestmost bounds of Africa and under India's molten skies, and the Holy Bible, square and compass travel hand in hand. The most distant isles of Oceania send greeting to the Grand Lodges of Great Britain and Europe; while in our own land the red man and the white togethersmoke the pipe of peace under the ever present letter 'G.' "

The following is the report of Committee on Perpetual Jurisdiction.

Your Committee on Foreign Correspondence, to whom was referred that portion of the Grand Master's address relating to the correspondence between the Grand Master of Pennsylvania and Grand Master Gavin of our own jurisdiction, growing out of the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected candidates, as held by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, respectfully report:

That the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Indiana is, and of right ought to be, the "highest authority of Ancient Craft Masonry within the State of Indiana." That while we accord to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and all other Grand Lodges, the right to make laws for the government of the Craft within their respective jurisdictions, we claim the same privileges for our own Grand Lodge. Regarding the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected candidates, we believe it to be wrong in theory and pernicious in action; not in accordance with the well recognized principle of Grand Lodge sovereignty and not a landmark in Masonry, being held only by a minority of American Grand Lodges. It is the only question now disturbing the amity existing between Grand Jurisdictions, and it is with pleasure we note the abrogation or modification of the rule by some of the Grand Lodges hitherto holding it.

We offer no suggestion to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, for the government of its own Lodges, but we do deny its right to work perpetual disqualification of material living within the jurisdiction of Indiana. We hold it to be a fundamental principle of Masonic equity that every Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons is the conservator of Masonry within its specific jurisdiction, subject only to the rules of the Grand Lodge under which it holds. We therefore recommend that the action of Grand Master Gavin be approved.

Regarding the status of the brother over whose making the difference has arisen, we declare that he, having been made in a just and lawfully constituted Lodge of Masons, is a regular Mason; and that his making, being lawfully done where done, is lawful everywhere; and that he, being a regular Mason, is entitled to the recognition and fellowship of the Craft wheresoever he may go.

Which report was concurred in and the recommendation adopted by a unanimous vote of the Grand Lodge.

ON MASONIC RELIEF.

Your Committee on Foreign Correspondence, to whom was referred that part of the Most Worshipful Grand Master's address which relates to the "proposition sent out from the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin for a general plan of Masonic relief, the basic principle of which is that every Lodge should care for its own members wherever they may be," submit the following:

That this "basic principle" is not in accordance with Masonic Law, founded upon ancient charges, which is to care for a "true and tried brother, no matter in what jurisdiction he was 'taught to use the trowel,' " or where his membership may be. This, if not expressed in our book of Constitutions is our unwritten Masonic rule, which has existed in this jurisdiction ever since the formation of the Grand Lodge of Indiana.

Masonic charity is not measured by the amount a brother has contributed to a Lodge. Ancient charges emphatically declare:

"If *you* discover a true and genuine *brother* in want, you must relieve him if *you* can, or else direct him how he may be relieved."

Substituting the Lodge for the individual brother would destroy one of the ancient landmarks of Masonry. We therefore recommend that the Wisconsin plan for general Masonic relief be not concurred in.

Which report was adopted by Grand Lodge and meets our views exactly.

Report on Foreign Correspondence is by Bro. William Commons and it is no "common" one either, when I tell you it comprises 272 pages, reviewing at length the Grand Lodges of the United States (excepting District of Columbia and Massachusetts) and Canada, including British Columbia for 1894. Coming just as we are closing, does not give us time to make more than passing remark and our appreciation of the report as a whole.

EDWARD O'ROURKE,

M. W. Grand Master.

WILLIAM H. SMYTHE,

R. W. Grand Secretary.

79th Annual, Indianapolis, 26th May, 5896.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

21ST ANNUAL, RUSH SPRINGS, 14TH AUGUST, 5894.

M. W. Andrew Hardy, Grand Master.

OUR Representative not present. The Grand Master's address, the reports from the various officers shows the Jurisdiction to be in a flourishing condition. The business transacted at the Communication was all of local importance.

Returns show 55 chartered and 12 Lodges U. D. with 2193 members.

Correspondence report is by the Grand Secretary, Bro. Morrow, reviewing Proceedings of 56 Grand Lodges British Columbia for 1893 included.

M. W. JOHN COYLE,
Grand Master, Bailey.

R. W. J. S. MORROW,
Grand Secretary, Atoka.

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IOWA.

51ST ANNUAL, CEDAR RAPIDS, 5TH JUNE, 5895.

Liberty Eaton Fellows, M. W. Grand Master.

GRAND Lodge was opened after an escort by the Commandery, music, an address of welcome and prayer. The Grand Master said in the course of his address:

"During the last year we have passed the semi-centennial mile-post of our existence as a Grand Lodge. To the past we can well point with

feelings of exultation and pride. Our magnificent growth, the character and standing of our membership, loyalty to the principles and usages of the institution, the courage and independence of thought and action that has ever characterized Iowa Masonry, as well as the attainment to the very front rank in literary achievement, has commanded for us in the Masonic world that recognition due to the equal among the best of all the Grand Jurisdictions. We now confront the future. To the faithful discharge of its duties and responsibilities I summons you. We cannot improve upon the perfect principles of morality and virtue on which our institution is founded. We can, however, by our action accelerate or retard our progress and influence in the future. We must go forward, or we will surely go backward. We must build up, or the corroding rust of inaction will certainly tear down and destroy.

The possibilities of the future are measured only by the will of this great army of progress to exercise its power by wise, broad, energetic, conservative action. We are not weak, but strong. Let us take counsel of our hopes, and not of our fears. We may bear with ease, burdens that would have staggered our brethren a quarter of a century ago. Let us in the discharge of our duties investigate carefully, decide intelligently, but in a broad and liberal spirit worthy our noble cause."

No report of decisions is made.

The Grand Secretary and Grand Librarian, Bro. T. S. Parvin (48th as Grand Secretary, and 45th as Grand Librarian) made, as he always does, most interesting and detailed reports of his office, which are of more than usual interest to the Craft at large. Well may Iowa say the Library is "Parvin's hobby" as it is the most complete Masonic Library and Museum in the world.

The subject of a "Masonic Home" has on several occasions been brought up in our Grand Lodge. This was also taken up at Iowa's last annual, and we make the following extracts from the Committees report, which is of interest and will be useful to us in any movement we may make towards that end:

Alabama.—Has no Masonic Home. The subject was discussed in 1892 and a committee appointed, but the committee has not reported, and no further action has been taken.

Arizona.—Has no home. Has a widow's and orphan's fund, with \$3,000 in the treasury.

Arkansas.—Has no home. Hopes are entertained that as soon as the debt on the temple is paid a home may be established, to be supported from the revenues of the temple.

California.—Has taken action for the establishment of a Masonic Orphans' Home, and has a fund collected of \$60,000.

Colorado.—Has no home. The women have started an organization, but have not progressed far enough to report any action.

Connecticut.—Has no home. Has what is called the "Masonic Charity Foundation," an organization incorporated under the laws of the state in 1889. Its object is to aid or support aged, indigent, sick, or infirm Freemasons and their widows, and to provide for, maintain, and educate their children and orphans. It is also authorized to establish and maintain a home or asylum for such persons.

Its funds are raised from voluntary contributions, and it now has a fund of over \$15,000 contributed by the Grand Lodge, subordinate lodges, and from individuals for life and annual memberships.

Delaware.—Has no home, and no steps have been taken towards establishing one.

District of Columbia.—Has no home, and has taken no steps towards establishing one.

Florida.—Has no home, and has taken no steps towards establishing one.

Georgia.—Has no home.

Illinois.—Has the "Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home," incorporated March 11th, 1885, located at No. 447 Carroll avenue, Chicago. It is a private institution, in no way under the control or direction of the Grand Lodge. It is supported by life and annual memberships, and voluntary donations. The Grand Lodge has only contributed \$500 towards its support.

Indiana.—Has no home, and no steps taken to establish one.

Kansas.—No information received, but as we understand it has no home.

Kentucky.—Has the "Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home," located at Louisville. Each Mason in the State is assessed \$1 annually for its support, and it receives voluntary contributions from individuals and lodges for life memberships.

Louisiana.—Has no home. A board of trustees for a prospective Masonic Home was appointed in 1893, but no report was made at the session of 1894.

Maine.—Has no home. Distributes about \$1,500 annually, the interest of the Grand Lodge charity fund, to about eighty applicants.

Maryland.—Has no home, but has recently started a fund for the purpose, and appointed a board of five trustees. Fund as yet is small, and in no definite shape.

Massachusetts.—The committee has received no information.

Michigan.—Has a Masonic Home, located at Grand Rapids. Not under control of Grand Lodge, although it makes some contributions each year towards its support.

Minnesota.—Has no home. The Grand Lodge adopted a resolution in 1893 that a Masonic Home was not necessary. The Grand Lodge pays out about \$1,400 a year in charity.

Mississippi.—Has no home, but the Grand Lodge is creating a fund for the establishment of a Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home. Each Mason in the state pays 20 cents annually, and collections are taken on St. John's day, and there are other contributions. The fund now amounts to \$10,000.

Missouri.—Has a Masonic Home, located in St. Louis. Is supported by the Grand Lodge by a per capita tax of 50 cents on all Masons in the State who pay dues, and has an endowment fund of \$45,000, called Knights Templar Triennial Endowment Fund.

Montana.—Has no home. Has a Grand Charity Fund, to which 10 per cent. of Grand Lodge dues is appropriated.

Nebraska.—Has no Masonic Home. Has a corporation for the purpose of establishing a home, but there is no present prospect of erecting any buildings. They are waiting for the craft to determine whether a home is needed or not.

Nevada.—Has no home.

New Mexico.—Has no home.

New Hampshire.—The committee has no information.

New Jersey.—Has no Masonic Home, but has a Grand Lodge Charity Fund, which was adopted as a substitute for a movement to build a Masonic Home.

New York.—Has a Masonic Home, located at Utica. Erected by the Grand Lodge, and supported by rentals of the property owned by the craft and initiation fee of \$3 for each new member.

The German brethren have also a home, located at Tappan, Rockland County, N. Y., which is supported from the rentals of the German Masonic Temple.

North Carolina.—Has an orphans' asylum. The Grand Lodge contributes \$2,000 annually to its support, and the State also, contributes annually to its support.

North Dakota.—Has no home, and none in contemplation.

Ohio.—Has a Masonic Home in course of erection. It has just been put under roof, and will be ready for occupancy in about one year. It is located at Springfield, Ohio.

Oregon.—Has no home, and nothing has been done towards establishing one.

Pennsylvania.—Has a Masonic Home, located in Philadelphia. It is incorporated under the state law, and is not under the control of nor supported by the Grand Lodge. It is supported by the annual dues of members of the corporation, contributions, and donations. All of the Grand Bodies make annual appropriations towards its support.

Rhode Island.—Has no home, and no steps have been taken towards establishing one.

South Carolina.—Has no home, and has taken no steps to establish one.

South Dakota.—Has no home, but has a Charity Fund.

Tennessee.—Has a Widows' and Orphans' Home, erected from funds raised by subscriptions and life memberships. We have no information as to how it is supported, nor as to its cost or capacity.

Texas.—Has no home. Has about \$50,000 at interest for the purpose of building a Masonic Home.

Utah.—Has no home, and has done nothing towards establishing one.

Vermont.—Has no home, and has taken no action in the matter.

Virginia.—Has a Masonic Home. It is supported by contributions of lodges and life memberships. It will accomodate fifteen persons.

Washington.—Has no home. Resolutions have been adopted and a committee appointed, but nothing done towards establishing a home

West Virginia.—Has no home, and has taken no steps to establish one.

Wisconsin.—Has no home. The subject had been under consideration by the Grand Lodge at different times for ten years, but no action has been taken towards establishing a home.

From the foregoing it will be seen that Masonic Homes of various kinds have been erected in the following states, to-wit: Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, New York two, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Virginia.

The Illinois home was originally a private residence, and cost \$66,000.

The house and grounds cost the Masonic Home Association \$20,000; it will accommodate sixty persons by crowding; for the year ending January 31st, 1893, the average number of inmates in the home for the year was 38.50; the total expenditures during the year were \$7,226.20; interest on investment, at 6 per cent, \$1,200, making a grand total of \$8,426.20; average cost for each inmate, not including interest on investment, \$187.69; average cost for each inmate, including interest on investment, \$218.86.

The Kentucky Home is a home for widows and orphans. It was opened in May, 1871, and since that time there have been received fifty-five widows and seven hundred and twenty-one children. It is principally a home for children, and they are educated as well as otherwise cared for while there.

Cost of buildings and improvements to August 31st, 1893, \$183,852; capacity, four hundred inmates; average number of inmates during the year, two hundred and thirty-two; total expenditures for year, \$27,021.88; interest on investment, 6 per cent, \$11,031.12, making a grand total of \$38,053; average cost for each inmate, not including interest on investment, \$116.47; average cost for each inmate, including interest on investment, \$164.

The Michigan Home has thirty-three acres of ground; cost of buildings and improvements, \$86,000; capacity, seventy-five to one hundred inmates; number of inmates now, twenty-seven; maintenance account of 1893, \$4,900; interest on investment, 6 per cent, \$5,160; making a grand total of \$10,060; average number of inmates for the year not given, but we estimate it at 27, the number there now; average cost for each inmate, not including interest on investment, \$181.48; average cost of each inmate, including interest on investment, \$372. 59.

The Missouri Masonic home consists of an old mansion and fifteen acres of ground, and has a capacity for about one hundred inmates; cost of building and grounds, \$40,000; the number of inmates, July 31st, 1893, was, boys, twenty-two; girls, thirty; women, fifteen; men, five; total, seventy-two; total expenditures during the year, not including building and repairs, \$9,331.67; interest on investment, 6 per cent, \$2,400, making a grand total of \$11,731.67; average number of inmates not given, but we estimate it at seventy-two, the number there July 31st, 1893; average cost for each inmate, not including interest, \$129.60; average cost for each inmate, including interest, \$162.92.

The New York Home was dedicated October 5, 1892, has one hundred and seventy acres of land; cost of structure complete including land, building, furniture, fixtures, horses, agricultural implements, and all improvements, and property connected with the home, was \$306,912.90; the present building will accommodate one hundred and fifty persons; on March 1st, 1894, there were seventy-nine inmates in the home; the average cost of maintaining the home for the month of February, 1893, for each inmate, was \$25.42, which would make the cost for a year for seventy-nine inmates, not including interest on the investment, \$24,098.16; interest on the investment for a year at 6 per cent, \$18,414.73; estimating the average number of inmates at seventy-nine, the number in the home March 1st, 1894, the average cost per year for each inmate, not including interest on the investment, is \$305.04, average cost, including interest, \$538.03.

The German Masons' Home, at Tappan, New York, is valued at \$25,000; the cost of maintenance for the year 1892 was \$4,648.96; interest on investment at 6 per cent, \$1,500; the number of inmates at the close of that year, fifteen; we are not informed what the average number of inmates for the year 1892 was but estimating it at fifteen, the number at the close of the year, the average cost for the year for each inmate, not including interest, was \$309.93; average cost for each inmate, including interest, \$409.23.

The Pennsylvania home has been in operation for nine years; the the real estate and improvements cost \$39,531.63; the personal property is valued at \$3,696, making a grand total of \$43,227.63; the number of inmates December 1st, 1892, was thirty, and the number December 1st, 1893, was twenty-nine; expenditures for all purposes (not including investments) for the year were \$8,281.49; interest on investment at 6 per cent, \$2,593.65, making a grand total of \$10,885.15; estimating the average number of inmates during the year at thirty, the average cost for the year for each inmate, not including interest on the investment, \$276.04; average cost for each inmate, including interest on investment, \$362.83.

The Ohio home is not yet open for inmates, and the committee have no information upon which to base estimates of cost of buildings and cost of support in the homes in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

We find the cost of buildings, number of inmates, and average cost of support in the seven homes given above as follows:

COST OF BUILDINGS, LANDS, AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Illinois.....	\$ 66,000 00
Kentucky.....	182,852 00
Michigan.....	86,000 00
Missouri.....	40,000 00
New York.....	306,912 90
German Home, New York.....	25,000 00
Pennsylvania.....	43,227 63

Total cost.....	\$750,991 53
Average cost....	107,284 50

NUMBER OF INMATES.

Illinois.....	38.50
Kentucky.....	232
Michigan.....	27
Missouri.....	72
New York.....	79
German Home, New York.....	15
Pennsylvania.....	30

Total number of inmates.....	493.50
Average number of inmates.....	70.50

ANNUAL COST OF MAINTENANCE.

	<i>Expenditures.</i>	<i>Interest.</i>
Illinois.....	\$ 7,226 20	\$ 1,200 00
Kentucky.....	27,021 28	11,031 12
Michigan.....	4,900 00	5160 00
Missouri.....	9,331 67	2,400 00
New York.....	24,098 16	18,414 12
German Home, New York..	4,648 96	1,500 00
Pennsylvania.....	8,281 49	2,593 66
Totals.....	\$85,507 76	\$42,298 90

Total expenditures and interest.....	127,806 66
Average cost maintenance, not including int.	12,215 39
Average cost maintenance, including int.	18,258 00

COST OF MAINTENANCE FOR EACH INMATE PER YEAR.

	<i>Expenditures.</i>	<i>Interest.</i>
Illinois.....	\$ 187 69	\$ 31 17
Kentucky.....	116 47	47 53
Michigan.....	181 48	191 11
Missouri.....	129 60	33 32
New York.....	305 04	232 99
German Home, New York.....	309 93	100 00
Pennsylvania.....	276 04	86 79
Totals.....	\$1,06 25	\$722 91

Average cost, not including interest.....	215 17
Average cost, including interest.....	318 45

The committee was required to ascertain, as fully as practicable, the probable cost of establishing a Masonic Home, and the annual cost of maintaining the same, and also the average cost of each inmate. It is impossible for us to estimate the probable cost of establishing such a home, with any degree of accuracy, without knowing something of the dimensions of the home and the number of inmates expected to be accommodated. As will be seen from the foregoing figures, there is a wide difference in the cost of constructing such homes, depending largely, no doubt, upon the manner of construction and the method of finish, as well as the size of the buildings.

The Michigan home and grounds cost \$86,000, and has a capacity for seventy-five to one hundred inmates. We are of the opinion that a substantial home could be erected for less money, and give it as our judgment that a building with sufficient capacity to accommodate one hundred inmates, properly furnished and equipped, and the necessary grounds, could be procured for the sum of \$75,000, and that such a home with sufficient capacity to accommodate fifty inmates would probably be procured for from \$40,000 to \$50,000, and that a home with a capacity for from fifteen to twenty-five inmates would, if erected and furnished in modern style, probably cost \$25,000.

In our judgment the experience of the seven homes above enumerated is the best criterion upon which to base an estimate of what the average cost of maintaining such a home would be, and the average cost for each inmate. The experience shows that the average cost of maintaining each inmate per year in the said seven homes, not including interest on the money invested, is \$215.17, and including interest on the money invested, \$318.45. The average number of inmates in the said seven homes during the year for which the estimate is made, was 70.50. With that number in a home, it is our judgment that the average cost of maintenance for each person would be about as above stated. With a less number the average cost would probably be increased, and with a greater number the average cost would probably be decreased. The average cost of maintaining a home would depend entirely upon the number of inmates, and without knowing the number it is impossible to estimate it with any degree of accuracy.

There are at present 24,664 Masons holding membership in Iowa. If the Grand Lodge should undertake to erect and support a home at the expense of the membership in the State, the cost per member, as nearly as we can estimate, would be as follows:

A home costing \$25,000 and supporting twenty-five inmates would require an assessment of \$1 on each member for its erection and an annual tax of 25 cents on each member for its support. A home costing \$50,000 and supporting fifty inmates would require an assessment of \$2

on each member for its erection and an annual tax of 50 cents on each member for its support. A home costing \$75,000 for its erection and supporting one hundred inmates would require an assessment of \$3 on each member for its erection and an annual tax of 75 cents to \$1 on each member for its support.

The conclusions of the committee were:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge that the best and most satisfactory method of dispensing Masonic charity is through the medium of the subordinate lodges, with such assistance as may be needed from the Grand Charity Fund; and that it is inexpedient and unwise for the Grand Lodge to establish a Masonic Home.

The entire report (which was most elaborately and carefully prepared) was unanimously adopted by Grand Lodge. We must endorse the conclusion of the committee and have always advocated the "dispensing of charity through our lodges" as our own Jurisdiction was too small in territory and numbers to entertain the erection of a "Masonic Home."

Returns show (Jany. 1st, 1894) 460 Lodges with 24,942 members.

Report on Correspondence (second) is by Brother J. C. W. Cage. British Columbia for 1893 has extensive review. Speaking of our "three rituals," asks "where are the landmarks?" So long as certain essentials are retained in any ritual of Masonry we fail to see where it infringes on the landmarks. Will Bro. Cage kindly explain?

A review of 63 Proceedings is presented by Bro. Cage, which makes a report of great interest, and congratulate our frater on his ability, and worker for the good of his own Jurisdiction and the Craft at large.

Proceedings of Iowa (as it always does) affords us great pleasure and this year it is no exception. The "*Tout en*

semble" is all that can be desired, reflecting great credit, first in Bro. Parvin (the veteran secretary) and then on the fraternity of Iowa

An revoir until 1896 (although we expect your proceedings of 1895 very soon).

LIBERTY EATON FELLOWS,
M. W. Grand Master, Lansing.

THEODORE SUTTON PARVIN,
R. W. Grand Secretary, Cedar Rapids.

Place of meeting, Marshalltown, 4th June 1895.

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KANSAS.

39TH ANNUAL, TOPEKA, 20TH FEBRUARY, 5895.

M. W. George W. Clark, Grand Master.

OUR Representative W. A. H. Connett was in attendance. The Grand Master spoke feelingly of those departed brethren who had "crossed the Mystic River," among whom we notice Bro Fritz Magers, who for 28 years had faithfully stood guard at the outer door of Grand Lodge.

Bro. Clark still believes in the Grand Representative system saying,—“I am pleased, however, to report that nothing has occurred to mar the peace and harmony which has so long existed between these and other Grand Lodges and our own.” How’s this? the special Deputy appointed by the Grand Master re a trial in a certain Lodge, said in the course of his report “the Lodge failed after balloting for seven hours to affix by a two-thirds majority any punishment” the case had to go the Grand Lodge. *They were good “sitters.”*

The decisions reported are only of local interest and pertaining to their own laws.

QUESTIONS PROPOUNDED.

The following questions were presented and referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence:

Has an Entered Apprentice the right to object to an applicant receiving the first degree?

PHYSICAL PERFECTION.

W. Bro. N. S. WINTERROWD offered the following resolution:

Resolved,—That absolute competency to conform literally to all the requirements of the ceremonies of the several degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry fulfills the requirements of physical perfection in a candidate.

They have considered the following propositions:

First. "Has an Entered Apprentice the right to object to an applicant receiving the first degree?" Your committee express the opinion that an Entered Apprentice does not possess the right to participate in the transaction or discussions affecting the membership of the lodge, and is not entitled to the rights and privileges of masonry, and cannot object to the conferring of the first degree on a candidate.

Third. "That absolute competency to conform literally to all the requirements of the ceremony of the several degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry fulfills the requirements of physical perfection in a candidate." The Constitution of this Grand Lodge, Section 4, Article VI, definitely and clearly states the physical qualifications required in a candidate for the degrees of masonry, and which are more minutely defined by the approved decision of the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kansas, and will not admit of the interpretation set forth in the above.

Returns,—Chartered Lodges 353, Lodges U. D. 168, total membership 18,958.

Kansas Grand Lodge, as evidenced by their proceedings, have plenty to do and they do it in a thorough manner.

Report on Correspondence is by M. W. Bro. M. M. Miller, being his second report, of which his Grand Lodge can be proud. I should not like to knock the "chip off your shoulder" nor "tread on the tail of your coat," Bro. Miller.

British Columbia for 1894 receives more than favorable comment.

With thanks, we make extract of the report on "Cuba."

"The Grand Lodge of Cuba has thirty-nine lodges, with a membership of 1,350. A very material increase in membership is manifest for the past year by inspection of the Grand Secretary's report, and the record of proceedings generally indicates a united, prosperous and strong masonic body. Our fraternal relations are bringing us year by year to closer and more lasting ties of friendship and mutual interest, and we trust we may continue to become more and more firmly united; that brotherly ties now existing be so cemented with brotherly love as to endure forever, and instead of thinking of each other as strangers and foreigners, we may be glad always to say, "We are of your own kith and kin, for we are all brethren of one family."

ON "THE MISSISSIPPI RULES." BRO. MILLER SAYS:

Since writing the foregoing, we have seen the two rules by Bro. SPEED, to cover the vexed question of perpetual jurisdiction, and which reported by him to the Grand Lodge of Mississippi at its last communication, were adopted by that Body as a possible solution of the difficulty. They have since by circular letter been sent to the various Grand Bodies of the United States, and their concurrence in the action taken by the Grand Lodge of Mississippi requested.

Rule 1 reads as follows:

Whenever any person who shall have been rejected for initiation in any lodge shall have removed his place of abode into the jurisdiction of another lodge, within the jurisdiction of another Grand Lodge, with the intention of making it his permanent place of residence, and shall reside there not less than one year, and shall again desire to petition for initiation, he may present his petition to the lodge under whose jurisdiction he resides, or to any lodge which has concurrent jurisdiction over that place, which shall thereupon certify the facts to the lodge which rejected him, and if said lodge shall not within six months thereafter, furnish to the lodge to which said petition is made, the grounds upon which such rejection was made, it may proceed with such petition as in other cases, and that lodge may initiate him if elected. Whenever the grounds upon which the petitioner was rejected are furnished to the lodge to which he makes his new petition, it shall judge the sufficiency thereof, and proceed in its discretion.

To this proposed legislation various objections are urged by different jurisdictions. Past Grand Master THOMAS B. LONG, of Indiana, presents two, viz:

1. That a Grand Lodge should never surrender the sovereign power to legislate for itself, upon its own affairs, in its own exclusive territorial jurisdiction.

2. That as Masonry is so far interwoven with religion as to lay us under obligations to pay national homage to Deity, and as we hope ourselves to gain forgiveness for our own transgressions, we should not permit alien legislation to deprive us of the power to recognize the repentance of our fellowman.

It seems to us from the standpoint of a Grand Lodge which does not acknowledge the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction, that the proposed legislation while not necessary for us, is, and can only be valuable to those who hold to that doctrine, and then only to the extent to which they desire to escape from the evils of the same. It is conceded, of course, that each Grand Jurisdiction is sovereign in its own confines. The only ground upon which it is insisted we shall be held subject to this questionable doctrine is not one of right in itself, but the comity of Grand Jurisdictions; on the same principle we should insist upon uniformity with our rule of residence (one year) from those Grand Lodges which require a lesser period, and should withdraw friendly relations entirely from a jurisdiction which insists upon making masons at sight without any requirement as to jurisdictional residence. Of course, with the growth of Grand Jurisdictions better and more restrictive methods of government have been evolved since the days when the only limitations of any kind were those of sex, birth, age, and having proper recommendations.

It strikes us that the great difficulty with the proposed legislation lies in this fact, that the ballot once cast, he who has cast it is under the ancient obligation, viz: "Dyskever thou not thyn owne dede." How can the lodge which rejected, furnish to the lodge to which the petition is made the grounds upon which such rejection was made, without violating what is written in the law of nearly, if not quite all, the jurisdictions of the country, to-wit: "The secrecy of the ballot shall be maintained inviolable, and no one may indicate the character of any vote by him cast." Practically, the provision simply amounts to six months delay during which, if he feels disposed, the original rejector can furnish reasons why another rejection should be made.

We shall be pleased to see a disposition on the part of those jurisdiction that have been hide-bound on this subject, to accede to the broadenged views presented in the resolutions of Bro. Speed. We consider them a forward step for the Grand Bodies heretofore acknowledging perpetual jurisdiction, and believe their adoption by them will pave the way for that absolute justice, liberty and toleration, for which masonry has been, and should be distinguished.

Which are my views on the subject and should be of all masons and Grand Lodges who desire to see right and justice accorded to "rejected material."

We reluctantly leave this report, as it is so full of in-

terest and instructions that we should like to quote "ad lib." However, it can only be appreciated by being read.

With pleasure we look forward for "1896" Proceedings from Kansas.

M. W. JAMES H. McCALL,
Grand Master, Wichita.

R. W. ALBERT K. WILSON,
Grand Secty, Topeka.

40th annual, Wichita, February 19th, 1896.

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KENTUCKY.

NINETY-FIFTH ANNUAL, LOUISVILLE, 16TH-18TH OCTOBER, 1894.

M. W. J. W. Staton, Grand Master.

THE Grand Representative System has been abolished. The Grand Master reports the year a prosperous one, and many of the lodges have advanced their membership. Beautiful tribute is paid to the "fraternal dead" of their own and sister jurisdictions.

Decisions reported (19) involve no new point, but I do not hold with No. 5. "The right to visit is not inherent, whether to an affiliate or non-affiliate." I was always led to believe and think it not only is sound in practice as well as masonry that a brother mason in *good standing* and without *just cause*, cannot be refused admittance and consequently is (in my opinion) "inherent."

What a masonic student Grand Master Staton must be, I notice in the Grand Lecturer's report mention of "3000 volumes on the subject of masonry in the private library of Grand Master Staton." This was told to an aspiring young

mason who recently asked if many books on the subject had been published. The Grand Lecturer says "His (the young mason's) eye enlarged and his mind expanded; but a look of discouragement came into his face, till I told him to begin with resolution, that he had a life work before him."

Steps were taken to celebrate the 100th anniversary of this Grand Lodge—the first west of the Alleghanies—which will occur in 1900.

I note the Committee on Jurisprudence in their report on the Grand Master's decisions say with reference to decision No. 5,—referred to by me—viz:

"Decision No. 5.—The principle announced by the Grand Master is correct in regard to non-affiliated brethren. Those who do not share the burden of Freemasonry are not entitled to its benefits. But, in our opinion, the right of any affiliated Mason in good standing to visit any lodge in the world is an "inherent right," and should be respected. Landmark No. 22, in our "Book of Constitutions," provides that "A Mason in good fellowship with some regular lodge may visit any lodge not his own when it will not disturb the harmony of the lodge visited." Any member of the lodge visited may object to the presence of the visiting brother, and upon such objection being made he should not be admitted. But the objection, if made without any cause being assigned, does not extend to any other meeting of the lodge except that at which it is made."

THE SYSTEM OF GRAND REPRESENTATIVE ABOLISHED.

P. G. M. Clarke, for the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, submitted the following report, which was adopted:

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence, having considered so much of the Grand Master's able address as was referred to it, respectfully recommends the approval of the Grand Master's recommendations for appointments of Representatives of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky near other Grand Lodges.

This Committee is impressed with the statements of the Grand Master in regard to the system of Grand Representatives. This system finds its origin, as this committee believes, neither in the ancient customs of the Order, nor in the necessities of the Craft, but in a vain attempt to

follow the practices of civil governments. It further believes that the intercourse between Grand Lodges can best be conducted through their Grand Secretaries. The adoption of the following resolutions are, therefore, recommended:

Resolved, That regulations Nos, 454, 455, 456 and 457 be repealed.

Resolved, That all commissions to Representatives of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, or its Grand Master, to Representatives of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky near other Grand Lodges, be, and the same are hereby revoked.

Resolved, That the Grand Master be directed to request the revocation of all commissions to Representatives of other Grand Lodges near the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

Respectfully submitted,

W. W. CLARKE,
E. F. BOGGIS,
W. B. HONEYCUTT.

Returns show 459 Lodges with 18,077 members.

Report on Correspondence is by W. W. Clarke, P. G. M. Chairman, who always gives us an able, logical and wholesome review, not surpassed by any, and above all we admire him for his "liberal views." Under British Columbia referring to P. G. M. Downie's decision re "Perpetual Jurisdiction" gives the same his hearty indorsement, call it "his terse and well put statement of the case," adding:

"A just regard for the rights of others and a recognition of the fact that the world is not bounded by our narrow horizon can lead to no other conclusion, and Grand Master Downie has clearly defined the true doctrine."

Bro. Clarke's "conclusion" on the question of "Perpetual Jurisdiction" is worthy the space I give it in our report.

" CONCLUSION "

The question of "Perpetual Jurisdiction" is still an unsettled *title* in Masonic jurisprudence and, we sincerely regret, a disturbing element in Masonic circles. Except the Grand Representative Question, it is the only important subject of disagreement among Masonic jurists. Of the

latter we will at this time say nothing, as there is little probability of serious results growing out of either the conflicting views or different practices of different Grand Lodges. Those, however, who have at heart the good and prosperity of the Craft can not with complacency view the progress of the discussion of the first, accentuated as it frequently is with acrimony, without apprehension for the future peace and harmony of the Order.

Without, therefore, indulging in dogmatic statement of opinion, and disclaiming any purpose other than the promotion of harmony among those "among whom no contention should ever exist, best that noble contention, or rather emulation, of who can best work and best agree," we ask consideration of the following calm and dispassionate consideration of this subject.

First, then, for unless we are agreed upon that, discussion will be useless and futile. What is the question at issue? It matters not whether it be denominated *perpetual jurisdiction of a particular lodge over a candidate arising from the rejection by that lodge of that candidate*; or whether it be called *perpetual disqualification of a candidate resulting from his rejection by a lodge*. The first expresses the assumed relation of a lodge to a candidate which it has rejected; the second expresses the assumed relation of the candidate to the lodge which rejected him. Both propositions assume that by such rejection an eternal bar is raised to any other lodge, at any place, in any manner, or at any time however remote, ever acquiring jurisdiction of a rejected candidate, except alone by permission of the rejecting lodge, in which event the jurisdiction would be acquired not by right, but by grace. Whatever name, therefore, we give to the assumed result of the rejection by a lodge, the question to be decided is: Can any lodge other than the lodge which rejected a candidate, under any circumstances or conditions, legally confer the degrees on such rejected candidate without the permission of the lodge which rejected him?

We hold, and in the conclusion to our report last year endeavoured to show, that within its territorial bounds every Grand Lodge is supreme; that the authority of none other could be recognized therein, and that the law promulgated thereby prescribing the qualifications of, and governing the conferring of degrees on candidates, and the restrictions laid on lodges in the exercise of this function, was *ex necessitate rei*, all the law that existed or could exist within such territory on that subject, and as a corollary thereto, every Mason legally made, where made, is a Mason everywhere.

The statements of these propositions at once put the adherents of the doctrines of perpetual jurisdiction on the defensive, as well as answers effectually the arguments on which they have relied, as will appear from the further examination of those arguments. The truth is

there must be a denial of these axiomatic truths before there can be a discussion of this question at all; and it is further true that every argument in support of this doctrine is virtually such a denial, and, therefore, each of such arguments is its own best reputation, for it would be quite as easy to prove that things which are equal to the same thing are *not* equal to each other, or that the whole is *not* the sum of its parts, as to prove that a thing legally done when done is *not* legal everywhere.

The solution of a proposition inexorably requires that every condition of the proposition shall be met. Let us then apply this proposition to each of the arguments in support of this doctrine, and, incidentally, it will be observed that its friends are by no means agreed among themselves as to the grounds of ~~its~~ support.

It has with some ingenuity been urged that the jurisdiction does not attach to the rejecting lodge, but to the brother who cast the negative ball, while the lodge of which he is a member only supports the jurisdiction thus acquired by the dissenting member, and, therefore, no other lodge can, without his consent, confer the degrees upon that candidate. In opposition to this it is properly urged that even the rejecting lodge could not confer the degree upon the candidate, if this be true, without the consent of the member who cast the black ball, and, as the ballot is secret, it would be impossible to determine with certainty who this member was, therefore the rejected candidate could never be made a Mason. But suppose that rejected candidate should, subsequent to such rejection, remove to another jurisdiction and there be made a Mason in strict conformity to the laws of that jurisdiction, the thing being legally done where done, will necessarily be legal everywhere? If so, it is fallacious to contend that by the act of casting a black ball the member casting it acquired a perpetual jurisdiction over the candidate who thereby was rejected.

Again: By some friends of this doctrine it is inconsiderately urged that the rejection of a candidate by a lodge gives to such candidate a *status*. We hardly think it will be seriously contended that one not a Mason can have a Masonic status—a Masonic standing (from *sto*, to stand). On the contrary, the rejection by the lodge of a candidate is the denial by that lodge of a Masonic status to that candidate. By his application he sought a Masonic status, and by its rejection the lodge refused him a Masonic status. But admit the converse of the proposition to be true, by which authority it is contended that the *status* conferred by rejection is a fixed status? The candidate might, by the law of that jurisdiction, apply after the lapse of a certain period, for a change of his status; then, having removed to another jurisdiction, and having resided there the time required by its laws, why may he not apply to one of its lodges for a change of his status, and if he does do so, and is initiated in strict conformity to the laws of that jurisdiction, will he not be legally

made a Mason therein, and is any one prepared to argue that a thing legally done, where done, is not legal everywhere ?

Further : It is argued that the fact of a citizenship enters in no manner into this question ; that the Masonic Order is an *Institution*, and those who seek affiliation with it are subject to its laws. This is true, but it is also true that it is an institution governed in different places by different Grand Lodges, each supreme in its jurisdiction, and each having laws differing widely in many respects. If, therefore, a thing be done under the laws of this institution as administered in one place, being legally done there, will it not be legal wherever this institution exists ?

An effort has been made to show that a candidate exercises the right of selection when he petitions a Masonic Lodge, and, therefore, is bound by his choice. Says one learned writer : "If the applicant selects the lodge to which he applies for the rights and privileges of Masonry, and voluntarily makes his application, and the lodge takes jurisdiction of his application, it also takes jurisdiction of the applicant," etc., but it is well known to all Masons, and ought to be known to the "youngest Entered Apprentice," that the candidate has no choice in this matter. He must either petition the lodge within whose jurisdiction he lives, or he must secure a waiver of jurisdiction from that lodge. But if it were true that he may select the lodge to which he wishes to make application, and is by that lodge rejected, if he is afterward made a Mason by another lodge in another jurisdiction and the thing was legally done where done, it will be legal everywhere.

It appears to us that it is hardly necessary to further exemplify the application of this principle. It will be readily seen that it fully answers every proposition advanced in behalf of perpetual jurisdiction. The friends of this doctrine, failing to sustain it by argument, have resorted to that other argument known among logicians as *petitio principii*, and have insisted that it should be recognized on the principle of *comity*, which is equivalent to saying, that while the doctrine can not be sustained on principle, yet our Grand Lodges having declared in favor thereof, other Grand Lodges ought in courtesy to recognize it; but *comity*, as well as exact justice, requires that because a thing legally done where done is legal everywhere, a Mason legally made where made should be recognized as a Mason everywhere, and therefore it is impossible that jurisdiction over a rejected candidate can result in favor of a rejecting lodge for one moment after the candidate has become subject to the laws of a jurisdiction which authorizes him to petition any lodge within whose jurisdiction he lives.

To evade the force of this conclusion the second definition *supra* was invented, viz., that the rejection by a lodge resulted in the perpetual disqualification of such rejected candidate. Not only does the principle with which we have so effectually answered all other argu-

ments in favor of this doctrine conclusively prove the fallacy of this proposition, but the laws of those Grand Lodges which hold to the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction most tenaciously, deny its truth. If a candidate were perpetually disqualified by being once rejected, *ex ri termini*, he could never be initiated, not even by the lodge which rejected him.

The contention is made that the rejection of a candidate renders him unworthy; that he can not be initiated so long as that unworthiness remains; and that no other than the lodge which rejected him can take cognizance of an application for the removal of this objection or disqualification. We believe that no argument on this subject which has come to our attention has more in it of sophistry or less of merit. It is objectionable because *the rejection of a candidate does not render him unworthy*. A black ball cannot change right into wrong, good into bad, or worthiness into unworthiness. If a candidate is an upright, moral man, and is worthy the confidence and respect of his fellowmen, every black ball in the lodge to which he may apply can not change the facts. The rejection of a candidate implies nothing more than at least one member of that lodge objects to his being made a Mason. Then why should not another lodge in another jurisdiction initiate that same candidate, if under the law of that jurisdiction he be eligible, and after an investigation he is found to the satisfaction of that lodge that he is worthy? Confidently we answer, no reason can be found. His making, then, being legal where made, it is legal everywhere.

We will pursue this inquiry but one step further. Is it held by any one that the rejection of an application for affiliation or membership gives to the member who cast the negative ballot perpetual jurisdiction over the applicant? We think not. Then, does it give him a status that inhibits him, under any circumstances, applying elsewhere for membership? It will not, we think, be so urged. Then does it follow from the fact of the Masonic Order being an *institution* that he can gain lodge membership only in the lodge which rejected him, or by its consent in some other lodge? We undertake to say none will so contend. Then, when a non-affiliated Mason voluntarily applies to a particular lodge for membership, "and the lodge takes jurisdiction of his application," does "it also take jurisdiction of the applicant," thereby making it impossible for him to gain membership in any other lodge without its consent in case it rejects him? None, we think, would seriously so contend. Then is he perpetually disqualified by such rejection? None, we presume, would say so. Then, would such rejection render him *unworthy*, and thereby make it impossible for him to become a member of any lodge while that unworthiness remains, and which no other lodge can remove except the lodge which fixed it on him? We believe that none will be found to support such a proposition. What, then, is the difference, and why is it that a lodge rejecting a candidate for initia-

tion secures perpetual jurisdiction over him, but a lodge rejecting the application of a non-affiliate for membership does not obtain perpetual jurisdiction over him? We leave to the ingenuity of others the answer. We are fully persuaded that inter-Grand Lodge harmony can be maintained upon no other ground than the recognition by every Grand Lodge of this principle, viz., *That which is legally done where done, is legal everywhere.*

W. W. CLARKE,

Chairman,

Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

HENRY H. HOLEMAN,

Grand Master, Madisonville.

H. B. GRANT,

Grand Secty, Louisville.

—:O:—

LOUISIANA.

83RD ANNUAL, NEW ORLEANS, 11TH FEBRUARY, 5895.

Geo. H. Packnood, M. W. Grand Master.

OUR Representative not present. From the many decisions and rulings I present the following, it being a question not frequently discussed and cannot hold with the system of making "wholesale Masons," it takes away the beauty and effect intended to be conveyed by our sublime work and teachings.

Bro. Packnood's views in "Grand Representatives" meet with my approval:

In June last, complaint was made that some Lodge had disregarded the ancient landmarks of the Order, by making more than *five Master Masons* at one and the same communication of the Lodge.

I give the question much careful study, with the aid of the best counsel I could obtain. The opinion I arrived at was of such importance that I deemed it prudent to submit the question, together with my ruling

to the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence, before promulgating the same. I am pleased to announce it met with approval of that Committee. The ruling is as follows :

"The question as to the number of candidates for degrees in Masonry that may be admitted into the lodge and have the degrees conferred upon them, '*at one and the same time*,' as expressed in some old Regulations, is not determined by 'ancient usages,' nor is it a 'landmark.' 'Ancient usages' and 'landmarks' refer to matters that are of the essence of the body of 'Free-masonry' which permit neither 'change' nor 'innovation;' the question, *how many* may be admitted for initiating, passing or raising *at the same time*, or *at the same communication*, is matter of form and detail and may be the subject of legislation.

"The words '*one and the same time*,' used by nearly all the authorities, do not mean 'at the same meeting,' and if they were to be held to constitute an ancient usage or landmark, I would hold that the words mean not more than *five* persons shall be *introduced* into the Lodge and have the degrees conferred on them *together*, '*at one and the same time*,' without restricting the number that might be introduced *successively* at the same meeting. While it is true that the Committee on Works has, at times, given the above quoted expressions a strict meaning, there has never been any definite legislation on the question in this jurisdiction, except that contained in *Edict 42*, to the enforcement of which the Grand Master was expressly directed by a resolution of the Grand Lodge at its last *Annual Communication*, to the effect 'that all Lodges are strictly forbidden to confer the first section of the *first* and *second* degrees, and the *first* and *second* section of *third* degrees on more than one candidate at the same time.'

"This provision is ample to preserve the purity and dignity of the Work of the Degrees, and imposes the only restriction on the Lodges in this jurisdiction, as to the manner in which they shall proceed in initiating, passing or raising candidates.

"Subject to the restrictions and conditions of this *Edict* only, there is no limitation in this jurisdiction as to the number of candidates upon whom the Lodges may confer degrees of Masonry *successively*, at one and the same meeting."

(The above ruling was submitted to and approved by the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence.)

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

In reference to Grand Representatives, I can not ignore the sentiment which seems to be growing in some of the Grand Jurisdictions against what was thought to be a well recognized system of Grand Lodge Representation. Some jurisdictions, I am sorry to see, have

abolished it altogether; others make their appointments for a fixed term of years, with the idea, I suppose, to thereby stimulate some active evidence of the utility of the system. While most jurisdictions adhere to the usage of appointing and receiving appointments, there seems to be a growing feeling that the whole system is a useless and purposeless one; that the representative represents nothing, and has neither duties nor any expressed functions, and is altogether a trivial and idle formality. While I am willing to concede that practically a Grand Representative seems to be without functions, I do not hesitate to ally myself with those jurisdictions who, less selfish, are willing to admit that there is a meaning, at least, if not a use, in Grand Lodge Representatives.

I feel that Grand Lodges are great co-equal sovereignties which, recognizing no superior, hold within themselves the whole body of Masonry—co-equally powerful and co-extensive in Masonic prerogatives; all bound to the same traditional usages, landmarks, powers and limitations—peer and judge of the others, and altogether throughout the world they are the body of Freemasonry universal that knows no limitation of space, territory, creed or nationality; having but one requirement from all who seek admission—a firm belief in the existence of God, the Creator and Ruler of the Universe. This being so, is there not at least a fraternal sentiment in Grand Lodge Representatives? I must say that I never witness the impressive ceremony of our reception at each Annual Grand Communication, without feeling that I am in a manner in the presence of those of our brethren of other jurisdictions whom they represent. For my heart feels lifted up on the pure and spotless wing of Divine inspiration—going out to all the brethren of the brotherhood of Freemasons of the world. It is a grand ceremony, and there certainly is a sentiment of brotherly love in this impressive exchange of greetings which alone justifies the continuance of the system. Therefore, I think the system is a part of comity and fraternal recognition between the Masonic Grand Bodies and almost essential to the perpetuation of Freemasonry as the greatest and most exalted brotherhood among the races of men.

Taken as a whole, Bro. Fellows address is an able, exhaustive document, full of good advice and proves him a very capable, painstaking officer and Mason, which the Grand Lodge fully appreciated by re-electing him as their Grand Master.

Returns show 127 Lodges with 5260 active members.

Report on Correspondence is by M. W., J. O. A. Fellows, P. G. M., who gives us (as usual) whatever matters of interest

are to be found in other Grand Bodies. I rather like his style of report which does not prevail with any other writer and entails a lot of hard work. We trust he has recovered from his serious illness and able to be about in health and vigor.

GEO. H. PACKNOOD,

M. W. Grand Master, Clinton.

RICHARD LAMBERT,

R. W. Grand Secretary, New Orleans.

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MAINE.

75TH ANNUAL—PORTLAND—1ST MAY, 5894.

M. W. Horace H. Burbank, Grand Master.

OUR Representative not present. The G. M. in his address said: "For continued life, health, and a measure of prosperity, for abundant harmony, with but one broken link in our chain of permanent membership, we may well send up the incense of grateful hearts to Him who controls the destinies of men and nations." Fitting tribute is paid the "Fraternal Dead." Eleven decisions are given, but are all of local application, nevertheless, good Bro. Burbank closes his address with some very wholesome advice to the Craft.

Returns are 193 Chartered Lodges, with 21,564 members.

The following on "Public Grand Honors" will be new to our Grand Lodge, and recommend their adoption here.

PUBLIC GRAND HONORS.

Bro. FRANK E. SLEEPER made the following report, which was accepted and adopted:

PORTLAND, May 3, 1894.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine:

Your Committee on "Public Grand Honors," which made a partial report in 1890, presents the following conclusion to the report then made:

At that time we fully described the two methods of giving "Public Grand Honors," most frequently employed, which we called "Mackey" and "Macoy" methods, and we can add but very little to that report except recommendations, which we did not then feel quite prepared to make.

Further investigation, however, has strengthened the belief of your committee that so far as use in public on occasions *other than funeral* is concerned, neither the "Mackey" nor the "Macoy" method can claim our observance on account either of ancient usage or of special appropriateness.

We desire to especially emphasize the statement that "Public Grand Honors" should not be confounded with "Funeral Grand Honors." The Mackey method, slightly amended as given on page 116 of the Maine Masonic Text Book, is especially appropriate for funeral services, and we recommend that it be adopted as our "Funeral Grand Honors."

The "Macoy" method of giving Public Grand Honors is practiced in the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Maine, and its "three times three" may be a recommendation there, but we cannot see that it has any claim for recognition in a symbolic lodge.

The Romans may have expressed *approbation* by a particular manner of striking together the hands, as do people to-day, but your committee believes that our Public Grand Honors should express *obedience, deference and reverence*.

We therefore prefer, as being more expressive and more in accordance with the Eastern origin of our rites, a method of giving Public Grand Honors similar to that practiced in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and we recommend that in this jurisdiction they be given by crossing the arms upon the breast, the left uppermost, the tips of the fingers touching the points of the shoulders, and bowing three times with arms thus crossed.

These Public Grand Honors are to be given at public installations, constitution of new lodges, dedication of halls, laying of corner stones, and all public occasions when Funeral Grand Honors are not required.

Fraternally submitted,

FRANK E. SLEEPER,

Committee.

Report on Foreign Correspondence is by that "Masonic Veteran" Bro. J. H. Drummond, P.G.M., and ranks among the first in every respect. B. C. for 1893, has favorable comment. The report of the Committee on "Ritual," Bro. Drummond, was adopted. Thanks for your very kind encouragement. 57 G. L. Proceedings were gone through and we can not attempt to do the report justice by a limited review.

HORACE H. BURBANK, (re-elected)
Grand Master.

STEPHEN BERRY, (re-elected)
Grand Secretary.

76th Annual, Portland, 7th May, 5895.

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MARYLAND.

SPECIAL Communication, November 26th, 1893, for the purpose of conducting the funeral service of Bro. R. K. Martin, D. G. M., whose death occurred very suddenly at his office in the City Hall, on 24th November.

Semi-Annual Communication, Baltimore, 8th May, 5894. Bro. Thos. J. Shyroek, M. W. Grand Master. Suitable resolutions of respect of sympathy were presented on the death of R. W. Bro. R. K. Martin.

Report on Correspondence is by Brother Edmond T. Schultz, in which British Columbia for 1893 is included with extended review.

108TH ANNUAL, BALTIMORE, 20TH NOVEMBER, 5894.

Bro. Anton H. Fetting, R. W. Deputy Grand Master, opened in due form, when the G.D.C. and G.S.B. informed

the M. W. Grand Master the Grand Lodge was opened and awaited his pleasure. He then entered and assumed the Gavel. Not many Grand Lodges adopt this custom.

The following is the committee's report on the Mississippi rules, and Wisconsin proposition *re* "Relief," which was adopted by Grand Lodge:

The Grand Lodge of Maryland has always held to the doctrine of so-called "perpetual jurisdiction over rejected material," our rule relating to the subject being as follows :

"33. *Resolved*, That no Lodge in this jurisdiction shall be permitted to receive the petition of a candidate who has been rejected by another Lodge, without the consent of the rejecting Lodge, provided it be in existence.

"34. *Resolved*, That every applicant for initiation shall state in his petition whether he has or has not been rejected by any Lodge.

"35. *Resolved*, That the consent of the rejecting Lodge shall be determined by a majority of ballots cast in open Lodge, and be properly authenticated in writing over the signatures of the W. Master and Secretary and seal of the rejecting Lodge. *November, 1877.*"

In the judgment of your Committee these regulations are eminently wise, and are in full harmony with the fundamental principles of our fraternity. And they believe, that so far as they relate to rejected material within the jurisdiction, they are held by the Grand Lodges generally of our country.

It would appear, however, that a relaxation of this rule, is desired by the Grand Lodge of Mississippi so far only as it relates to cases of rejected material removing into another jurisdiction.

In the language of a distinguished Brother of an adjacent State, "Can it be maintained by local contention, that if the person (a rejected candidate,) enter a railroad car and ride a few miles from home, crossing a geographical line into another Grand Lodge Jurisdiction, he will become by this method *worthy* of the rights and privileges of Masonry which were denied to him where he was known, and in a Lodge he selected to make his original application, is the objection thus removed?"

Your Committee notice with much surprise that part of this Rule which requires a rejecting Lodge to furnish "the grounds upon which such rejection was made." How, we ask, could such a demand be complied with? And if it could would it not be highly improper to do so?

Your Committee are of opinion, that when a legally and duly constituted Lodge has passed upon the qualification and fitness of an applicant to become a member of the great *family* of Free Masons and pronounced said applicant *unworthy* of becoming a member of that *family*, no Lodge in the wide world can legally and Masonically make said applicant a Mason until that sentence of unworthiness is reconsidered and removed by the Lodge to whom he first applied.

We therefore, respectfully recommend a non-concurrence in Rule No. 1, proposed by the Grand Lodge of Mississippi.

Nor can your Committee fully concur in Rule II, proposed by the same Grand Lodge. A Lodge has the same control and jurisdiction over its unfinished work that it has over its rejected material, and therefore, no Lodge can properly or Masonically confer the remaining degree or degrees upon an Entered Apprentice of Fellow Craft, unless the consent of the Lodge to which they are attached be first obtained.

It appears to your Committee that the striking of the name of an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft from the roll as proposed, has the same effect as dropping from the roll of the name of a Master Mason, namely, that of arrest of membership, not a surrender of jurisdictional control of the material by a Lodge.

We are, therefore, unable to recommend a concurrence in Rule II, except the latter clause referring to the conferring of degrees by one Lodge as the proxy of another Lodge.

We can hardly conceive it possible that any Lodge would refuse to give permission to a sister Lodge of another jurisdiction to confer the remaining degrees upon a *worthy* Brother who has permanently removed from its own jurisdiction. While on the contrary, if the Brother is deemed to be *unworthy* of advancement, jurisdictional control over him should *never* be surrendered.

The communication from the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin is dated October 3rd, 1894, and covers a proposition submitted by a Committee of that Grand Lodge, to the other Grand Lodges of the country, looking to the adoption of uniformity in the manner of bestowing Masonic relief, and which is as follows :

"It is the duty of each Lodge to take care of its own members in distress wherever they may be. In case of its inability so to do, this duty devolves upon the Grand Lodge from which it holds its charter. It being understood that in no case is the Lodge furnishing relief and asking re-imbursement, to go beyond actual necessities, without express authority from the re-imbursing body."

Your Committee unhesitatingly say, that the adoption of this proposition would destroy one of the fundamental principles of our Fraternity,—robbing Freemasonry of one of her brightest gems,—Charity, and bring our time honored Fraternity on a level with the mutual benefit association of the day.

It has been our boast that Freemasonry is a universal fraternity—a family of friends and brothers, wheresoever dispersed, mutually bound one to the other by the most sacred ties. Hence, “a Master Mason in good standing is justly entitled to all the rights and benefits of Masonry, not only while under the jurisdiction of the Lodge which made him a Mason, or with which he may have subsequently affiliated, but he may claim them of any Lodge in the world under whose jurisdiction he may happen to be. His Lodge extends from East to West and from North to South.”

The injunction “to help, aid and assist,” being no more binding upon us toward those of our particular Lodge than it is towards the distressed worthy Brother who may come to us from the uttermost parts of the world.

This subject was presented for the consideration of the Masonic Congress held in Chicago in the summer of 1893, and after a full and able discussion, the following was adopted as the conclusion of the Congress upon that subject :

“The conclusion of the Congress is, that worthy Masons are entitled to relief from Brethren and Lodges wheresoever they may be found in need of relief, and that the Brethren or Lodges granting such aid are not entitled to demand reimbursement from the Lodges in which they hold their membership ; but, that when a member of a Lodge is relieved by another and the financial situation of his Lodge is such as to permit, that common courtesy and duty alike demand that it should reimburse a poorer Lodge relieving its members.”

Believing this to be the true doctrine bearing upon this subject, your Committee recommend a non-concurrence with the proposition recommended by the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin.

The following majority report on Grand Honors was submitted:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Maryland:—

Your Committee to ascertain what are the “Public Grand Honors,” respectfully report that we have carefully considered the subject, and believe those adopted by Grand Master John H. B. Latrobe during his administration, namely, clapping the hands three times, thrice repeated; are the proper Grand Honors to be given on occasions of Public cere-

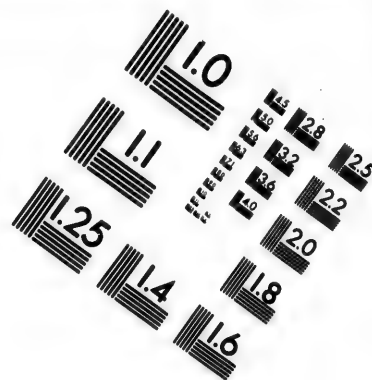
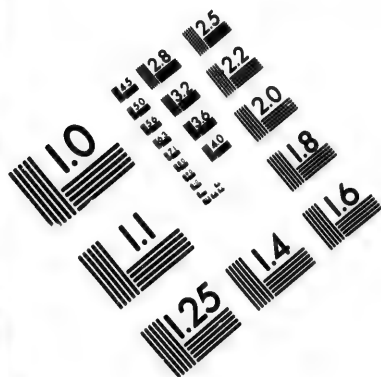
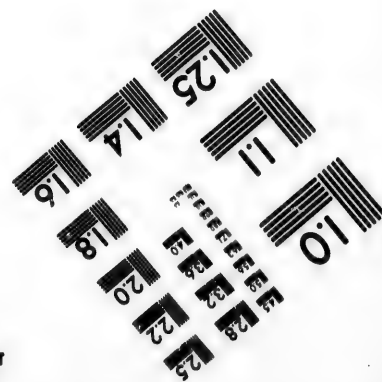
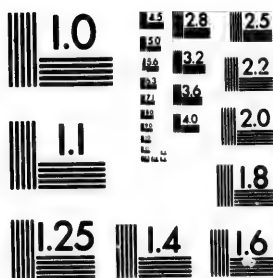


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monies, and have been used in this jurisdiction at least since that time: These were the Public Honors used by Grand Master JOHN S. TYSON at the laying of the corner stone of the U. S. Post Office and Court House, Nov. 21st, 1882, and by yourself as Deputy Grand Master at the laying of the corner stone of the M. E. Church at Elkridge, Sept. 12th, 1885, and by you as Grand Master, at the unveiling of the Tennant monument at Frostburg, June 24th, 1886, and of the DeKalb monument at Annapolis, Aug. 16th, 1886; also at the laying of the corner stone of the Presbyterian Church at Ellicot City, Sept. 4th, 1894. We cannot see that the Funeral Honors are, or can be, appropriate to the laying of a corner stone, unveiling a monument, or public dedicatory service; the symbolic significance of the gestures can mean only what the accompanying words imply, "we cherish his memory here; we commend his spirit to God who gave it, and consign his body to the earth."

We, therefore, recommend that the Public Grand Honors defined by Grand Master LATROBE, and promulgated by him, be continued as the Honors to be used on all public occasions, except funerals.

Respectfully submitted,

GRAHAM DUKEHART,
JACOB H. MEDAIRY,

Committee.

The minority report was also submitted as follows:

THOS. J. SHRYOCK, Esq.,

GRAND MASTER OF MASONS OF MARYLAND:

Most Worshipful Sir:—The undersigned, a member of the Committee to whom you referred the enquiry, "What is the correct mode of giving the Public and Private Grand Honors of Masonry?" being unable to concur in the conclusions reached by the other members of the Committee, respectfully submits the following as his conclusions upon the subject:

I feel assured, from my own recollections, as well as those of a number of old Brethren with whom I have conversed, that prior to about 18 to 20 years ago, the Grand Honors practiced in this jurisdiction upon all public occasions, were as follows:

"Raise the hands above the head bringing the hands together, then cross the arms over the breast, the left uppermost, striking the shoulders. Bring the arms full length and let them fall upon the thighs."

But Grand Master LATROBE towards the close of his administration, became possessed of the idea, that these were *funeral* Grand Honors and were only to be used at the burial of a deceased Brother, and that upon all other public occasions the battery 3x3 should be used.

Since which time there has been a great lack of uniformity in giving the Honors in our jurisdiction. Sometimes upon occasions of laying of corner stones and other public ceremonies (except funerals,) the Honors described have been used, at others the 3x3 battery.

I understand that the majority of the Committee concede the correctness of the above statement of facts, and the only real difference between them and myself is:—they recommend a continuance of a practice, which they virtually acknowledge is of modern origin in this jurisdiction, while I recommend a return to the usage and custom which there is every reason to believe, was followed by our Grand Lodge for at least a half century previously.

The honors described are those which MACKEY in his *Encyclopædia*, and MITCHELL in his *Common Law of Masonry* give as the *Grand Honors of Masonry to be used upon all public occasions*. The only difference between them being, one commences with the arms crossed over the breast, the other with the raised arms.

Upon the authority of Past Grand Master Bro. FRANK SLEEPER, of Maine, who a few years ago, devoted considerable time to the investigation of this question, 18 of the 30 jurisdictions, from whom he received replies to his enquiries sent to them, use on all public occasions what he terms the MACKEY system, while the remaining 12 use the 3x3 battery, called the MACOX system, upon all public occasions, except funerals. Five other jurisdictions from whom he received replies "have Public Grand Honors peculiar to themselves."

Furthermore, I have ascertained from an undoubtedly reliable source, that the Honors described are the same that was agreed upon as the "Public Grand Honors of Masonry" by the celebrated National Masonic Convention which assembled in our city of Baltimore in 1843.

The result of my somewhat extended investigation has convinced me, that there is, and there should be, but one kind of Public Grand Honors, as there is but one kind of Private Grand Honors at least in each jurisdiction, and that there is no such thing as *funeral* Grand Honors. We bury a deceased Brother with *THE* Honors of Masonry as we lay the corner stone of a building or unveil a statue with *THE* Honors of Masonry.

As our Grand Lodge has ever prided itself upon having, and practicing the work adopted by the Convention of 1843, as well as in its adherence to the usages and customs of the Fathers in Masonry, I respectfully recommend that the Honors first described be declared the Grand Honors of Masonry to be used by the Craft in Maryland in the performance of all Masonic labor in public.

When used at the funeral of a deceased Brother, they are to be accompanied by the words:—" *The will of God is accomplished, so mote it be,*" *Amen.* I concur in that portion of the majority report referring to the Private Grand Honors. I would add however, that in my opinion the Private Grand Honors should be given only at the installation of the Grand Master, at his official visitations, those of the Deputy Grand Master in the absence of the Grand Master, and at the installation of the Worshipful Master.

Respectfully and fraternally,

E. T. SCHULTZ.

The minority report was adopted.

No report on Correspondence.

Returns show 6621 Master Masons.

THOMAS J. SHYROCK, (re-elected)
Grand Master, Baltimore.

JACOB H. MEDAIREY,
Grand Secretary, Baltimore.

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MANITOBA.

19TH ANNUAL, BANFF, 13TH JUNE, 1894.

M. W. Bro. D. J. Goggin, Grand Master.

OUR Representative not present. The Lodges of the N. W. Territory presented an address of welcome and expressed the hope of having the good-will of Manitoba when they (the N. W. Lodges) would form a Grand Lodge of their own which would be necessary owing to the expense and inconvenience of attending Grand Lodge at Winnipeg; this was assured in the reply by the M. W. Grand Master.

From the report we infer that Masonry is growing and its dignity upheld in this jurisdiction. We regret to learn

that Proceedings for 1894 were, with all the property of Grand Lodge, destroyed by fire on 16th November; we are fortunate in having an early reprint.

Returns show 57 Lodges with 2,278 members.

There is no report on Correspondence. We had the pleasure of a fraternal visit from a number of Manitoba Bretheren while our Grand Lodge was in session at New Westminster last year, notably, Bro. Scott, Grand Secretary, and Bro. Bain, D.D.G.M. A very happy time was spent both in Grand Lodge and at the banquet in the evening.

A resolution of sympathy was moved by M.W. Bro. Rev. J. D. Omeara, "That this Grand Lodge has learned with deep sorrow of the death of R. W. Bro. Rt. Rev. A. W. Sillitoe, P.G.C. of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, and tenders to Mrs. Sillitoe its deepest sympathy in her bereavement."

THOMAS TNEED,

M. W. Grand Master, Medicine Hat.

WM. G. SCOTT,

R. W. Grand Secty.

20th Annual, Brandon, 12th June, 5895.

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MASSACHUSETTS.

WE have the proceedings of Special Communications held June 16th, July 23rd, September 29th, October 10th and 29th, 1894.

Quarterly Communications March 14th, June 13th and September 12th, 1894.

The business transacted was all of local interest. Considerable time was devoted to the revision of Constitution on the subject of "Initiation of Candidates," and from what I can see this Grand Lodge is a firm believer in "perpetual jurisdiction." One of the enactments says, "Any candidate who shall within *seven* years after removal from the State be initiated in any lodge (without the recommendation from the Master, Wardens and three members of the lodge he applied to in Massachusetts), shall be deemed a clandestine Mason, and all Masonic intercourse with him is forbidden."

A beautiful and impressive service on the occasion of the "Consecration of Burial Lot and Dedication of Monument" presented to the Grand Lodge by Bro. John H. Collamore, is given in extenso.

Quarterly, Boston, 12th December, 5894 ; stated, Boston, 27th December, 5894. R. W., Edwin B. Holmes, Deputy Grand Master, presiding, who had (owing to the ill-health of the Grand Master) performed most of the duties during the past year.

Returns show 234 Lodges with 34,703 affiliated members.

The usual Masonic feast was given on St. John's Day in honor of the installation of officers. The toasts and responses are given in full to read, which is a "feast" in itself.

No report on Correspondence.

EDWIN B. HOLMES,

Grand Master.

SERENO D. NICKERSON,

Grand Secty.

MICHIGAN

51ST ANNUAL, DETROIT, JANUARY 22ND, 1895.

Bro. Wm. H. Phillips, M. W. Grand Master.

THREE hundred and seventy-four Lodges represented (being all but two.) No record of Grand Representatives present during the session. The fiftieth anniversary of this Grand Lodge was celebrated. During the period the jurisdiction had increased to 36,500 members, showing great strides and Masonic activity, and the Grand Master reports Freemasonry "still prosperous" notwithstanding the great financial depression. Universal peace and tranquillity prevail among our constituent lodges.

There are no wars from without or dissensions within, and we still maintain fraternal intercourse with our sister jurisdictions. The writing of 1029 letters by the Grand Master will convey an idea of what his labors are in this vast jurisdiction.

169 questions of Masonic Law were decided.

The Special Committee in the "Wisconsin Uniform Relief System," reported, viz:—

To the Grand Lodge:

Your Committee to whom was referred so much of the Grand Master's address as relates to a communication from the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin in relation to a uniform system of Masonic relief, beg leave to report that they have had the same under consideration. The question presents some difficulties to its solution in the adverse views held by the jurisdictions of Wisconsin and Michigan upon the scope and limitations of Masonic Charity. The communication relates that the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin has always recognized and acted upon the principle that each lodge under its jurisdiction should take care of its own members *wherever* they might be and whenever they have been unable to do so, the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin has come to their aid. They now ask the adoption by this Grand Lodge of the following propo-

sition: "It is the duty of each Lodge to take care of its own members in distress, wherever they may be. In case of its inability so to do, this duty devolves upon the Grand Lodge from which it holds its charter. It being understood that in no case is the lodge furnishing relief and asking reimbursement to go beyond actual necessities without express authority from the reimbursing body."

The matter of relief being thus made compulsory and in opposition to the principles so often expressed in approved decisions of the Grand Masters of Michigan, that the question of aid is not a compulsory one, that each Mason is bound to give to the extent of his ability and no more; that a lodge to which a brother belongs is not liable upon the claim of another lodge for money furnished such brother while sick and destitute in the locality of another lodge. In short that the duty to aid a distressed brother is bounded by his necessities and the ability of his lodge, and that the obligation to contribute to the relief of a distressed worthy brother as far as his necessity may require and my ability permit without material injury to myself or family, has a literal meaning of the force and authority of a landmark.

While in theory the domain of Masonic charity is as boundless as the Universe, yet organized benevolence as represented by Masonic Lodges, must of necessity be limited by such conditions as experience has shown to be necessary to their perpetuity, unlimited opportunity is followed logically by unlimited liability.

While the principles advocated by our brethren of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin may in some respects seem more broad than our own, your committee is not willing to recommend a change in the established theory of this Grand Lodge in relation to the administration of its Masonic charities. Even if it could agree upon some plan of union with the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin which would be devoid of the difficulty attending the enforcement of an agreement between two sovereign Grand bodies of non-concurrent jurisdiction. Your committee therefore reports back the communication without recommendation and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Dated, Detroit, January 23rd, A.L. 5895.

JOHN S. CROSS, P.G.M.
L. H. ROBINSON.
L. D. MOSHER.

On motion the report was accepted, ordered filed and printed in the minutes and further action thereon indefinitely postponed. Also Reports on Jurisprudence re Mississippi Rules.

Brother John W. McGrath, chairman of Jurisprudence Committee, submitted further reports as follows:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge, F. & A. M.

Your committee on Jurisprudence to whom was referred the annexed communication relating to personal jurisdiction over rejected material and unfinished work moving into other jurisdictions, cannot recommend the adoption of the rules suggested.

The proposed regulations are opposed to what is the well lettered and long established rule in this State on the subject.

Lodges have no means of knowing officially the grounds upon which rejections are made. Under our regulations a brother casting a ballot is not permitted to disclose the color of his ballot, much less his reason for casting a black ball.

There is little practical difficulty in the matter. Lodges are rarely factious in regard to release personal jurisdiction and where a lodge refuses to release personal jurisdiction over rejected material, it is very good evidence that the material should not be admitted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN W. MCGRATH,
B. O. PEARL.

The Grand Lodge laid the corner stone of the New Temple now under construction.

"A beautiful feature of this ceremony consisted of the release of several hundred homing pigeons just when the Grand Master had declared the corner stone well and truly laid. Rising and circling for a moment above the walls of the Temple, they separated and took up their flights for their homes, bearing the message that the corner stone of the magnificent Detroit Masonic Temple had just been declared laid. An immense concourse of people were present and witnessed the imposing ceremonies. The inclemency of the weather prevented holding all the exercises in the open air, and the remainder of the exercises were held in the Auditorium in the evening."

P. G. M. Darling in a humorous as well as a masterly address, presented Grand Secretary Conover with a magnificent and expensive jewel, concluding with

"Please accept this badge and jewel—let me pin it on your breast. On all proper occasions wear it, and always remember that from the very north east corner of my heart, there goes out to you with this jewel, my kindest regards, my highest esteem and my most fraternal love."

The Committee on Jurisprudence reported regarding physical disqualification, viz.:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge, F. & A. M.

Your Committee on Jurisprudence to whom was referred the accompanying resolution, would most respectfully recommend its adoption.

The general rule relative to the physical qualifications of applicants, laid down by G. M. Allen in 1860 (Decision No. 10, Digest p. 197) and since approved, is that if a candidate has the physical ability to assume the positions necessary to receive and communicate the work, he is physically qualified to receive the degrees. Decisions No. 7, 8, 9, Digest p. 197.

We are aware that a number of decisions have since been made which are in conflict with the resolution here presented but these decisions and the rule above referred to are in conflict.

Notwithstanding said decisions, the question is presented to every succeeding Grand Master and it will continue to be presented until the end of time unless the Grand Lodge shall lay down a rule which is consistent with esoteric teachings of Masonry. The Masonic fraternity will not lie down so long as its jurisprudence conflicts with its ethics. The Grand Lodge for nearly fifty years instructed the newly made M. M. how he should wear his apron, but neither candidate or any other M. M. ever thereafter wore his apron as directed. The question came up at every school of instruction which had been held and would not down until the work was harmonized with the universal practice.

We teach a candidate at the very threshold of Masonry that it is the internal and not the external qualifications of a man that should recommend him to be made a Mason. We should either change the work so as to read that an excellent physique is an essential qualification for admission and that more attention will be paid to that, than other consideration, or we should conform our jurisprudence to our ethical teachings.

The fraternity will always regard as the supreme authority the principles which underlie our moralistic system and decisions which conflict therewith will fail to receive the moral support of the craft.

T here must be no segregation of our jurisprudence and the written or unwritten principles which lie at the root of our system. Its ethical thought must control not only its legislation but it must permeate its jurisprudence. In operative Masonry extreme caution as to physical qualifications was proper, but the reason for the rule has no application to the practice of speculative Masonry and the rule should therefore be relaxed.

The report was adopted almost unanimously by Grand Lodge and hereafter the loss of one eye, the other being good, is not a disqualification in Michigan.

The volume of proceedings contains a biographical sketch of all the Grand Masters of Michigan, from Lewis Cass, 1826, to W. H. Phillips, 1894, together with their portraits, making an interesting book of itself.

The "Golden Jubilee," as the semi Centennial Celebration is called, was celebrated in an appropriate manner. Greetings from a great many sister jurisdictions were received. Semi-centennial addresses were delivered by the eminent P.G.M. Hon. Hugh McCurdy, Wm. T. Mitchell, P. G. M., who spoke on the "Anti Masonic excitement and its effects on Masonry, political and social ;" P.G.M., John W. Champlin chose, "The Ancient Landmarks of Masonry." Extracts could not do justice to these able contributions to Masonic literature and only regret I cannot give them in their entirety.

The Grand Secretary concludes, viz.:

"The programme arranged in honor of the semi-centennial of this Grand Lodge having been carried out, the assemblage dispersed and the first fifty years of this Grand Lodge had passed into history.

Then over our gain and over our loss,
Over our crown and over our cross,
Over the fret of our discontent,
Over the ill that we never meant,
Over the scars of our self-denial,
Over the strength that conquered trial,
Over our semi-centennial year,
Year that to-morrow will not be here,
Swiftly and surely, from starry walls,
Silently downward the curtain falls."

JEFFERSON S. CONOVER.

Grand Secretary.

The report on Correspondence is by Bro. Conover, Grand Secretary, in which British Columbia for 1894 is included. I append his concluding paper.

An examination of the statistical reports of the several Grand Lodges reveals the gratifying fact, that notwithstanding the depressed financial condition of our country for the past year, our grand institution has been marching steadily forward, and a substantial growth and gratifying increase of membership is noticed in every direction.

Some of the principal topics of discussion among reporters and in the Grand Lodges, have been Masonic Homes, the question of perpetual jurisdiction, the grand representative system, and the position of the saloon keeper in Masonry.

MASONIC HOMES.

No single question seems to be occupying the attention of Masonry in America at the present time more than the one of Masonic Homes. Whether or not it is advisable for Grand Lodges, as such, to engage in establishing and maintaining these institutions; whether those already built and dedicated to the work of Masonic Charity shall be controlled directly by Grand Lodges or by private associations; whether they shall be maintained by a certain amount of per capita dues applied directly to that purpose, or depend entirely upon the voluntary support of the craft. These questions are being discussed pro and con. Some of the brightest Masons in the country are speaking and writing upon both sides of each of these proposition, and there exists a wide diversity of opinion in the matter, each side arguing, with an honest, earnest belief in the correctness of the position taken and with a sincere belief that the best results and most good will be derived from the particular plan laid down. In our own jurisdiction, with a beautiful and commodious Home completed and now giving a comfortable home to twenty-five or thirty worthy inmates, the question of its permanent support is yet problematical. Although Grand Lodge is appropriating, from year to year, such sums as its financial condition will warrant, for the temporary support of the home, no acceptable plan has yet been devised for its permanent maintenance. The writer, however, has an abiding faith in the great heart of the Masonic fraternity of Michigan, and confidently believes that this great monument of fraternal charity will not be allowed to fail, but that out of the discussion concerning its support, plans will be evolved, ample in their provisions, just to the members of the craft, and honorable to Michigan Masonry. If this could be accomplished at the present session of Grand Lodge, it would seem a most fit rounding out of our first half century, and a crown upon the head of Michigan Masonry whose glittering jewels would shine with constantly increasing lustre as the ages come and go.

PERPETUAL JURISDICTION.

This subject is receiving considerable attention from the thinking minds in Masonry. Some jurisdictions, our own among the number, hold that once a petitioner is rejected by a Lodge, he can never become a Mason without the consent of the Lodge thus rejecting him. A man may remove to another State and achieve high and honorable distinction, but he is debarred from the benefit of Masonry unless the Lodge to which he once petitioned shall consent to release its jurisdiction over him. Some jurisdictions deny the justice of this position and provides that after the lapse of one year a rejection becomes null and void and the applicant is free to petition elsewhere. This has, in some instances, given rise to warm discussions, and sometimes strained relations between sister grand jurisdictions. During the past year the Grand Lodge of Mississippi formulated a set of rules regarding this question and submitted them to all American Grand Lodges, asking their adoption, to the end that Masonic law as relates to this particular question, might be made uniform throughout this country. This matter has come before many of the Grand Lodges, and some have accepted and others have rejected the proposition, so the matter still remains in about its former condition. The writer believes that this is a step in the right direction and that the time will come when there will be this desired uniformity of law upon this question.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

Much discussion is taking place relative to the utility of continuing the representative system between Grand Lodges. Two or three Grand Lodges have abandoned that system during the past year, as being no longer of any benefit, and sometimes leading to unfriendly correspondence between jurisdictions, and some others are now considering the matter with a view to future action. Our own Grand Lodge has thus far seen no reason to wish to discontinue the system, and the somewhat extended correspondence last year with Brother Christian Dam, our representative near the Grand Lodge of Peru, which was published in last year's proceedings, demonstrated the fact that in this instance the system was productive of much good, and that our representative at Peru was a *Dam* good fellow to have there. His actions as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Michigan have received the unqualified commendation of many of the writers on correspondence and demonstrated the fact that at certain times much good can result from the representative system.

THE SALOON.

A question that is assuming considerable proportions in many American Grand Lodges is "Shall saloon keepers be recognized as entitled to the benefits of Masonry?" Our own Grand Lodge has

deemed it wise to place this matter entirely in the hands of its subordinate Lodges and their members, leaving it to be decided in each individual case by the use or non-use of the black-ball, without enacting any provision of law either prohibiting or permitting the saloon keeper to be a Mason in good standing. Many other Grand Lodges, however, are taking advanced ground upon this question and enacting laws absolutely prohibiting the owners of, or clerks in saloons from becoming members of Masonic Lodges, and this sentiment seems to be growing in the country. Several other secret and fraternal orders have passed similar laws and banished the saloon keeper from their organizations, and the question is being more and more frequently asked, "Can Masonry afford to be behind other orders on this great moral question?" The writer believes that as the sentiment grows in that direction, more stringent regulations will be enacted, and that Masonry will be found taking a more advanced position upon this question, represented by the first of the four cardinal virtues in which new made Masons are always instructed. The discussion of these and kindred questions by Masonic writers cannot fail of having an elevating effect upon the institution, tending, as it does, to lead the thoughts of the craft unto high and noble channels and to inspire them with a desire to think and act more and more in accordance with the teachings of our beloved institution and to develop in them a constantly increasing desire for *further light*.

EDWIN L. BOWRING,

M. W. Grand Master, Grand Rapids.

JEFFERSON S. CONNER,

R. W. Grand Secty., Coldwater.

51st Annual, Saginaw, 28th January, 5896.

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MINNESOTA

42ND ANNUAL, ST PAUL, 16TH JANUARY, 5895.

M. W. Calvin L. Brown, Grand Master.

ONE hundred and ninety-two out of one hundred and ninety eight Lodges represented. Our representative Chas. D. Boyce was present. The Grand Master reported, "The fraternity in a fairly prosperous condition. Nothing

more than a minor disturbance of a local nature has arisen to mar a year of perfect peace." Decisions reported. are sound law and of a local bearing and approved by the Grand Lodge.

Returns show 14543 members.

The committee on Jurisprudence reported on the Mississippi Rules, "having considered same, fraternally recommend a non-concurrence in the rules suggested. In the opinion of your committee such rules are in conflict with the rule governing this Grand Lodge, relating to exclusive Jurisdiction, and rule No. 1 leads to or invites a violation of the secrecy of the ballot."

The oration by W. Bro. A. S. Crossfield is a masterpiece. I was sorely tempted to have it reproduced, but occupies eleven pages; to make excerpts would spoil its beauty. Subject, "The Origin of Masonic Principles; The foundation of the Masonic Society and What Masonry is."

Report on Correspondence is by Bro. Irving Todd. British Columbia for 1894 has favorable mention.

CALVIN L. BROWN, (re-elected)

M. W. Grand Master, MORRIS.

THOS. MONTGOMERY,

R. W. Grand Secretary, St. Paul.

43rd Annual, St. Paul, 15th January, 5896.

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MISSISSIPPI

77TH ANNUAL—WEST POINT—14TH FEBRUARY, 5896.

J. L. Spinks, M. W. Grand Master.

OUR Representative not present. G. M. Spinks opened his address in a happy vein and speaking of the bountiful harvest said "and never perhaps in the history of our State, have 'hog and hominy' been so plentiful.

"And I am happy to inform you Freemasonry is prospering and on the upward tendency. The reports show that the work of this year will compare very favorably with that of preceding years.

"Our relations during the year with all our sister Grand Lodges, have been most pleasant, and so far as I know harmony prevails throughout the entire Masonic World."

Fraternal sympathy is expressed for the deceased of Sister Jurisdictions as well as their own.

Decisions reported are sound and involve no new questions.

The following is novel, and will be of interest, as being the first "at sight" I have seen recorded, and a subject on which there has been such a diversity of opinion.

MAKING A MASON AT SIGHT.

On June 1st, at sea, in Ship Island Harbor, and within the State of Mississippi, by virtue of the high power in me vested, as Grand Master of Masons, in and for the State of Mississippi, I organized and opened a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, composed of the following members:

J. L. Spinks, G. M. and Member of Lauderdale Lodge, No. 308 as W.: M.:

C. C. Clements, S. W. of McLeod Lodge, No. 424, as S. W.

A. J. Peck, J. W. of Lauderdale Lodge No. 308, as J. W.

J. U. McCormick, D.D.G.M. 8th Dist., and W.: M.: of Lauderdale Lodge, No. 308, as Secretary.

John F. McCormick, P.G.M. and member of J. L. Power Lodge, No. 414, as Sr. D.

S. I. Solomon, P. M. of Lauderdale Lodge, No. 308, as J. D.

G. J. Lewis, of St. Trinian Lodge, No. 2050, Isle of Man, as S. & T.

And with their consent and assistance conferred the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason upon Capt. Geo. Maddrell, Master of the British steamship County of York, giving him in full the lectures of each degree, after which the Lodge was dissolved.

That anyone can or will question the right or rather the prerogative of a Grand Master to do this, I do not for a moment suppose. That many do question the propriety, I am fully aware, as I have had requests from many brethren for full particulars, and from the tone of some of their letters, one would infer that I had committed the "unpardonable sin." Believing my first report of this matter should be made to the Grand Lodge, I have replied to none of their inquiries, though some of them were from brethren for whom I entertain the highest regard, who are older and perhaps much wiser than myself and who have presided in the Grand East with distinguished ability and to the entire satisfaction of the Craft.

Although the "right" is as old as the office of Grand Master and has been practiced by Grand Masters in other Jurisdictions, yet this is the first instance in the history of this Grand Lodge, where the Grand Master has exercised this high prerogative—not as I take it because they doubted the right to do so, but because they did not happen to have the opportunity that I did. It is an old but true saying: "That it is much easier to criticise than to execute." I wish to say right here that I neither acted through ignorance nor upon impulse. I was fully aware of all this at the time, and said to the brethren who assisted me: "We are making Masonic history to-day." And I say to you, my brethren in all seriousness, that I have never repented of this, in this Grand Jurisdiction, unprecedented act. I would do the same thing again under the same circumstances, and I believe that any of the distinguished brethren who have preceded me in the high and honorable office of Grand Master, would, under the same conditions, have done just as I did. And if not, why not? The right, as I have said, is unquestionable, and the "subject" a meritorious, worthy gentleman, who, on account of his avocation could not seek admission in "the usual way."

The history of this case is as follows: While on a visit to Biloxi, myself and five other brethren, at the request of Past Grand Master John F. McCormick, who is inspector of Customs for the Port of Biloxi, accompanied him to Ship Island. On board of the tug which conveyed us to the Island, we met Capt. Maddrell, who had been on shore, and with whom Bro. McCormick was well acquainted. We found the Captain to be a most pleasant, courteous and agreeable gentleman. On arriving at Ship Island, the sea was so rough that the tug could not land and as we had to remain all day, (the tug not returning to Biloxi until night,) the Captain kindly invited us to spend the day on board his ship; we accepted the invitation and on boarding the vessel were introduced to the 1st mate, G. J. Lewin, whom Capt. Maddrell informed us was a Mason, at the same time expressing regret that he was not; that he entertained a very high regard for the Institution of Freemasonry, but his business was such that he did not stop long enough in any place to make application.

On entering the Captain's cabin I was forcibly impressed with the neat and homelike appearance it presented. Adorning the walls, were portraits of friends, and the wife and babies across the sea, while here and there, neatly framed, were many beautiful mottoes and scriptural quotations; indicating that the Captain placed his trust in the Great I Am, and realized that "God lived upon the water just the same as on land," and when I observed to him that this was something "out of the usual," pointing to these mottoes, he said: "These, gentlemen, are my coat of arms."

We spent a pleasant forenoon looking over the ship; dined with the Captain, after the menu was excellent, and so was the cognac and wine, at least so said the brethren. The Captain neither drank nor smoked, and I drew the line at cigars. After dinner we retired to the cabin of the 1st mate to satisfy ourselves that he was a Mason, and the examination proving satisfactory, he informed us that Capt. Maddrell was very anxious to become a Mason, but owing to the business he was engaged in did not have an opportunity; and knowing that I was Grand Master of Masons in Mississippi, urged me to exercise my highest prerogative and make him a "Mason at sight." I replied that though I had the power, I would not think of doing this, unless special reasons should exist; that though the Captain seemed to be a Christian gentleman, I knew nothing of him or his character. His reply was, "I have followed the high seas for many years, and Capt. Maddrell is the best and most pious man I have ever known in the business; there is not a sailor on board this ship but that respects him too highly to utter an oath in his presence, and the second mate and myself would not say anything 'smutty' or indecent in his hearing." I then consulted with my brethren and they all consenting, at the request of Capt. Maddrell, we made him a Mason in "due form," and the Craft thereby gained a worthy brother, who will live up to the teachings of Freemasonry, and be a worthy representative of our noble and time-honored institution wherever he may go."

The Committee on Masonic Law reported on the matter, viz.:

"We have given such consideration to so much of the Most Worshipful, the Grand Master's address as relates to the making of a Mason at sight, as was possible under the circumstances. It is a question which must be considered as one of law and one of expediency. Under the first branch, we find that this Grand Lodge, in 1853, adopted the motion of Past Grand Master Hillyer to adopt the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, written by Past Grand Master Mellen, after a motion made by Past Grand Master Scott had been defeated, to spread it on the minutes, showing deliberation, in which the right and power of the Grand Master to make Masons at sight, is distinctly claimed. In a

later report Bro. Mellen asserts that it 'has always been the doctrine of this Grand Lodge.' As late as 1875 the Grand Lodge adopted the Blue Lodge Text Book containing Bro. Mackay's twenty-five landmarks, one of which in declaratory of such a prerogative residing in the Grand Master. In the present edition of the Text Book there is a declaration of the 'Fundamental Principles of Masonry' prepared by Grand Master Hillier, and found amongst his papers after his death, in which the Grand Master is declared to have certain prerogatives, amongst which we find enumerated, this: 'To make Masons at sight, with the consent and assistance of the Masons he assembles into a Lodge.' The doctrine has been controverted by some of our ablest men, but so far as the proceedings accessible at this time and place, show, the action of 1853 has not been overruled, and remains until this day as the decision of this Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge having made a deliverance upon any question it becomes the law, and individual opinion must yield to it, until reversed. The decision being in favor of the existence of such a prerogative it follows that the Grand Master had the right to make Capt. George A. Maddrill a Mason with the assistance of a competent number of the brethren in an emergent Lodge in which he presided. The question is altogether too voluminous to admit of a careful examination under the circumstances by which we are surrounded. While this Committee are not prepared to admit that the right exists at all, by virtue of any ancient law, or usage, they feel bound by the ruling of the Grand Lodge in 1853, and therefore it is they reach the conclusion that the Grand Master's act, in making a Mason at sight, was in accordance with the declared law of this Grand Lodge. It is not in harmony with many of our laws, which are based upon jurisdiction; due inquiry being made as to the character of the candidate; the unanimous ballot; that a Mason shall hail from some regular Lodge, and numerous other provisions of our code of laws, but it is not distinctly forbidden anywhere. If the prerogative exists at all, it is superior to the modern law and cannot be abrogated.

"As a question of expediency, your Committee are unanimous in the opinion that if the prerogative exists, it ought not to be exercised under any circumstances whatever. And in expressing this opinion we do not wish to be understood as criticising the act of the Grand Master, for if he has the prerogative it certainly is discretionary with him whether he will exercise it or not. The wisest and greatest Masons, not only in our own Grand Lodge, but all over the world, have radically differed regarding the powers of the Grand Master, and while one asserts the existence of the prerogatives claimed for the office, another utterly denies them to have any foundation in Ancient Masonry, and he liewe him to be simply a constitutional officer, bound by the declared laws of his Grand Lodge. Where there is such a diversity of opinion, no one can be censured for exercising his judgment. We concede this right to the Grand Master, and while not approving the act, we cannot deny to him the right, and if he has the right it surely is discretionary with him whether he will exercise it or not."

"On motion of Bro. M. M. Evans, so much of the Grand Master's address as relates to 'making a Mason at sight,' and so much of the report of the Law Committee as refers to same, was recommitted to the Committee on Masonic Law, with directions to further examine the question and report at next Annual Communication."

On the "Grand Representative System" the Grand Master said:

"I notice with regret that many Grand Lodges have discontinued their Grand Representative and called in or annulled all commissions. In my opinion the Grand Representative system has been beneficial to the Craft, and has helped to keep the different Grand Lodges in direct 'touch' with each other. It is certainly not an expensive luxury, as it costs nothing, and I cordially recommend to this Grand Lodge its continuance."

The Grand Secretary of Mississippi "He's all right," see what the Grand Master says:

"I have endeavored to discharge the duties of the office impartially without fear or favor, and for what I believe to be the best interest of the Craft. I may have erred—what human being has not? If so, I trust you will believe it an error in judgment and not of the heart, and credit me with a conscientious desire to do right. To our beloved Grand Secretary, Bro. J. L. Power, I am under many obligations for valued assistance rendered during my term of office. He is truly the 'Power behind the Throne' in this Grand Jurisdiction. He has been the main prop and support of every Grand Master since his first induction into the office of Grand Secretary, twenty-six years ago. His fame as a 'wise and accomplished mason,' as a philanthropist, as the friend of the widow and the orphan, the distressed or the destitute, is not bounded by State or National lines, but is known and held in high esteem wherever Freemasonry exists, and the brethren of other nations, knowing and recognizing his great worth, are ever ready to help us do him honor. May our Heavenly Father be pleased to spare him to the Craft for many years.

Hoping that we may have a harmonious session, that the institution of Freemasonry may continue to prosper; that brotherly love may prevail, and every moral and social virtue cement us, I am

Yours fraternally,

J. L. SPINKS, Grand Master.

"NO PREPARATION FOR PAPA'S ATTENDING."

The following communication was read by Bro. Savery, and the members of Grand Lodge were deeply moved thereby:

ABERDEEN, Miss., February 10, 1895.

MY DEAR MR. SAVERY:

The Grand Lodge will soon be in session again, and for the first time in my life there is no preparation for papa's attending. The meeting of the Grand Bodies was always a great event in our lives, because of the pleasure and happiness it brought to him in meeting and being with his friends and brethren. The Supreme Grand Master has called him to that "perfect rest," but oh! how we miss him. Remember us to Col. Power, Messrs. Speed and Paxton and Barkley. We will always cherish the tenderest feelings toward them and to none more than yourself. We love those who loved and appreciated our father.

Hoping that the meeting of the Grand Bodies may be one of the greatest pleasure and profit to the entire Craft.

I am, respectfully,

KATE BRANNIN.

The Committee on Necrology made most elaborate report on the death of Bro. Brannin, who was apparently a "Pillar" of strength and wisdom in the various Masonic Bodies of this State and Jurisdiction. Space does not permit an extensive extract from the Report. The introduction by P. M. Savery, viz:

CUT FROM THE ETERNAL ROCK OF TRUTH.

"Bro. Brannin was a massive pillar of Masonry, cut from the eternal rock of Truth. He carved his own statue, and finished his ashlar in accord with the design of "The Builder." It was squared, and leveled and plumbed; on it was a mark of a Most Excellent Master, expert in work, chiseled in wisdom, and sculptured in all the marvelous beauty that attracts the eye of a Master Workman and is the admiration of the Royal Craft.

He was my personal friend—my more than brother in the Mystic Fraternity. We sympathized with each other in our individual life-work; we corresponded regularly for several years, and almost all I know of Ritualistic work I learned from Bro. Brannin. From ground-floor to Sanctum Sanctorum; in the quarries, at the Overseer's gate, in the Oriental chair, in the Temple or Crypt, in Judean or Chaldean City, he was Master of Ceremonies—aye, a veritable Gamaliel.

Few knew his marvelous love of Ritual. He never tired of its study or its teaching. Accurate, painstaking, strictly following the text of the adopted work, yet oft with intimate friends comparing the work and lectures of other Grand Jurisdictions with that of Mississippi. He not only insisted on all so called ESSENTIALS, but claimed there were NO NON-ESSENTIALS, in true Masonic work, and often remarked, when discussing the Ritual, "In debate of a shadow, we often lose the substance."

Gifted above the majority of his fellows, with a retentive memory seldom equaled, and being one of those few of the Mystic Fraternity who reveled in the mysteries of Ritual, and its ancient traditions, he was peculiarly fitted for the official position he attained as Grand Lecturer of all the Masonic Grand Bodies, and he left his mark on every part of the work. He practiced forgetfulness of self in his labor for, and in Masonry. Self-sacrifice was a superb motive power apparent in his life. He preferred to rehearse and teach Ritual for a paltry sum, rather than discard it, and find more lucrative employment elsewhere. He was a man of faith in his mission, and was always free to express his opinion for, or against, any suggested change of Ritual."

Report on Correspondence is by Bro. the Rev. A. H. Barkley, P. G. M., who is amongst the foremost of our Masonic writers, and I cannot refrain from giving you his opening remarks, as they are too good to be hidden away in the archives of Mississippi.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Grand Wardens, and Members of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi:

The duty of the hour is upon us. Each day brings with it its cares and duties, and we may well say, "New Day, New Duty." Each fleeting moment slips by noiselessly, but certainly, to give place to the next one which passes on to take the place of that which has served its time and purpose and drops out of sight to be entombed among the centuries which have passed away. The records of these centuries have been written up, and their ponderous volumes laid away amid the archives of that eternity which is past, to be brought forth, opened, and their pages read in the pure light when the appointed time shall have come. The deeds of men are neither lost or forgotten; they are treasured up, remembered, and only await the coming future to make manifest the motives which brought about their accomplishment.

Those who come after us have a right to enquire concerning those who have gone this way before them--*why* they lived, *for what* purpose they lived, and *how* they lived. These are questions of serious import and force themselves home upon our consideration, in our more thoughtful moments, whether we are disposed to ponder them or not.

They will not "down" at our bidding, however desirous we may be to rid ourselves of them, but ever and anon they arise up unbidden and sternly demand an answer at our hands.

Freemasonry is not an *Order*, a *Society*, having for its government regulations subject to change or amendment to suit the age or time in which those who claim to be its "students" may live. It has no connection with the so called schools of Reform or Endeavor, however useful these may be in their own sphere and the field selected by them in which to carry on their labors. We would not be understood as standing in the way of, or as throwing hindrances across the pathway of those who have entered upon a course, under the regulations of the society to which they belong, to rescue the fallen, or lend a helping hand to those who are in need—this be far from us. We simply wish to set forth and indelibly fix in the minds of all true Masons the incontrovertable fact, that

FREEMASONRY IS AN INSTITUTION

Its usages, customs, Ancient Regulations, Symbols, Laws, Ritual, Landmarks, and Modes of Recognition, are fixed and unalterable. "It is not in the power of any man, or body of men, to make the least innovation in the body of Masonry" There is no institution like it. The things already mentioned are those which make Freemasonry what it is, and hence nothing that is *modern* can be engrafted on it. Nothing can be added to or taken from it. It is a sacred trust handed down to us by the fathers, and we must transmit it unimpaired to those who shall come after us.

It is folly for men claiming to be Masons to talk about determining the *modes* of recognition. These are well known—or ought to be—among all well informed Masons. If these are not understood, or if they are not the same among all Masons now that they were at first, then there has been a departure from the *ancient* teachings, and anything supplied or substituted is an *innovation* and thus far Freemasonry has lost one of its *landmarks*. The modes of recognition are a part of the *ancient usages*. These usages cannot be altered or changed. Heresies will, and sometimes do gain admission by the introduction of one or more words which to the unsuspecting are of no importance and can do no special harm, but in the end it is found that these are simply the entering wedge to radical departures from the faith as handed down to us.

The best time to stop an innovation in any form is to arrest the first step in that direction. The best way to keep clear of those things which tend to modernize Freemasonry is to study Freemasonry as it was, and then put into practice the lessons we have learned from a patient study of its great principles. It is the neglect on the part of the many to inform themselves as to what Freemasonry is and what it teaches, that opens the door to suggestions which are foreign to the very first principles of the institution.

We have schools of instruction to teach the ritual so that our Masters, Wardens and Deacons may properly confer the degrees in Masonry, and then instruct the initiate, by delivering the lectures. This is all right, and we have no opposition to it whatever, but we are in need of another school—one where Masons shall be taught what Masonry is. We need to be taught how to live Masonry before one another and the world. We need to be taught anew the first step in Masonry, and that is—why do we live? Is there a place for us as Masons to fill, and in what way do we meet the end for which we were brought into the world? Do we live, or simply profess Masonry? The man who simply professes, but does not live up to that profession, is a blot on its fair escutcheon. There is a weighty responsibility resting upon every Mason to so exemplify in his walk and conversation, the great tenets of the institution, that others seeing the good effects in the man's life, shall be constrained to learn for themselves the secret of the power which brings forth good fruits in the lives and actions of those who are governed by such healthful and moral principles as are found in the institution of Freemasonry. Another step in this scholastic course, and which must not be overlooked, is—

FOR WHAT DO WE LIVE?

The lowest conception of life is, to live for one's self. Now Masonry teaches us to look to the welfare of our brother as our own. It teaches us to love him as a brother, to aid him by good counsel, and not to supplant him in his lawful and laudable pursuits. This principle must govern us in all our relations one with another, if we be true Masons.

Selfishness is not one of the doctrines inculcated in the School of Masonry. There is no place for it in the course of study prescribed. The very *truths* taught here, tend to eradicate it so fully, that it never again grows and flourishes in a man's life. The teachings of Freemasonry are designed to cleanse, purify and elevate. They remove the vices and superfluities of life, and bring the whole man into sweet obedience to its wholesome laws and benign principles.

Every man who is made a partaker of the mysteries of Freemasonry is under a most solemn and moral obligation to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the great lessons of the institution. The richest veins and purest gold lie down deep in the mines, and to find these, and become a possessor of the metal, we must delve down to where the deposits alone can be found.

No man has a right to claim to be a Mason who is satisfied with a bare initiation. The ritualistic teachings, however beautiful and instructive they may be, are simply the key put into the Mason's hand by which he may unlock the great treasure-house, where are garnered the stores of Masonic truth. This truth must be studied, and the lessons drawn therefrom put into practice in the every-day life of the student of

these mysteries. The Mason's knowledge is worthless to him unless he puts it into practice. It must be used, and that, too, in such a way as to prove that its teachings have brought forth good fruit in the man's heart and life.

The principles of Freemasonry are pure, and the teachings sound, but what influence do these exert over us? And here we are brought to consider the great question:

HOW DO WE LIVE?

The streams which issue from a fountain are of the same in kind as the fountain from which they flow. If the fountain be corrupt, the streams which flow from it will have a corrupting influence, and everything with which they come in contact will be contaminated thereby.

This statement is supported by authority and proof which none can gainsay, "Doth a fountain send forth at the same place sweet water and bitter?—so can no fountain both yield salt water and fresh." This is contrary to nature. It is an impossibility.

No profane man is, or can be, a good Mason. Reverence for God and a reverent use of His name is strictly enjoined upon every initiate, and profanity, in whatever form, is a palpable violation of the very first and plainest teachings of Freemasonry. "Ye shall know them by their fruits. Even so every good tree bringeth forth good fruit; but a corrupt tree bringeth forth evil fruit. A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit, neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit."

These great truths address themselves to our most patient consideration, and should lead us to so order our lives that we may thereby commend to others the principles which we profess, and thus lead them to embrace, and govern themselves by them, in all their intercourse with each other.

We cannot afford to remove the Landmarks. They are the bulwark of the institution of Freemasonry, and the more rigidly we cling to these the less liable we will be to yield ourselves up to those influences whose every tendency is—to draw the less informed Mason away from the safe moorings furnished to all who adhere to its pure teachings.

With the firm conviction of the truth of these great principles, and assured that safety is to be found no where outside of the teachings of this institution, we have been constrained, dear brethren, to write these "few plain words," with the earnest hope that they may find lodgment in every heart and bring forth good fruit.

And now we enter upon our work—beginning with Alabama.

B. C. for 1894 is reviewed, and has met with approval.

We were tempted to produce the "conclusion" of Bro. Barkley, but the Printing Committee might object.

The proceedings of Mississippi have (as usual) been thoroughly enjoyed and we reluctantly closed them; however (D.V.) I hope to have the pleasure again in 1896.

JAMES F. HARRISON,
Grand Master, Columbus.
J. L. POWER,
Grand Secretary, Jackson.

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MISSOURI.

74TH ANNUAL, ST. LOUIS, 9TH OCTOBER, 1894.

Harry Keene, M. W. Grand Master,

WHO reports "the Masonic year has been a peaceful and prosperous one, and notwithstanding the 'hard times' financially, we have much more than held our own." Fraternal relations with Grand Lodges are peaceful and harmonious. But few decisions are reported, and of local interest only.

Committee on Jurisprudence did not recommend the adoption of the "Mississippi rules," which was concurred in by Grand Lodge.

Report on Correspondence is by the veteran Bro. John D. Vincil, who is one of the *able* writers, and whose reports are always interesting. B. C. for 1894 is reviewed, although proceedings were received late. Our volume for 1893 did not reach Bro. Vincil. Thanks for your kind and fraternal compliment.

Returns show 559 lodges, with 30,122 members.

A vast amount of work was accomplished at this communication, which is necessary in so large a jurisdiction, yet

all went off smoothly and like clock work in its perciseion.

J. B. THOMAS,

Grand Master, Albany.

JOHN D. VINCEIL,

Grand Secretary, St. Louis.

75th Annual, Jefferson City, 15th October, 5895.

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MONTANA.

30TH ANNUAL, BILLINGS, 19TH SEPTEMBER, 5894.

F. C. Webster (whose photo graces the proceedings), Grand Master.

OUR Representative not reported present. The G. M. speaks feelingly of the "departed" The state of the Craft is all that could be desired, considering the times. Montana does not hold to "perpetual jurisdiction" after an applicant has left the State. I am pleased to note that Grand Lodges are awakening to the necessity of making Master Masons (newly made) pass an open examination. Montana enacted this at the meeting, "and pass such examination at some convenient time within six months of their raising."

Returns 37 lodges, with 2354 members.

Report on Correspondence is by Bro. Cornelius Hedges, who gives us a carefully prepared synopsis of the numerous Grand Lodges' doings, which is full of wit and repartee, and about the only writer who is not "sedate" and "spread eagle." We rather like his style. B. C. for 1893 occupies three pages. The report of "the Committee on Ritual," Bro. Hedges, was adopted. In conclusion, of B. C., he says:

For the first time in its history, this Grand Lodge has provided a report on Foreign Correspondence and P. G. Master Wolfe is the responsible author. This is the first instance, too, in which we have met a Wolfe in sheeps clothing that we were ready to take to our heart. With the usual modesty of new beginners he confines himself to a recital of official acts and quotations from addresses and reports. From Bro. Connor, of Tennessee, he gives the entire twenty-four pages of his "concluding papers." When Bro. C. goes to Alaska to cool off and stops by the way at Victoria, as we did, he will find that his fame has preceded him and generous-hearted brethren will give him greeting, perhaps banquet him at "Mount Baker," or "The Poodle Dog." He would almost feel himself once more on the soil of old England, and the chances are that he would be caught in a familiar shower.

Montana receives a pleasant notice at the hands of Bro. Wolfe, and we assure him that when we come his way again, as we hope to do, we shall seek him out, as we found Bros. Harrison, Milne and Quinlan before. With Bro. H. we visited and inspected the Masonic Temple.

We hope these correspondence reports are to be a permanent feature of the B. C. proceedings.

We hope Bro. Hedges that you will look us up at Nanaimo when you are in B. C. again, and will assure you a good time.

JAS. A. MONTEATH,

Grand Master, Butte.

CORNELIUS HEDGES,

Grand Secretary, Helena.

31st Annual, Helena, 3rd Wednesday September, 5895.

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NEBRASKA.

37TH ANNUAL, OMAHA, 20TH JUNE, 5894.

James P. A. Black, M. W. Grand Master.

ONE hundred and eighty-eight of the 201 lodges were represented. "A lodge of Master Masons was opened in ample form as required by the law of Freemasonry in Nebraska."

The Grand Master in eloquent language reviews the loss of eminent Masons, both in Grand and Subordinate Lodge, also as to the effects of the "unparalleled financial crisis" which had such a disastrous effect, and in conclusion said. "Yet I am proud to state that the brethren of the Fraternity have so nobly risen to meet the emergency, and throughout the length and breadth of our fair State the subordinate lodges have so readily and cheerfully guarded the welfare of the brethren within their respective jurisdictions, anticipating the needs of the worthy brother in distress, that no appeal has been left unanswered, and in very exceptional cases has the Grand Lodge been called upon to render financial aid."

Of the twenty-one decisions reported, there are none involving anything new.

Returns show 11,486 Master Masons. "Review of the Proceedings of Fellow (new title) Grand Lodges" is by Bro. Wm. R. Bowen. B. C. for 1893 has kindly, but brief, mention. Your report, my brother, may not be up to "concert pitch," yet it is "away up in G." Keep on doing as well.

M. W. JOHN A. EHRHARDT,
Grand Master.

R. W. WM. R. BOWEN,
Grand Secretary

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NEVADA.

30TH, ANNUAL, VIRGINIA CITY, JUNE, 5894.

John E. Jones, M. W. Grand Master,

WHO reported "peace reigns among the Craft in this jurisdiction, and our relations with other grand jurisdictions are most cordial and harmonious. During the year the net loss of membership was 38. The G. M. in

referring to the "Masonic Congress" has touched upon the question as to the "status of membership in a Lodge," stating the question: "Must a candidate after receiving the M. M. degree sign the by-laws to entitle him to membership in a lodge," and says:—

To this question I have given some attention and investigation, and in connection therewith I caused our Grand Secretary to communicate with all the secretaries of the several grand jurisdictions with whom we are in Fraternal relations and correspondence, to ascertain this point, and I find upon examination that there is as great diversity in the constitutions and by-laws of the several jurisdictions on this point, as upon any, or more so, than any other subject affecting our fundamental system of laws and customs.

Mackey defines the status of a Mason after his reception of the third degree as an *inchoate member* of the lodge until he affixes his signature to the book of by-laws, and by virtue of that act, he is constituted a full member of the lodge.

By comparing the various constitutions and by-laws of the several grand jurisdictions at hand, I find, briefly summarized, the following data:—

Grand lodges which declare it to be requisite to sign by-laws, viz: Idaho, Maryland, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, New York, Utah and Vermont. Total, 9.

The following report that it is "*not a requisite but customary*," and some States report "*should sign by-laws*":—

Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, North Dakota, Ohio, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming. Total, 10.

The following States report "*not requisite*" to sign by-laws:

Arizona, California, District of Columbia, Georgia, *Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Kansas, Manitoba, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, Nevada, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia and Washington. Total, 19.

Indian Territory, no mention.

Summarized: Requisite to sign by-laws, 9; not requisite, but customary, 10; not requisite, 19; unknown, 1. Total, 39.

In Iowa (as an illustration) a candidate on being raised is informed that "it is his duty to sign the by-laws," and further, "no lodge has a

right to make non-affiliate Masons, and a brother raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in a lodge, is by that act made a member of it, and he has no more right to decline to sign its by-laws than he has to perform any other Masonic duty. (See Iowa Masonic Digest, page 64.)

Nevada and California define how membership in a lodge may be acquired—1st, by having regularly received the degree of Master Mason therein. (See Constitution, section 1, article 1, part 10, page 28, and Digest of Decisions, section 45, page 66; see also Ancient Landmarks, section 15, page 57, Landmarks of our institution.)

I can not clearly see how the "Constitution," "Decisions" and the "Landmarks" can be reconciled with the "by-laws" of our "Constituent Lodges," which read as follows:—

"Every person raised to the degree of Master Mason, or elected a member of this lodge, shall sign the by-laws thereof; for the reason that the *former* does not require it and the *latter* enforcing the '*raised candidate*' to perform the duty." Now all by-laws in this jurisdiction are approved by this Grand Lodge, and how is it that such power has been delegated to a subordinate lodge—one *granting greater prerogatives* than it possesses itself? Why this distinction?

I would be pleased to have this matter further investigated for the purpose of promoting greater uniformity in our system, and therefore recommend that the matter be referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence for examination and further investigation.

The committee made no report at this session. British Columbia's Constitution enacts "none but Master Masons can be members of a lodge, or vote upon any subject. Every brother, whose application has been favorably received in a lodge, and who receives the M. M. degree and proves his proficiency therein in open lodge, *becomes a member of the lodge by signing its by-laws.*"

Report on Correspondence is by Robert Lewis, Chairman. B. C. for 1893 has kindly mention.

Twenty-second Annual, Victoria, June 25th, 1893, Grand Master Wm. Downie presiding.

We infer from the Grand Master's account of his official visitations that the social feature is a very prominent part of Masonry in British

* The Grand Master, Wm. H. Scott decided in 1882 not necessary. The Committee on Jurisprudence did not approve.

Columbia; and that banquets were the order of the day. We presume, of course, that the J. W. kept all within due bounds and that the ruling spirit was that of fraternal good fellowship and not the spirit of the still.

The Ritual work of the jurisdiction is reported to be on the improvement.

We had the pleasure last year of passing through the Province of British Columbia, and as a result of that trip we have come to the conclusion that it is the ideal home of Masonry, for our brethren there have the highest hills and the lowest vales we ever saw in our lives.

The report on Correspondence comes bright and newsy from the hands of Bro. Wolfe, and, unlike most of the wolves that howl in northern snows, we would like to meet this one and shake hands.

Our brother reviews Nevada's report for 1892 and remarks that the "Uniformity of Ritual" was agitating this jurisdiction. It was at that time, Bro Wolfe, but at our last communication the jurisdiction agitated the Uniformity of Ritual, and it has gone where the woodbine twineth.

Under the head of Arizona, the economical practice of not printing any correspondence report is commended. We believe that the practice in penny wise and pound foolish. Bro. Wolfe, do you condemn the practice of writing to your parents, your brothers and your sisters—perhaps a sister not your own—simply because it costs money? Do not we all like to hear from you? Dissolve partnership with the Arizona Kicker and send us as interesting a report as you have this time, and we will forget your condemnation of the practice.

Thanks, Bro. Lewis, we would be happy to reciprocate the "shake." You did not rightly understand what I said as to the printing of reports on Correspondence. What I wished to convey was that unless they were *read* and made *proper use* of they would be a useless expenditure. Oh, no, Bro. Lewis, I always like to see a Correspondence report printed, and believe in every jurisdiction having one. We have not time to follow you through your report as we would like to, but we like the style and brevity of your arguments.

Returns show 19 lodges, with 983 Masons.

PHILIP A. DOYLE,

M. W. Grand Master, Carson.

C. N. NOTEWARE,

R. W. Grand Secretary, Carson.

31st Annual, Reno, 11th June, 5895.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

105TH ANNUAL—CONCORD—16TH MAY, 5894.

John Pender, M. W. Grand Master.

OUR Representative not present. Bro. Pender's address opens "Let us rejoice, brethren, as members of the Masonic fraternity, as we are gathered together once more in Annual Communication, over the grand past, the peaceful present, and the bright future that lies before us."

Returns show 78 Lodges with 8,744 members.

Report on Correspondence is by Bro. A. S. Wait, which includes a review of 57 Grand Bodies. British Columbia for 1893 has favorable comment.

Bro. Wait not only reviews, but is an able writer, and does not fear to express his own ideas and opinions. He therefore presents a very interesting and instructive report.

M. W. CHARLES C. HAYES,
Grand Master, Manchester.

R. W. GEO. P. CLEAVES, *Grand Secretary,*
Concord.

106th Annual, Concord, 15th May, 5895.

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NEW BRUNSWICK.

27TH ANNUAL—ST. JOHN—28TH AUGUST, 5894.

M. W. Thomas Walker, M. D., Grand Master.

OUR Representative not present. G. M. said: "It is a source of great satisfaction to me to be able to report that during the year just passed, peace and harmony

have prevailed within our borders, and that a fair measure of prosperity has been vouchsafed to the Craft." The Grand Lodge was called upon to mourn the loss of V.W. Bro. T. N. Robertson, by death in the term of his office. The G. M. pays him a glowing tribute, concluding by saying: "His thirty-one years of work in Masonry are now all over, but his example still lives to the lasting good of the Craft."

The "Mississippi Rules" were laid over until next meeting.

Returns show 34 Lodges with 1,788 Master Masons.

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NEW JERSEY.

108TH ANNUAL—TRENTON—23RD JANUARY, 5895.

M. W. James H. Durand, Grand Master.

OUR Representative R. W. Henry S. Haines present. (and is at every session.) Several distinguished Brethren from New York and Pennsylvania were also present. The G. M. in his most able address, (covering 35 pages) said: "Many blessings and much of prosperity have been granted to our beloved Fraternity during the last year." Beautiful tribute is paid the "departed" of the Grand and Subordinate Lodges—among the most noteworthy was Bro. P. G. M. Henry Velislage, who had also been eight years Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence and his faithful work in that position entitles him to the highest appreciation of the Craft. We desire to record our deepest sympathy in the loss to "New Jersey Masonry."

The G. M. reports: "Our relations with our Sister Jurisdictions continue to be, as they should ever be, friendly

and fraternal in the highest degree." Only two decisions are reported. Bro. Durand accomplished a vast amount of Masonic work and his time must have been fully occupied for he apparently left nothing undone or half done.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, dealing with the "Mississippi Rules," declared the Grand Lodge of New Jersey a strict adherent to "perpetual jurisdiction," and recommended the "Rules" be received and filed, which report was adopted.

The Grand Lodge of New South Wales was accorded recognition.

Returns show 15,245 members.

Report on Foreign Correspondence is by Bro. Henry S. Haines, (representative of British Columbia) and comprises the review of 55 Grand Lodges. Bro. Haines prepared this report under difficulties, but nevertheless must congratulate him on the able effort, which produced a very interesting and masterly Masonic document. British Columbia has a *warm* place and receives favorable comment. We trust Bro. Haines to hear from you again next year, (D.V.) -

CHAS. BELCHER,

M. W. Grand Master, Newark.

THOS. H. H. REDWAY,

R. W. Grand Secretary, Newark.

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NEW MEXICO.

16TH ANNUAL—ALBUQUERQUE—3RD OCTOBER, 5894.

Chas. H. Sporleder, Grand Master,

WHO reports Masonry progressing and Lodges will show a healthy gain. Fourteen decisions (of local importance) are reported, and which were in the main approved by the Committee dealing with same.

Returns show eighteen Lodges and 842 Master Masons.

Report on Correspondence is by Max Frost. British Columbia is not reviewed, nor do we appear to have a Grand Representative near this Grand Lodge.

J. J. KELLY,

Grand Master, Silver City.

ALPHEUS A. KEEN,

Grand Secretary.

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NEW YORK.

113TH ANNUAL, NEW YORK, 5TH JUNE, 5895.

M. W. Frederick A. Burnham, Grand Master.

OUR representative, R. W. Thomas Bell, present. Bro. Burnham opening his address with: "Eighty-six thousand Masons in this broad jurisdiction are watching us to-day, and bid us God speed as we open this 113th Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge." "The past year has been one of unexampled peace and success. Everywhere in this imperial jurisdiction prosperity and harmony reign in our lodges."

Fitting tribute was paid to "the Fraternal dead." The G. M. reports "our foreign relations remain undisturbed. The utmost harmony is manifested in our intercourse with the Sovereign Grand Lodges of Ancient Craft Masonry, with whom we are in correspondence.

No decisions "were deemed of sufficient importance to require mention."

Speaking of "the future" and the "hall and asylum period," Bro. Burnham concludes by saying:—

But, brethren, that work is finished ; that era is past ; its history written. Our illustrious Past Grand Master Lawrence well said : "The golden age of Masonry is not behind us ; it lies before." The pace of the close of the nineteenth century makes no allowance of time to men or organizations for quiet contemplation of monuments builded and works achieved. We either keep step with the progress of the age, or are buried beneath the rubbish and forgotten. When we consider that since the celebration of the debt payment, five years ago, twenty-five thousand Masonic souls have been born into this great jurisdiction—an average of five thousand a year—we realize, indeed, that we are at the beginning of a new era ; that great as have been the achievements of the past, the greater lie still before us, and to them we must bring our utmost endeavor.

We are taught that Masonry is "a beautiful system of morality, veiled in allegory, and illustrated by symbols ;" but the days of theory are long gone by. The measure of the present age applied to all things, is that of practical value. Of what use is it ? What can it accomplish ? Our beautiful sentiments, impressive ceremonials, instructive symbols, will not alone suffice now. Never in the history of the world has Freemasonry occupied the important and commanding position it holds to-day. Never has so much been expected of it ; never so much demanded.

Speculative Masonry only can hold no permanent place in this year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ninety-four, for the Masonry of to-day must be deeds, not words ; life, not lectures ; acts, not abstractions.

Masonry must live, move, and have its being in the Mason ; for, if there be no true Mason, where is true Masonry ? Through all the centuries since its origin ; through evil and good report ; through the fall of empires and the rise of republics ; through fierce attacks of fanatical ignorance and bigoted superstition ; Freemasonry has lived because its sublime principles have been preserved in the lives of its brethren—principles that are as the soul that can never die.

Truth is deathless, and so is Fraternity, and, above all, Charity. When has ever an appeal for charity been made in vain to the Masonic heart ? Charity has been the pillar of fire that has led us safely through the night from which we have emerged. Charity shall be the pillar of cloud that will guide us surely through the day that is opening before us. A Mason's charity is never measured by the coin of the world's mart, nor do we fancy we have sounded its depths when we have cared for the unfortunate and educated the orphan. Good and gracious as these deeds may be, they are but the touch of the hand of charity, prompted by the great heart of that greater charity that embraces all humanity. While we have provided liberally for the one hundred which

have been brought into our Home at Utica, shall we take less thought for the twenty-five thousand which we have brought into our Order throughout this grand jurisdiction?

Brethren, the genius of our institution demands constant and aggressive life work, and the way always opens before us. A new crusade must be entered upon if we strive to educate and elevate our brother in the blessed charity that opens hand and heart to all mankind. If we strive to provide for each and every need of each and every brother in the present, few will be the real necessities to be provided for in the hereafter. To this end let us labor, and for success we invoke the aid of the Supreme Architect of the Universe.

Returns show 730 Lodges with 86,214 Master Masons. (December 31, 1893.)

Committee on Relief reported a number of interesting cases, showing the variety of claims and manner of presenting them, some of which are most amusing. "No. 913—A real estate broker from British Columbia.—We gave this man money to go to Troy with his wife. Two days afterwards he applied to one of our delegates for assistance, saying he had not been assisted by our Board.—Has not since been seen."

The Committee on Jurisprudence reported on the "Mississippi Rules":

"That while the object sought to be obtained by the adoption of these proposed uniform rules, seems to your Committee very desirable, yet the rules proposed being in conflict with our present Constitution and Laws, we can only favorably recommend the reference of the whole subject to the Committee on Revision of our Constitution and Statutes, when appointed."

Report on Corressondence is by Bro. Jesse B. Anthony. British Columbia for 1893, receives extensive review and most favorable comment. This report is the most complete of any published, embracing a review of so many "Foreign Grand Lodges."

We take the liberty of copying the "Statistics" as pre-

pared by Bro. Anthony, with many thanks for the valuable information.

Bro. Burnham was re-elected Grand Master by acclamation, but declined the honor.

JOHN HODGE,

M. W. Grand Master, Lockport.

EDWARD M. L. EHLERS,

R. W. Grand Secretary, New York.



Anthony.
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STATISTICS.

The accompanying tables have been compiled from the Proceedings reviewed, and not only present the numerical standing and work of the Craft in this and other countries in Correspondence but in addition thereto attention is directed to the "Comparison Table," which embraces points of interest in each Jurisdiction, and furnishes the standard ratio of the growth, per cent. of net increase, and rank of progress.

We also present the following special table:

Membership—Masonic Grades.



GENERAL TABLE.

GRAND LODGE.	Date of Meeting.	FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.	
		Chairman.	Address.
Alabama.....	Dec. 5, 1893	Palmer J. Pillans....	Belknap.
Arizona.....	Nov. 14, 1893	Morris Goldwater....	Prescott.
Arkansas.....	Nov. 21, 1893	Sam. H. Davidson....	Evening Shade.
California.....	Oct. 10, 1893	William A. Davis....	San Francisco
Colorado.....	Sept. 19, 1893	L. N. Greenleaf....	Denver.
Connecticut.....	Jan. 17, 1894	Joseph K. Wheeler..	Hartford.
Delaware.....	Oct. 4, 1893	Lewis H. Jackson....	Milford.
Dis. of Columbia*			
Florida*			
Georgia.....	Oct. 31, 1893	W. E. Mumford.....	
Idaho.....	Sept. 12, 1893	Charles C. Stevenson	Boise City
Illinois.....	Oct. 3, 1893	Joseph Robbins.....	Quincy.
Indiana.....	May 23, 1893	William Commons....	Union City.
Indian Territory...	Aug. 8, 1893	Joseph S. Murrow...	Atoka.
Iowa.....	June 6, 1893	James C. W. Coxé...	Washington.
Kansas*			
Kentucky.....	Oct. 17, 1893	W. W. Clarke.....	Owensboro.
Louisiana.....	Feb. 12, 1894	J. Q. A. Fellows....	New Orleans.
Maine.....	May 2, 1893	Josiah H. Drummond	Portland.
Maryland.....	Nov. 21, 1893	Edward T. Schultz..	Baltimore.
Massachusetts.....	Dec. 13, 1893		
Michigan.....	Jan. 23, 1894	Jefferson S. Conover.	Coldwater.
Minnesota.....	Jan. 10, 1894	Irving Todd.....	Hastings.
Mississippi.....	Feb. 8, 1893	Andrew H. Barkley..	Crawford.
Missouri.....	Oct. 10, 1893	John D. Vincil.....	St. Louis.
Montana.....	Oct. 11, 1893	Cornelius Hedges....	Helena.
Nebraska.....	June 14, 1893	William R. Bowen....	Omaha.
Nevada.....	June 13, 1893	Robert Lewers.....	Reno.
New Hampshire.....	May 17, 1893	Albert S. Wait.....	Newport.
New Jersey.....	Jan. 24, 1894	Henry Vehslage.....	Irvington.
New York.....	June 6, 1893	Jesse B. Anthony....	Utica.
New Mexico.....	Oct. 2, 1893	Max Frost.....	Santa Fe.
North Carolina.....	Jan. 10, 1893	John R. Pender.....	
North Dakota.....	June 13, 1893	Frank J. Thompson...	Fargo.
Oklahoma Territory	Feb. 14, 1893		
Ohio.....	Oct. 18, 1893	Wm. M. Cunningham	Newark.
Oregon.....	June 14, 1893	Stephen F. Chadwick	Salem.
Pennsylvania.....	Dec. 27, 1893	Richard Vaux.....	Philadelphia.
Rhode Island.....	May 15, 1893	Henry W. Rugg.....	Providence.
South Carolina.....	Dec. 12, 1893	Charles Inglesby....	Charleston.
South Dakota.....	June 13, 1893	William Blatt.....	Yankton.
Tennessee.....	Jan. 31, 1894	George C. Connor....	Chattanooga.
Texas.....	Dec. 5, 1893	Thos. M. Matthews...	Athens.
Utah.....	Jan. 16, 1894	Christopher Diehl....	Salt Lake City.
Vermont.....	June 14, 1893	Marsh O. Perkins....	Windsor.
Virginia.....	Dec. 5, 1893	Wm. F. Drinkard....	Richmond.
Washington.....	June 13, 1893	Thomas M. Reed.....	Olympia.
West Virginia.....	Nov. 14, 1893	George W. Atkinson..	Wheeling.
Wisconsin.....	June 13, 1893	Duncan McGregor....	Platteville.
Wyoming.....	Dec. 5, 1893	W. L. Kuykendall....	Saratoga.
British Columbia...	June 22, 1893	Marcus Wolfe.....	Nanaimo.
Canada.....	July 19, 1893	Henry Robertson....	Collingwood.
Manitoba.....	June 14, 1893	Wm. G. Scott.....	Winnipeg.
New Brunswick.....	Apr. 22, 1893		
Nova Scotia.....	June 14, 1893	T. B. Flint.....	Yarmouth.
Prince Edward Is'd.	June 26, 1893	B. Wilson Higgs....	Charlottetown.
Quebec.....	Jan. 25, 1893	E. T. D. Chambers...	Quebec City.

STATISTICS.

GRAND LODGE.	No. Sub-ordinates	Member-ship.	Raised.	Affiliated	Restored	Died.	Dimitted	Suspen- ded N. P.	Suspen- ded and Expelled.	Net Gain	Net Loss.
Alabama.....	368	11373	630	394	195	202	521	573	52	195	
Arizona.....	11	511	45	30	1	9	22	10	2	83	
Arkansas.....	437	13512	705	416	83	241	539	467	50	414	
California.....	255	17,006	746	446	85	289	380	416	10	239	
Colorado.....	87	6640	526	344	28	35	192	154	6	466	
Connecticut.....	110	16947	576	83	34	261	93	94	5	240	
Delaware.....	21	1926	108	8	5	21	15	5		86	
D. of Columbia*	23	4520									
Florida.....	131	4147									
Georgia.....	390	16664								848	
Idaho.....	27	1030	74	56	2	12	15	15	1	89	
Illinois.....	713	48222	3360	1054	316	613	1244	664	21	2227	
Indiana.....	473	26266	1682	592	242	398	728	377	63	890	
Indian Terri'y.....	55	1910	204	182	35	27	166	65	4	240	
Iowa.....	461	23737	1471	750	298	261	1134	401	52	611	
Kansas.....	350	19898									
Kentucky.....	458	17942	1565	486	337	271	664	736	30	634	
Louisiana.....	122	4864	450	117	34	111	155	82	2	251	
Maine.....	193	21487	827	123	33	321	243	223	5	310	
Maryland.....	94	6396	493	80	27	106	97	86	1	316	
Massachusetts.....	232	33936	1884	298	61	501	389	278	1	1251	
Michigan.....	376	35517	1907	535	99	454	666	364	11	1045	
Minnesota.....	194	14001	895	337	58	148	379	290	7	475	
Mississippi.....	272	8685	486	273	127	170	299	288	12	117	
Missouri.....	561	30000	1452	888	222	393	917	568	63	812	
Montana.....	45	2274	175	88	16	24	53	114		95	
Nebraska.....	211	10957	918	450	103	80	540	201	9	718	
Nevada.....	19	951	28	15	14	21	29	22		15	
N. Hampshire.....	78	8729	358		10	158	81	30	1	98	
New Jersey.....	162	14968	772	178	74	226	188	242	6	362	
New York.....	730	83287	5343	981	1244	1437	1285	2162	20	2664	
New Mexico.....	19	754	56	41	4	10	30	36	2	23	
N. Carolina.....	272	10819	765	239	86	155	376	163	14	294	
North Dakota.....	41	1972	210	53	8	15	91	17	2	146	
Oklahoma Ter.....	12	437	19	31			10			59	
Ohio.....	495	38123	2135	698	711	518	750	1171	42	1079	
Oregon.....	97	4429	275	193	33	83	154	106	7	263	
Pennsylvania.....	414	45937	2927	627		739	405	499		1911	
Rhode Island.....	36	4469	251	29	6	69	35	48		137	
South Carolina.....	184	6069	345	188		177	169	230		17	
South Dakota.....	81	3926	353	126	13	29	180	62		211	
Tennessee.....	429	17846	834	483	128	326	568	223	46	272	
Texas.....	561	24472	1573	1048	211	380	1414	509	64	344	
Utah.....	8	668	60	43	11	9	26	26	1	52	
Vermont.....	109	3411	383	87	114	143	148	56	3	234	
Virginia.....	267	12900	1000	369	60	174	407	248	24	576	
Washington.....	89	4837	373	321	21	50	175	74	7	559	
West Virginia.....	101	4759	386	169	30	71	140	106	15	281	
Wisconsin.....	225	14498	930	273	105	173	367	241	8	599	
Wyoming.....	16	882	101	29	11	4	45	23	2	100	
	11106	713721	40645	14185	5305	9899	16516	12755	680	22683	15
B. Columbia.....	14	968	99	46	2	9	56	12		138	
Canada.....	348	22064	1410	353	153	239	596	513	6	562	
Manitoba.....	45	2142	213	86	8	16	88	41	3	150	
N. Brunswick.....	32	1829	86	19	7	28	45	32		7	
Nova Scotia.....	63	3113	253	72	33	40	102	164	2	139	
P. E. Island.....	12	493	12	6	2	8	16	15		7	
Quebec.....	56	3162	212	40	18	39	90	109	5	27	
	570	38771	2285	622	223	379	993	886	16	993	7
Total.....	11676	747492	42930	14807	5528	10278	17509	13641	696	23876	22

*Last year's report.

COMPARISON TABLE.

Net Gain	Net Loss	GRAND LODGE.	Numbr. Standing	Subordinate Lodges.			Percentage of New wrk	Percentage of Net Gain.	Ratio of New wrk
				Max.	Min.	Average.			
135		Alabama	23	124	8	31	.05.63	.01.74	37
33		Arizona	49	82	21	47	.09.42	.06.90	7
414		Arkansas	21			31	.05.37	.03.16	39
239		California	15	464	13	67	.04.33	.01.43	44
466		Colorado	29	610	19	76	.08.52	.07.55	14
240		Connecticut	17	557	26	146	.03.64	.01.51	48
56		Delaware	42	311	21	91	.05.89	.04.70	31
		District of Columbia*	35	546	55	192	.09.29	.07.47	8
		Florida*	38	112	9	31	.07.70	.07.60	17
		Georgia	16			42		.05.36	
		Idaho	45	119	11	38	.07.86	.09.45	16
		Illinois	2	585	13	67	.07.33	.04.84	19
848		Indiana	8	337	10	55	.06.63	.03.50	25
89		Indian Territory	43	72	10	34	.12.21	.14.37	2
2227		Iowa	10	299	11	51	.06.36	.02.63	30
890		Kansas*	12	313	11	57	.06.76	.07.96	21
240		Kentucky	13	391	8	37	.09.	.03.66	9
611		Louisiana	32	202	14	40	.09.75	.05.47	4
		Maine	11	380	30	111	.03.90	.01.46	47
		Maryland	30	251	14	68	.06.69	.05.19	23
		Massachusetts	6	489	32	146	.05.76	.03.82	33
		Michigan	5	578	19	94	.05.53	.0.03	38
		Minnesota	20	674	16	72	.06.62	.0.51	27
		Mississippi	28	163	11	32	.05.66	.01.36	36
		Missouri	7	405	13	53	.05.	.02.71	41
		Montana	40	141	13	50	.08.	.04.36	15
		Nebraska	24	314	19	52	.09.	.07.	10
		Nevada	45	124	15	50	.02.90		49
		New Hampshire	27	301	25	112	.04.15	.01.14	46
		New Jersey	18	297	7	92	.05.29	.02.48	40
		New York	1	617	18	115	.06.62	.03.30	26
		New Mexico	47	97	16	40	.07.66	.03.14	18
		North Carolina	25	133	12	40	.07.27	.02.79	20
		North Dakota	41	191	19	48	.11.50	.08.	3
		Oklahoma Territory	50	79	11	36	.05.	.15.60	42
		Ohio	4	446	8	77	.05.76	.02.91	34
		Oregon	37	181	13	46	.06.60	.06.31	28
		Pennsylvania	3	500	21	111	.06.65	.04.33	24
		Rhode Island	36	450	36	124	.05.79	.03.16	32
		South Carolina	31	146	16	33	.05.67		35
		South Dakota	39	207	15	48	.09.50	.05.68	6
		Tennessee	14	234	9	41	.04.75	.01.55	43
		Texas	9	252	9	44	.06.52	.01.42	29
		Utah	48	144	24	83	.09.74	.08.44	5
		Vermont	26	282	20	94	.04.19	.02.55	45
		Virginia	22	303	9	45	.08.75	.05.04	11
		Washington	33	228	11	54	.08.72	.13.06	12
		West Virginia	34	150	8	47	.08.62	.06.27	13
		Wisconsin	19	339	12	64	.06.70	.04.31	22
		Wyoming	46	183	14	55	.12.91	.12.79	1
		British Columbia	173	12	69	.11.51	.12.55		
		Canada	314	11	63	.06.55	.02.61		
		Manitoba	179	17	47	.10.69	.07.53		
		New Brunswick	132	14	57	.04.72			
		Nova Scotia	109	17	49	.08.50	.04.50		
		Prince Edward Island	91	22	41	.04.60			
		Quebec	124	15	56	.06.76	.00.86		

*Last year's report.

MEMBERSHIP—MASONIC GRADES.

	LODGE.	CHAPTER.	COMMANDERY.
	Master Masons	Royal Arch Masons.	Knights Templar.
Alabama.....	11,373	1,079	357
Arizona.....	511	161	110
Arkansas.....	13,512	1,959	494
California.....	17,006	5,033	2,790
Colorado.....	6,640	2,415	1,583
Connecticut.....	16,047	4,862	2,029
Delaware.....	1,926	515	300
District Columbia.....		2,120	1,333
Florida.....		496	71
Georgia.....	16,664	3,121	597
Idaho.....	1,030		108
Illinois.....	48,222	15,388	8,523
Indiana.....	26,266	6,196	3,255
Indian Territory.....	1,910	325	34
Iowa.....	23,737	6,855	4,049
Kansas.....		4,699	2,638
Kentucky.....	17,942	2,675	1,811
Louisiana.....	4,864	765	311
Maine.....	21,487	5,231	2,640
Maryland.....	6,396	1,512	920
Massachusetts.....	33,936	12,742	*9,589
Michigan.....	35,517	10,245	5,000
Minnesota.....	14,001	4,329	2,243
Mississippi.....	8,685	1,389	360
Missouri.....	30,000	6,268	3,929
Montana.....	2,274	620	332
Nebraska.....	10,957	2,786	1,386
Nevada.....	951	295	128
New Hampshire.....	8,729	3,047	1,740
New Jersey.....	14,968	3,033	1,626
New York.....	83,287	18,344	10,435
New Mexico.....	754		175
North Carolina.....	10,819	732	285
North Dakota.....	1,972	625	229
Oklahoma Ter.....	437		37
Ohio.....	38,123	13,024	7,134
Oregon.....	4,429	1,218	327
Pennsylvania.....	45,937	14,174	9,532
Rhode Island.....	4,469	2,275	(See Mass.)
South Carolina.....	3,099	653	90
South Dakota.....	3,926	1,426	666
Tennessee.....	17,826	2,472	1,096
Texas.....	24,472	5,120	1,722
Utah.....	668		161
Vermont.....	9,411	2,502	1,281
Virginia.....	12,000	2,310	1,213
Washington.....	4,837	1,047	426
West Virginia.....	4,753	1,027	701
Wisconsin.....	14,498	5,002	2,487
Wyoming.....	882		198
	713,721	187,311	97,765
British Columbia.....	968		
Canada.....	22,064	4,623	
Manitoba.....	2,142		
New Brunswick.....	1,829		
Nova Scotia.....	3,113	561	
Prince Edward Is.....	498		
Quebec.....	3,162	425	

*Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

357
110
494
2,790
1,583
2,029
300
1,333
71
597
108
8,523
3,255
34
4,049
2,438
18
2,610
920
*9,589
5,000
2,243
360
3,929
332
1,386
128
1,740
1,626
10,435
175
285
229
37
7,134
327
9,532
See Mass.)
90
800
1,096
1,722
161
1,281
1,213
426
701
2,487
198
97,765

STATISTICAL COMPARISON.

	1891	1892	1893	1894
Grand Lodges.....	56	56	56	57
Number of Subordinate Lodges....	11029	11216	11457	11676
Raised.....	38186	43345	43127	42930
Affiliated.....	14393	16649	16470	14807
Restored.....	5552	5900	6081	5528
Died.....	8873	10242	10542	10278
Dimitted.....	16709	20086	18372	17509
Suspended for non-payment of dues.	12597	14113	13035	13641
Suspended and expelled.....	595	717	686	676
Membership.....	670170	697842	723662	747492

Based upon the Tables we find, in the Grand Lodges of the United States, that :

The accession by new work has been.....5 88-100 per cent.
The additions by affiliation and restoration...2 82-100 per cent.
The losses by death are.....1 11-100 per cent.
The losses for non-payment of dues equal1 84-100 per cent.
The losses by dismission equal2 39-100 per cent.
The net gain of the year (22,868) is equal to...3 31-100 per cent.

In numerical standing the most prominent rank in the following order: New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Massachusetts, Missouri, Indiana, Texas, Iowa, Maine, Kansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, California, etc.

The average of membership to each Lodge is greatest in the following : District of Columbia (192), Connecticut (146), Massachusetts (146), Rhode Island (124), New York (115), New Hampshire (112), Maine (111), Pennsylvania (111), etc.

The jurisdictions having Lodges of the largest membership are in the following order: Minnesota (674), New York (617), Colorado (610), Illinois (585), Michigan (578), Connecticut (557), District of Columbia, (546), Pennsylvania (500), Massachusetts (489), California (464), Rhode Island (450), Ohio (446), etc.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

JUNE, 1893, TO JUNE, 1894.

FIND during the meeting of 12th June, 1894, under the heading "Initiating a maimed candidate," after the matter had been investigated by the Board of G. P., they resolve, "That Wor. Bro. J. C. Brening, the Wor. Master of Lodge Gladstone, be *fined* five pounds, and that Wor. Bro. Toffel and Bro. Dollar, knowing that the M. W. Bro. Grand Master had expressed a decided opinion that the candidate was not eligible for Freemasonry, are deserving of severe censure." This is rather a new procedure for Masonry, and sounds very much of the "police court." Masonry appears to be progressing in this quarter of the globe, and lodges are reported to be "in a sound, healthy condition." We notice that "Hayti" has a representative near N. S. W. Our representative was not present.

Returns show 214 Lodges, with 8112 Masons.

H. E. SIR ROBERT WILLIAM DUFF, P.C.G.C.M.G.,
Grand Master, (re-elected.)

ARTHUR H. BRAY,
Grand Secretary.

—:O:—

NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Proceedings open with a picture of Bro. Alfred Martin, who was Grand Master in 1858-9—one of the oldest Masons in the State, and had been a member of St. John Lodge, No. 1, the centennial of which was celebrated during the Communication of the Grand Lodge—a sketch of this veteran Brother's life, closes thus: "In his venerable age he enjoys the highest esteem of his fellow citizens, the highest respect of the Masonic fraternity, the

affection and solicitude of devoted children and grandchildren, and in the afternoon of a well spent life, the radiance of its rich virtues are reflected by his setting sun."

107TH ANNUAL—WILMINGTON—2ND JANUARY, 5894.

John W. Cotten, M. W. Grand Master.

THIS was "the first time in 100 years that the Grand Lodge has seen fit to depart from its time honored custom of holding the Annual Grand Communication in the capital city of Raleigh," no one can accuse this Grand Lodge of being "on wheels." The Grand Master reports the lodges in a satisfactory condition—peace and harmony prevailing—relations with sister Grand Lodges at home and abroad are of the most pleasant and fraternal character. Speaking of the Grand Representative System, he says: "I myself, can see no real good to be accomplished by such Representatives, yet it is a pleasant courtesy, that I shall not now recommend the discontinuance of." The following is a wise provision and meets my views—members of British Columbia Grand Lodge, mark it!—

Article 4, section 10, of By-Laws of Grand Lodge: "No member shall leave the hall or absent himself from the city during the session of the Grand Lodge, without the permission of the Grand Master."

I am fully convinced that this is a wise law, and hope that all of the brethren have come prepared to remain until all of the business before the Grand Lodge is disposed of, and not permit, as has frequently been the case in the past, some of the most important legislation affecting the Craft to be acted upon by a very small number of Representatives, and sometimes laws have been made which would never have been adopted by a full Grand Lodge; and we are under the necessity of repealing these laws at the next Grand Communication, and thereby appear not to know our own minds or what is best for the Craft.

In my opinion, whenever a Mason is elected to any position and accepts the same, he thereby in honor commits himself to the proper performance of the duties attached thereto, and if he is unwilling or unable to properly attend to them he should resign.

We find another Masonic address of great merit by Bro. E. F. Lamb, Grand Orator, which occupied one and a half hours in its delivery—sorry we can't give all the good things we read in the different Proceedings.

Returns show 275 Lodges with 11,170 members.

Report on Correspondence is by John R. Pender, being a review of 39 Grand Bodies. British Columbia for 1893 included.

The Proceedings close with a report of the Delegate (Wm. Simpson) to the Masonic Congress, which is the most complete and fullest report on this we have had the pleasure of reading.

JOHN W. COTTEN, (re-elected)
M. W. Grand Master

WM. H. BAIN,
R. W. Grand Secretary.

108th Annual, Raleigh, January 8th, 5895.

—:O:—

NORTH DAKOTA.

5TH ANNUAL, VALLEY CITY, 12TH JUNE, 5894.

James McDonald, M. W. Grand Master.

OUR Representative not present. The Grand Master said :—

In numbers we are small, compared with many other jurisdictions, but in harmony we equal the best and largest of them. No appeals or grievances are before the Grand Lodge. This state of affairs existed last year, and may it continue to exist.

In many ways, perhaps, our lack of numbers prevents us from

enjoying some of the blessings of our institution ; yet it gives us a better opportunity to become acquainted and to understand one another, and the better we know the peculiarities of those with whom we associate, and more peace and harmony we have in our midst.

Decisions reported are wise and of local importance only. I quite concur in his remarks on Fraternal relations:—

Our relations with other Grand Lodges are of the most cordial kind. Some slight friction exists between some of the Grand Lodges, arising out of the rule of perpetual jurisdiction. I am pleased that we have abrogated that rule, except as among our own lodges, and am not sure but the rule should be entirely revoked, and leave a rejected candidate free to apply to any lodge which has acquired jurisdiction over him by virtue of his residence. His application will always show whether or not he has been rejected by any other lodge, and the investigating committee can ascertain the sufficiency of the cause of such rejection by proper correspondence. I recommend the matter to your consideration.

Action on the "Mississippi Rules" was deferred until next year. Although a small jurisdiction, a great deal of useful work was done at this session.

Report on Correspondence is by P. G. M. Frank T. Thompson, being a review of every G. L. in the U. S. and Canada, except New Mexico. B. C. for 1893 has extensive review and comment. We quite concur in your remarks, Bro. Thompson, and in my opinion try to give what is of interest out of the various proceedings, yet we are at times unable to do a Grand Lodge justice, having so much good matter that we cannot give it space. Looking over our review of 1894 we think N. D. has had justice done.

Returns show 44 Lodges ; 2172 members.

GEO. L. MCGREGOR,
Grand Master, Jamestown.

FRANK J. THOMPSON,
Grand Secretary, Fargo.

NORTH CAROLINA.

108TH ANNUAL, RALEIGH, 8TH JANUARY, 5895.

John W. Cotten, M. W. Grand Master.

OUR Grand Representative not present. The G. M. reported : " Notwithstanding the hard times Masonry has moved onward and upward. Peace, harmony and brotherly love prevails. Relations with all our sister Grand jurisdictions continue to be of the most pleasant and fraternal character." He does not apparently approve of the Grand Representative system, saying: " With those which so desired I have continued the *obsolete* and *cumbersome* (italics ours) custom of appointing Grand Representatives. Although I can see no good they can do, however I believe they do no harm."

Returns show 289 Lodges, with 8573 affiliated and 1235 non-affiliated members.

No report on Correspondence.

M. W. FRANCIS M. NOYE,
Grand Master, Wilson.

R. W. JOHN C. DREURY,
Grand Secretary.

109th Annual, Raleigh, 14th January, 5896.

— :O: —

NOVA SCOTIA.

29TH ANNUAL—NEW GLASGOW—13TH JUNE, 5894.

M. W. Bro. Duncan C. Fraser, Grand Master.

OUR Representative not present. Thirty-six lodges represented. The usual (and very appropriate) custom of this Grand Lodge is to attend divine service before

entering upon their labors, and on this occasion an eloquent sermon was preached by Rev. Bro. James Caruthers, acting Grand Chaplain, taking for his text, Cor. i, xiv, 20. (Look up your bibles, brethren.) The Grand Master in his address, urges the careful reading of "Grand Lodge Correspondence," and says: "It constitutes a yearly Masonic Manual, and no intelligent Mnson can afford to overlook it." A Masonic Fair was held which netted \$5,249 towards reducing their Grand Lodge indebtedness. No decisions or rulings are reported.

Returns show 3,223 members.

Report on Correspondence is by R. W. Bro. T. B. Flint, Yarmouth, and R. W. Bro. Rev. F. B. N. Norman-Lee, Halifax, being a review of 62 Grand Lodges. British Columbia for 1893, has very favorable mention.

The Report is well prepared and gives the Craft of Nova Scotia a very good idea of what has been done by Sister Jurisdictions. With regret we notice that Bro. Norman-Lee is about leaving to reside in England.

WM. F. MACCOY,

Grand Master, Halifax.

WM. ROSS,

Grand Secretary, Halifax.

30th Annual, Sydney, C. B. June, 5895.

—:O:—

OKLAHOMA.

65TH ANNUAL, GUTHRIE, 13TH FEBRUARY, 1894.

August J. Spengel, M. W. Grand Master.

TEN chartered and four lodges, U. D., were represented. The G. M. reports good progress, and with peace and harmony prevailing. Decisions reported are all good Masonic law, and glad to see the G. M. is not a "perfectionist." He is also of opinion that the "Grand Representative

system has outlived its usefulness, and has abstained from inaugurating it in the jurisdiction." On the question of "Fraternal recognition" Bro. Spengel said :—

Almost every state and territory in the Union has extended to us a hearty welcome into the Sisterhood of Grand Lodges. The old world has vied with the new in the extreme cordiality of their reception to us. Hardly a spot on the globe, but what cheering words of good fellowship have been sent to us. From British Columbia on the North to the far distant lands of Australia and New Zealand on the South; from the peninsula of Nova Scotia to the South American Republics; from the rock-bound coasts of Northern Europe down to the sun-kissed shores of the Mediterranean; from East, from West, from North, from South come the glad tidings, "We welcome you," "We wish you success," "Ail hail to you, our brother."

Does it not, my brethren, fill your bosoms with pride, does it not make the blood which courses through your veins pulsate with increased rapidity when you contemplate the universality of the Order to which you belong?

How I wish I could read to you the many letters which I have received from these far distant lands, couched in the most affectionate and brotherly language, asking and hoping for a closer union between us, all united in the one work of brotherly love, relief and truth, all marshalled under the same banner, Friendship and Morality, Equality and Fraternity, and all filled with one inspiration. The Brotherhood of Man and the Fatherhood of God."

We extend our congratulations to this "baby Grand Lodge" on her speedy growth, good financial exhibit and indications of a prosperous future.

The report of Committee on the "Grand Representative System" is, viz:—

Bro. Hunt, from the Committee on Correspondence, presented the following report :—

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Oklahoma:

Your Committee to whom was referred that portion of the Grand Master's address relating to the system of Grand Representatives, fraternally submit the following :—In the opinion of your committee the Grand Representative System is detrimental to the perpetuity of fraternal relations between Grand Lodges, and is wholly unnecessary as

a factor in Grand Lodge intercommunication. And further, that the system itself has demonstrated that instead of being a promoter of harmony among Grand Lodges, it has been an element of discord. Your committee is further of the opinion that custom alone has fastened this parasite upon the Grand Lodges, without the sanction of Masonic law, and that the near future will see it abolished by all American Grand Lodges. We further recommend that the Grand Representative System existing in the Grand jurisdiction of Oklahoma, by virtue of the adoption of our Constitution, be abolished. We further recommend, that as affirmative action of the Grand Lodge upon this recommendation would necessitate a change in the Constitution, that this report be referred to the Committee on Law and Usage for their consideration and recommendation before action thereon by the Grand Lodge.

Fraternally submitted,

J. S. HUNT, }
E. M. BAMFORD, } *Committee.*

The report was received and referred to the Committee on Law and Usage.

Bro. Leach, from the Committee on Law and Usage, presented the following report :—

We, your Committee on Law and Usage, to whom was referred the report of the Committee on Correspondence in relation to the Grand Representative System, beg leave to report :—That we have considered the matter referred to us, and would recommend that the report and recommendation of the Committee, "that the Grand Representative System in the jurisdiction of Oklahoma be abolished," be adopted, and sub-division 7, of Section 1, Article 8, of the Constitution, reading as follows :—"To appoint Representatives near other Grand Lodges, and to receive and accredit Representatives from them," be stricken from the Constitution.

Fraternally submitted,

D. D. LEACH, }
G. W. GARDENHIRE, } *Committee.*
W. E. BROWN, }

All of which was unanimously adopted.

Report on Correspondence is by Bro. J. S. Hunt, Grand Secretary, and congratulate him on his "first appearance on the reportorial stage." From his "debut" we infer that he will be a "star" of no second class. B. C. for 1893 has the

honor of being first on the list, and receives more than favorable review, having four pages devoted to her.

Welcome, Bro. Hunt, to the folds, and regret the want of time to follow you through your review.

SELWYN DOUGLAS,

M. W. Grand Master.

JAS. S. HUNT,

R. W. Grand Secretary

—:O:—

OREGON.

44TH ANNUAL, PORTLAND, 11TH JULY, 5894.

M. W. J. C. Moreland, Grand Master.

OUR Representative being present. The Grand Master reported "Notwithstanding the hard times, the Craft is in a fairly prosperous condition. Substantial gains have been made. Peace and harmony prevail, and generally throughout the jurisdiction a good feeling exists among the brethren." Also, "not a single question of difference has occurred with any of our sister jurisdictions—all is harmony and good fellowship which I trust will ever remain."

Under the fifteen decisions reported, we find none of note to record, and appear to be good Masonic law. We quote from the Grand Master:

OBJECTION TO ADVANCEMENT OF CANDIDATES.

Ever since the decision of this Grand Lodge went forth that any Mason in good standing might object to the further advancement of an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft, by secret objection to the Master, it has been productive of trouble in the lodges. There are very few lodges in the state who have not had candidates stopped by this process; and none who have had candidates thus stopped, have escaped the friction that it brings.

This Grand Lodge has established the rule that one ballot, if clear, shall entitle the candidate to the three degrees. He is required to be carefully investigated as to his character, a favorable report made, and to have the "unanimous consent of all the members" of the jurisdiction present "at that meeting" by passing a clear ballot.

He is then admitted to our lodge, kneels at our altar, takes obligations, is instructed in the ceremonies, advances between the pillars, is received in the middle chamber, receives the wages, obligates himself to "help, aid and assist." He is bound to us by a two-fold cord. Is there no corresponding obligation on our part towards him? Is he still a Profane, or to be treated entirely as a Profane? It seems to me to do so is contrary to every principle of common justice and right.

In our opinion, if the "objection" is a valid one, it should be entertained, not secretly to the Master, but in open lodge, and then subjected to a careful examination by a competent committee.

Although the law in British Columbia is similar to Oregon, "one ballot for the three degrees," with suitable provision for objection to advancement.

The following report of the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence was read and adopted :—

PROPOSED UNIFORM RULES AS TO JURISDICTION OVER REJECTED
CANDIDATES.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge in Session :

Your Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence, to whom was referred by the M. W. Grand Master, the proposed uniform rules as to jurisdiction over rejected candidates, and which were adopted by the M. W. Grand Lodge of Mississippi at its 76th Annual Communication, February, 1894, A. L. 5894, respectfully report that we have carefully considered the proposed rules, and hold that the adoption of rule 1 would be subversive of the secrecy of the ballot, in that it would lead to an inquiry as to the identity of the brother who cast the rejecting ballot, and his reasons for doing so. With respect to the sacred rule, your committee are of the opinion that its adoption is entirely unnecessary, because the principle involved therein, and which is attempted to be established, has been the prevailing practice of this Grand, and the Grand Lodges with which she is in fraternal correspondence, for years past.

Returns show 99 Lodges, with 4695 members.

M. W. Bro. S. F. Chadwick presented his credentials as Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of England, and said :—

M. W. Grand Master, Officers and Brethren :

On the 10th day of July, A. D. 1893, A. L. 5893, I was commissioned by His Royal Highness, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, M. W. Grand Master of Masons of England, Grand Representative of the M. W. Grand Lodge of England, near the M. W. Grand Lodge of Oregon, U. S. A. I now present you this commission, and request that mention may be made of it in the proceedings of this Grand Lodge. This fills the vacancy made by the death of my predecessor, our lamented P. G. M. Bro. T. McF. Patton. Indeed, it is a great honor to hold this commission, coming from the beloved M. W. Grand Master of the Mother Grand Lodge of Masons of the world. I accept it with feelings of profound respect, and with thankfulness which words are inadequate to express. My admiration for the M. W. Grand Lodge of England is that of every intelligent Mason. Her munificent charities, among which are her boys' and girls' schools for needy children of Master Masons. Her excellent system of Masonic law and jurisprudence. Her powerful moral influence upon her brethren, and, in return, their love for and devotion and loyalty to the principles of Masonry ; those which inspire confidence in Masonic intercourse, and underlie and support government, and sustain that essential relation that must exist between sovereign and subject, to assure peace and perpetuity, all challenge the love and esteem of Masons everywhere. Her moral Masonic influence extends all over the Masonic world. Like the North Star, though it is silent, it is ever a present reference to guide the voyager or traveler on his way. It is the source of Masonic authority, that which affords pleasure and satisfaction to all of the faithful who are seeking knowledge of the arts, sciences, duties of practical life, the sublime and beautiful. Her Grand officers, subordinate to her distinguished Grand Master, whose great influence is recognized, are honored Masters. These are some of the elements of character of the Grand Lodge of England that go to fill the measure of my admiration for her. All honor to this Mother Grand Lodge.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MASONIC LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge in Session:

Your Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence, to whom was referred that part of the Grand Master's address referring to objection to advancement of candidates, beg leave to report that we have carefully examined the same, and are of the opinion that the right of objection to the advancement of candidates, by a member of the lodge, cannot be abridged. We therefore reaffirm all former rulings on the subject. —Adopted.

The proposed Constitution to be considered at the next Annual Session, is published in the Proceedings—a very good idea, as it gives all lodges an opportunity to discuss it.

Report on Foreign Correspondence is by Bro. S. F. Chadwick, the Grand Secretary, and is another of his bright, newsy and instructive reports of Grand Lodge Proceedings.

British Columbia for 1893 is included. Bro. Chadwick pronounces M. W. Bro. Downie's decision, according to law in Oregon, they are more "salty" than any we have encountered in any jurisdiction.

Note.—Since concluding our report of Oregon, we learn that Bro. Chadwick has passed away to the "Supreme Grand Lodge, where the G.A.O.T.U. presides." We convey our deepest sympathy, and are sure that a "bright star" in Oregon's fraternity has gone out. Note Bro. Chadwick's conclusion to his last report.

CONCLUSION.

Our annual review of Proceedings of Sister Jurisdictions is finished. We have performed our part with great pleasure. Masonry does not go backward. Her march is onward, and her gains are wonderful. For our members of the Guild we have the same love and esteem as we have heretofore expressed. Those members who have been removed from their labors by death the past year, seem to be nearer and dearer to us than ever before. In the Providence of Death what lessons remain for the living! May those members remaining deeply appreciate those lessons, which we learn from example, and which should strengthen and encourage us in the discharge of our official Masonic labors. And now, to one and all, we bid an affectionate good by.

Fraternally,

S. F. CHADWICK,
Chairman.

M. W. PHILIP S. MALCOLM,
Grand Master, Portland.

We had the pleasure of meeting Bro. Malcolm while in Portland last summer and he extended me many courtesies; as also the late Bro. Chadwick, Bro. Jacob Mayer and a number of the Oregon fraternity, with whom we enjoyed several "Manhattans."

45th Annual, Portland, 12th June, 5895.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

19TH ANNUAL, CHARLOTTETOWN, 25TH JUNE, 5894.

M. W. Thomas A MacLean, Grand Master.

OUR Representative, R. W. Daniel Ross, was present. The Grand Lodge met for the first time in their New Temple. The Grand Master delivered a short address setting forth his official acts for the year.

Returns show 11 Lodges with 493 Master Masons.

The Grand Lodge of Oklahoma was recognized.

Notice of Motion was given "that the officers of Grand Lodge shall be elected at every second Annual Communication."

M. W. BRO. MACLEAN, (re-elected)
Grand Master.

R. W. BRO. HIGGS, (re-elected)
Grand Secretary.

—:O:—

PENNSYLVANIA.

PROCEEDINGS most carefully prepared of the Quarterly Communications held on March 7th, June 6th, Sept. 5th, December 5th, and Annual Grand, December 27th, 5894, are presented to us.

Grand Master, R. W. Bro. M. Arnold, who reports a large increase of new members and "fervency of the brethren in behalf of our ancient institution have been unabated." Membership was, December, 1893, in 418 lodges, 47,396. The debt of Grand Lodge, \$522,204. Decisions reported

are only of local interest. Bro. Arnold's views on the subjects of "Women in Masonry," the "Mississippi Suggestion," and "Charity" are well worthy reproduction.

WOMEN IN MASONRY.

This subject is causing a temporary uoress in the Fraternity. An organization called the Order of the Eastern Star has been sending circulars to lodges in this jurisdiction, calling attention to its objects, and offering the necessary charter and other paraphernalia for organizing chapters, which, it is said, very generally hold their meetings in Masonic apartments.

As the Masonic Fraternity, in its origin and essential characteristics, is altogether a man's society, I call attention to this insidious attempt to make it like the innumerable other societies and orders of the day. A fraternity, as the word means, is a society of brethren, and brethren are, or at least should be, men. Hence, it is impossible to admit women into association with them in a lodge room.

Masonry is such a unique and peculiar institution that it has always kept aloof from any of the so-called progressive movements of the day; not that, as men, we have no sympathy with them, or object to them, but because, as Masons, our society has always kept itself within the qualifications originally laid down for its membership, one of the most important of which is, that the applicant for Freemasonry must be a man. This law against the commingling of the sexes cannot be evaded by any device whatever. Lodge celebrations, under the name and guise of lodge associations, are under the ban of the Masonic law.

The great advantages which have been derived from this important qualification of a Freemason admonishes us that, if we would continue to be respected in the future as we have been in the past, we must not make any innovation by which it may be changed.

Notwithstanding the jests one may hear at social gatherings concerning persons who are not Masons being at the lodge, when they were at some other place which they wish to conceal, it is a gratification to Freemasons to know that no scandals arising out of the commingling of the sexes can be said to have their origin in a lodge room.

I know it is quite fashionable for associations calling themselves Masonic to hold mixed gatherings of the sexes, and I verily believe that the appetites created there have caused this inordinate desire to carry the connection further, so as to bring men and women together in the lodge room. If it be progressive to do this, let those who like such progress advocate it; but I do not believe the Grand Lodge of Pennsyl-

vanity will ever give its approval to the use of its lodge rooms for any kind of gathering except that of the brethren of the lodge and for lodge purposes only. And I further believe that where this new idea has been permitted to obtain a foothold, it will either go on to the destruction of the Fraternity, or its abandonment, and a return by the Fraternity to the ancient and simple practices established in the beginning.

The new practice of public installations of officers in other jurisdictions has fed this appetite for the union of the sexes in the lodge room. It pleases the vanity of the persons who thus exhibit themselves, as they compete with the strolling players of the mimic stage.

THE MISSISSIPPI SUGGESTION.

The Grand Lodge of Mississippi has adopted some rules concerning jurisdiction over rejected applicants and advancement of Brethren, and has sent them to this Grand Lodge, with others, for their consideration. I have referred these rules to Past Grand Master Brother Richard Vaux, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, that he may express our views on this subject.

I would remark, however, that there is so much desire to add to, alter and amend the rules concerning qualifications of Masons and the manner of making them, that the Landmarks of Freemasonry are likely to be forgotten. Some Grand Lodges have added a business qualification, or rather disqualification, for applicants for the rights and privileges of Freemasonry. They have made a new law which rejects certain persons on account of their business. This is an innovation or infraction of one of the most important Landmarks of Freemasonry. Persons who sell certain articles of commerce are not considered fit to sit with those who buy and use them.

If some modern Gool Samaritan, travelling from Jerusalem to Jericho, should come upon a traveller who had fallen among thieves, and should bind his wounds and take him to an inn, he might find himself unconsciously violating a new law passed during his absence from the Lodge by which he might be expelled.

The cardinal qualifications of a Mason were established in the beginning. They constitute a Landmark, and it is not in the power of any man or body to men to make innovations in the Landmarks of Freemasonry.

CHARITY.

The Grand Lodge of Wisconsin proposes the following regulation:

"It is the duty of each Lodge to take care of its own members in

distress wherever they may be. In case of inability so to do, this duty devolves upon the Grand Lodge from which it holds its charter; it being understood that in no case is the Lodge furnishing relief and asking reimbursement to go beyond actual necessities, without express authority from the reimbursing body."

Giving due credit to the humane spirit which proposes this resolution, I do not think that the movers of it see the dangerous consequences to which it may lead. How would this so-called duty of reimbursement be enforced? by non-intercourse or arbitration? Is it the duty of each Lodge to take care of its own members in distress? Are Lodges beneficial societies? Or is Masonic charity voluntary? And, if it is a duty, how far does it go? Does it go to the extent of requiring a Lodge to support its own members, and can Lodges assess members for that purpose? They certainly cannot in this jurisdiction, for we have never considered our charity as an enforced duty, but rather a voluntary act, to the extent of our ability.

I fear that the consequences of such a resolution would be disastrous.

Report on Correspondence is by its chairman, Richard Vaux, P. G. M., being his 30th annual fraternal greetings, which are looked forward to as the "Birds in Spring," and are a volume full of Masonic learning and wisdom, to which one *cannot* do justice in a review. It's like the old adage, "the proof of the pudding is in the eating," so must this report be figuratively "eaten" to be appreciated. I will give you his opening remarks :—

In humble thanksgiving to God, we again tender to our colleagues on the Committees on Correspondence of the several Grand Lodges of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, our thirtieth annual fraternal greetings.

During the past Masonic year the relations between the Grand Lodges of Masons in the States of the United States have been marked by the manifestations of fraternal harmony. In all these jurisdictions there has been an unfeigned desire to maintain, support, and abide by the Landmarks, usages, laws, regulations, and customs canonized by the observance of those indestructible obligations which insure their unimpaired preservation.

It is to be remarked, however, that here and there sporadic attempts have been ineffectually made to inject crude, novel, and inimical modifi-

cations of established law. This is to be expected. The young, untrained and inexperienced members of Lodges, flushed with the pride of their lodge membership, and restless under exact and inflexible rule, feel the restraints that are imposed, and seek to be liberated from them. Profane societies can change or alter their regulations to suit the views of even an urgent minority. It is thought that Masons ought to "keep step with the progress of the times." This is now and then attempted by some strange proposition as to the law or usages of Masonry. A very short experience destroys their hopes. So it is that "Masonry is a law unto itself," and its foundations, impregnable, have, like the walls of the Temple at Jerusalem, remained until this present.

Thus is secured the permanence of Freemasonry. By the teachings it persistently presents, the minds of the Masons are imbued with the principles that only can be comprehended by the objective and subjective instruction given in the lodge. So much of this instruction that comes from a study of symbology, and is explained by recognized authority, in the ritual, ceremonial, and the esoteric mysteries, is deeply impressed on the mind and conscience of every Mason who earnestly desires to obtain knowledge. Herein lies the safeguards of our ancient and honorable institution.

It is worthy of serious reflection if Grand Lodge legislation might not be limited to the internal or domestic needs of the Craft in each Jurisdiction. To subject the law of Masonry, in its general enlarged and universal character, to the consequences of legislative provisions, might bring the general law into conflict with this legislation in its special administration. This is most likely to result in either weakening the principle, or substituting for it temporary and untried rules. This danger exists. It is not made apparent until it is affirmatively shown to be unfortunate. Then a remedy is suggested, by amending these enactments. Thus a special code is set up, that by its terms demands interpretation. Unlike the general law, it is not to be understood by competent interpretation long existing and generally accepted as Masonic law.

It is doubted if this tends to the wise, judicious, and simple system which, in Masonry, ought ever to be secured.

May it not be that a way is opened for the presentation of modern theories and propositions, which are reasonable in profane societies, which are not permissible in that structure, consolidated in strength, by the ages of Masonic life?

It does not partake, we earnestly hope, of a disposition to excite controversy, but much rather is it a conviction of a duty, that we call attention to our dear brethren of Committees on Correspondence to the revolutionary proceeding, as we believe, which resulted in what is called

the "Treaty of Monterey." A few distinguished Mexicans and a Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Texas met, and without any reported Masonic authority agreed to recognize the Texas Masons under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Texas, and some societies in Mexico, as Masonic bodies. This was followed by the confirmation of this proceeding by the Grand Lodge of Texas. The Mexican societies named themselves the Gran Dieta of Mexico. By these proceedings this Gran Dieta of Mexico, so far as Texas could affect it, claims to be a Masonic body, and expects, we believe, recognition as such from the Grand Lodges of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the States of the United States.

If such recognition is extended, then we most respectfully suggest that any body of persons calling itself Masonic, can, by some sort of agreement, make a treaty with one Freemason who for the time being is a Grand Master of Masons anywhere, and so claim to be a lawfully constituted Grand Lodge.

As this is of the very highest import to the sovereignty of Grand Lodges, as they are regarded in the United States, it might be worthy of the critical investigation of our Fraternity.

It is this strange, unheard-of, revolutionary principle, thus sought to be established, that in our view underlies this Treaty of Monterey.*

The past year has left for Masonic reflection only one or two questions of importance to the general Craft. What is called "perpetual jurisdiction" takes the first place in its importance.

In our last report, we treated this question as in our view it required, fully to explain it. Within the year much has been said and written in regard to the real meaning of the term "perpetual jurisdiction." This is a misnomer. It is not claimed that *perpetual jurisdiction* exists in any Lodge over its members, or its rejected candidates. But it is claimed, seriously and calmly claimed, that *perpetual objection* exists when that *objection*, a recognized and undisputed condition, has been made to the initiation of a candidate in a lodge to which he voluntarily applies for the rights and privileges of Masonry, and he remains still subject to it anywhere, everywhere, unless the rejecting lodge lawfully removes it. A Masonic objection to granting the rights and privileges of Freemasonry to an applicant is a Masonic disqualification which pertains to the individual, made by the law of Masonry, and applied by a lawfully warranted and duly constituted Lodge of Masons.

* We would invite attention to so much of the report of Most Worshipful Brother Robbins, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence of Illinois, in which he strongly criticises the action of the Grand Lodge of New York, and exposes the Gran Dieta as not Masonic, in any sense.

However sovereign and supreme a Grand Lodge is, it cannot set aside, ignore, or by its legislation remove that disqualification, because it exists by the same law that makes a Grand Lodge sovereign and supreme over its lodges within its jurisdiction, and nowhere else. If a Grand Lodge legislates that a person under the decree of *unworthy* to obtain the rights and privileges of Masonry *is worthy*, because he has resided six or twelve months in its jurisdiction, then Grand Lodge, by legislation, can introduce innovations into the body of Masonry. This we believe is violative not only of the law, but of the Landmarks of Masonry. Therefore, as we most respectfully suggest, the *perpetual objection* is not to be confounded with the misnomer used to designate this *objection*—the term *perpetual jurisdiction*.

When it was proposed to congregate the so-called "Fraternal Congress," at Chicago, last year, we most modestly but earnestly expressed our doubts as to the propriety of this proposition. We feared that something might be done by the distinguished Brethren who were selected to meet as voluntary associates, without any Masonic authority to act for the Craft, that might engender contentions.

Already the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Mississippi has taken a step which we fear had its origin in the talk of this Masonic Fraternal Congress. This Grand Lodge has formulated "uniform rules as to jurisdiction over candidates," adopted them, and submits them to all the Grand Lodges for their adoption. This is the first step to the creation of a federative Grand Lodge. If several Grand Lodges adopt these "uniform rules" over candidates, that federated Masonic body will, by its action, bring discord into the general Craft. A Grand Lodge that does not adopt these rules will be at variance with a body of several Grand Lodges federated to act as to a candidate rejected in any of the Grand Lodges not associated with Grand Lodges adopting these rules. In the first place it will, in fact, destroy the integrity of the *objection*, take from the Lodge of the objecting Grand Lodge its inherent rights. Thus contention begins under the most unfortunate conditions.

But more than this. These federated Grand Lodges destroy, by these uniform rules, that sacred right, which every Mason possesses, *to object* to the introduction of an unworthy person into the fellowship of the Craft. That objection cannot by any Masonic power be set aside, as to that Lodge, while it exists, nor can the reason of the objection of a Brother be obtained from him. Neither can the Lodge give it. No power exists in Masonry to obtain the reason of the objection. It is a solemn duty to maintain that secrecy. That secrecy is inviolable. Yet these uniform rules give to the federated Lodges power to demand of the rejecting Lodge the reasons for the rejection of the candidate. But, more astounding still, these rules provide that if the Lodge does by any device violate the law of secrecy that Masonry makes inviolable, then the federated Lodge to which this rejected can-

didate applies, in the jurisdiction of any one of these federated Grand Lodges, shall, if the extorted reasons, which can only be a plea in avoidance of the question, are not regarded by the Lodge to which the rejected candidate applied, yet under the operation of the continuing objection that Lodge shall judge of the sufficiency of the objection and proceed as it thinks proper. This power to review the action of a Lodge, an asserted power under these rules, is usurpation, only to give legislative jurisdiction.

That a Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons should have adopted this rule, we insert it here, obtained as correct under the seal of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi.

"RULE 1.—Whenever any person who shall have been rejected for initiation in any Lodge shall have removed his place of abode into the jurisdiction of another Lodge, within the jurisdiction of another Grand Lodge, with the intention of making it his permanent place of residence, and shall have resided there not less than one year, and shall again desire to petition for initiation, he may present his petition to the Lodge under whose jurisdiction he resides, or to any Lodge which has concurrent jurisdiction over that place, which shall thereupon certify the facts to the Lodge which rejected him, and if said Lodge shall not, within six months thereafter, furnish to the Lodge to which said petition is made, the grounds upon which such rejection was made, it may proceed with such petition as in other cases, and that Lodge may initiate him if elected. Whenever the grounds upon which the petitioner was rejected are furnished to the Lodge to which he makes his new petition, it shall judge of the sufficiency thereof, and proceed in its discretion."

With the most profound respect for the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, and fraternal regard, sincere and unfeigned, for all its members, and especially for our distinguished brother, Most Worshipful Past Grand Master Speed, we confess to a deep regret that this rule had ever been seriously proposed, much more, has been adopted.

As we venture to fear, the doctrine of "perpetual jurisdiction," or perpetual "objection," pales before the unfortunate results that will follow this perpetual occasion for discord and contention if this rule is made operative.

This Masonic, or Fraternal, Congress reached some "conclusions." These it promulgated. What conclusions it did not reach the full proceedings will doubtless notice. We have not received a copy of these proceedings, and hence are in ignorance of what was said but not done. One of these "conclusions" is thus reported:—

"5. THE ANCIENT LANDMARKS.—The conclusion of the Congress is, that the Ancient Landmarks are those fundamental principles which characterize Masonry as defined by the Charges of a Freemason, and without which the institution cannot be identified as Masonry, combined with the essentials of the unwritten language by which brethren distinguish each other as Masons."

If this "conclusion" has been recognized by the eminent Masonic jurists that met in the Fraternal Congress, then the "uniform rules," as we read and understand the one under consideration, is an open and direct contradiction to these "fundamental principles which characterize Masonry, . . . and without which the institution cannot be identified as Masonry."

These uniform rules destroy the fundamental principles of Grand Lodge sovereignty, the secrecy of the ballot, create a right to overrule the laws of Grand Lodges, the right to evade their jurisdictions and set up a judgment over their action, to demand of a subordinate lodge of a Grand Jurisdiction that it shall obey the uniform rule of a federated body of lodges, although the Grand Lodge to which it is subordinate forbids it as violative of a fundamental principle which characterizes Masonry. This is establishing usurpation as a Masonic regulation.

It might be observed, as relevant to the consideration of this proposition, that if, unhappily, some Grand Lodges adopt these uniform rules, they impair in so far their sovereign capacity. They unite to administer these rules as regulating their otherwise independent action. These uniting Grand Lodges constitute a federative body. It is within the experience of careful observers that such a body feels its authority strengthened by this unity. It is supported by its constituents. Each Grand Lodge that unites is the actual constituent of the federation. The Grand Lodges have united, combined, associated, for a special object. Each surrenders so much of its sovereignty as is included in the agreement to execute the uniform rules. Is it very unreasonable to suggest that such a body will try to extend its power? To do this is shown in all history as the possible influence of existing power to yield to a tendency to acquire jurisdiction. This we know, till now, is limited to profane society. But are there not signs which tend to indicate in Masonry a latent wish to imitate profane examples? Is this proposition to unite Grand Lodges in an agreement to execute uniform rules, adopted by each, other than a federation of constituents for a special object or purpose which for the first time has assumed the form it now seeks to perfect? This is a serious consideration if it is only now possible that it might be consummated.

We desire now to remark that Rule II. of the "Uniform Rules" provides that a candidate asking advancement, having been initiated in a lodge of another Grand Jurisdiction, may receive the advancement by another lodge in the jurisdiction where he resides as *proxy* of the lodge in which he was initiated, so that the ceremony that alone constitutes a Fellow Craft or a Master Mason can be given by other lodges to make the individual asking this advancement its member. That we may not misunderstand it, we give:—

"RULE II.—Whenever an Entered Apprentice, or Fellow Craft, of a Lodge in this jurisdiction shall permanently change his place of abode,

into the jurisdiction of a lodge in another Grand Jurisdiction, and shall have resided there not less than one year, and shall desire to be passed, or raised, he may apply to the lodge under whose jurisdiction he lives, or to any lodge having concurrent jurisdiction thereover, and if it shall signify its willingness to receive him, and so certify the fact to the lodge which initiated, or passed him, it shall thereupon strike his name from its roll of Apprentices, or Fellow Crafts, as the case may be, and all jurisdiction over him shall cease; provided, that if the lodge to which he applies shall reject his petition for advancement, that the jurisdiction of the lodge which initiated, or passed him, shall *ipso facto* be resumed, and his name shall again be entered upon its roll, with a note of the fact; and provided, further, that nothing in this or the preceding rule shall prevent a lodge from initiating, passing, or raising a person as the proxy of another lodge; in which event the person so initiated, passed, or raised shall become a member of the lodge for which it acts, if that would be the effect of being raised in the lodge for which the degree is conferred, under the laws of its Grand Lodge."

We frankly confess our ignorance of this new kind of Masonic law, landmark and custom. Therefore our views will, we hope, be tolerated because of the belief of our dear Brethren of Committees on Correspondence, with whom we have had long and most delightful communion, that they are conscientiously entertained. But, dear Brethren, we feel it a duty—a solemn duty, which attaches to the position we hold in our own Grand Lodge—to protest against the innovation into the body of Masonry which these uniform rules will, if enacted, most surely inject.

Let us try and explain this innovation, show the contention it will create, the productions of conflict it will occasion, and the perils that may ensue.

A is initiated in Lodge No. 1 of the jurisdiction of Ohio. He leaves Ohio to reside in Kansas. After a year's residence in the jurisdiction of Kansas he applies to Lodge No. 2 of that jurisdiction for advancement to the Fellow Craft and Master Mason degrees. When he left Lodge No. 1, it may be that he could not receive advancement because a charge, it was suggested, would probably be made which would require to be tried before advancement. Lodge No. 1 is under the regulations of the supreme sovereign Grand Lodge of Ohio. By this rule Lodge No. 2 is to write to Lodge No. 1, stating the fact and signifying its willingness to receive him. Thereupon Lodge No. 1 shall strike the name of A from its roll of Entered Apprentices or Fellow Crafts, and Lodge No. 1 thus loses all jurisdiction over him and over itself. But the law of Ohio does not permit such action by one of its subordinates. Is Lodge No. 1 to obey those uniform rules in violation of the law of its Grand Lodge which regulates its action and punishes for violation of its laws? Lodge No. 1 thus has to obey the rules of this confederated body, which is by this rule made supreme over the Grand Lodge of which No. 1 is a constituent, and to which it is subordinate and from which it derived its Masonic life.

But if Lodge No. 2 fails to advance A, then it reports to Lodge No. 1, and, by this rule, Lodge No. 1, *ipso facto*, shall resume its jurisdiction

over A. It must put his name back on its roll, with a note of these facts. Now, here are two commands or directions which these uniform rules give to Lodge No. 1, over which this confederate body has no possible control, to which Lodge No. 1 owes no allegiance by any Masonic law, both in direct violation of the laws of the Grand Lodge to which Lodge No. 1 owes absolute allegiance.

But it might so be that Lodge No. 2 was a clandestine Lodge. How could Lodge No. 1 be informed of that fact, if it were so? Do these uniform rules undertake to set up an irregular correspondence between subordinate Lodges of separate jurisdictions? Is this intended to imply an allegiance to the confederate body?

Besides, it might be that Lodge No. 1 would not agree to ask Lodge No. 2 to do this work for it if it was requested by the present Masonic law. If Lodge No. 1 refuses to reply to the notice from Lodge No. 2, then by those rules, as we understand them, Lodge No. 2 acts in virtue of its arrogated power created by these rules.

It would be difficult to conceive of a more complete usurpation of the sovereign rights of a Grand Lodge. Its laws are set at defiance, its sovereign power invaded, its subordinate Lodges are made subservient to uniform rules that no Grand Lodge can adopt with any due regard to its sovereign supreme character. A conflict is so possible that the fraternal harmony is strained and peril follows. This is an innovation that we sincerely hope will not receive the approval of Grand Lodges. Some may adopt them. But are those which unite to consider themselves a federative union of Grand Lodges against all those that do not?

We ask our esteemed Brethren to believe that it is only because we fear for the harmony of Grand Lodge relations, for the preservation of the fundamental principles which characterize Freemasonry, for the established law of our Fraternity, for the perpetuity of its Landmarks, and a dread of a consolidated, federate body of Grand Lodges that will take another step forward in addition to the one now fraught with peril, till schism, discord, disruption by uniform rules may attack the citadel of Masouic life.

It is not a pleasant or inviting duty to speak as we are forced by our convictions now to present these views. We ask our Brethren who take a different view, to accept this presentation of the reasons that seem to us at least worthy of a moment's notice. We may, however, be mistaken. We do not think the possible benefit that may come out of these uniform rules, once in practice, will compensate for the perils of discord that may follow their attempted operation. To save the Craft—if so be, it is reasonable to regard evil as possible by the enforcement of these rules—from that evil is the only justification we plead for the presentation of our opinions. It may be evil, though yet viewed in

some sort of latent doubt, but the sentinel at the door of our Temple is expected to demand of strangers, or unknown, "Who comes here?"

The subject of "Grand Representatives" has received the attention of several Grand Lodges. It is apparent that the benefit of this method of correspondence between Grand Masters, or if it is in some jurisdictions regarded as between Grand Lodges, in either case, is considered unnecessary and useless by several jurisdictions. This method has no basis in long established usage. It is of modern origin, or at best not more than the lifetime of a generation. This gives it, therefore, no especial claim to a benefit demonstrated by an experience that length of time supplies.

Conscious, yes, fully conscious of our unworthiness to speak to our dear Brethren, chairmen and members of Committees on Correspondence, yet we sincerely trust they will not regard our speech as assuming to criticize, correct or teach. Far from that, is it uttered. We have poured out our thoughts as we believed to be our duty. Will that be condemned? No! We wist otherwise.

Relying on that charity which suffereth long and is kind, we extend to our brethren the salutation of our love, bound in those ties which are in this life indestructible.

RICHARD VAUX, *Past Grand Master,*

Chairman of Committee on Correspondence.

Masonic Temple, Philadelphia,
St. John's Day, December, 1894.

British Columbia has received very favorable review. Referring to our having postponed recognition of what is "styled the Grand Lodge of Hayti," says: "How it ever can be recognized by a Grand Lodge of F. & A. M. under present conditions we are at a loss to understand."

MATTHIAS H. HENDERSON,

M. W. Grand Master.

MICHAEL NESBITT,

R. W. Grand Secretary.

Masonic Temple, Philadelphia.

QUEBEC.

25TH ANNUAL MONTREAL, 30TH JANUARY, 1895.

John P. Noyes, Grand Master.

OUR Representative was present. The G. M. said :
 "Death, as usual, has been busy in our ranks. Many
 whom we have greeted at our annual meetings for
 years have passed away."

With the exceptions to which I shall shortly refer, our
 relations with the Sister Grand Lodges have been harmonious
 and satisfactory.

About a year ago an alleged Masonic lodge was started by a few
 foreigners in this city, claiming to have a warrant from some Grand
 body in Spain. Its adherents were said to be engaged in hawking and
 peddling through the country. No satisfaction was had from correspon-
 dence with the G. L. of Spain, and to prevent deception as to their
 fraternal standing a proclamation was issued declaring the bogus lodge
 clandestine and illegal, and forbidding intercourse with its members.
 That proclamation, as well as other information in connection with the
 matter, will appear in the report of the R. W. the Grand Secretary.

As to the state of affairs between this Grand Lodge and the Grand
 Lodge of England, due to the continuance of the three English lodges
 in this city, it may be characterized as harmony on sufferance. I have
 received no communication from the distinguished brother, who, at his
 own suggestion, was named mediator as to the progress made. I hesitate
 to express an opinion at this time as to the vigor necessary to prosecute
 mediation in such cases. It is now about six years since it began, and
 "no results" has been the annual announcement at each subsequent
 communication. The position is serenely peaceful, but scarcely dignified
 or consistent with self-respect. An eminent Masonic authority in the U.
 S. quite recently wrote: "Grand Lodge sovereignty cannot be recog-
 nized if there is rebellion in its jurisdiction against it, for then the
 Grand Lodge lacks the chief element of its character, supremacy."

M. W. Bro. Noyes does not favor the abolishing of
 "Grand Representatives," saying: "The clamor to abolish
 probably originated with a Grand Secretary who disliked the

extra and unremunerated labors it involved, and was adopted by a Grand Master solicitous for a sensational fad for his annual address."

"My decision has been officially invoked on no question of general interest to the Craft. Our prosperity has received no check, but, on the contrary, an advance in many ways will be shown by the reports." The address throughout is an able document.

Returns show 3,432 members, an increase of 117 for the year.

On the "Mississippi Rules" the Committee on Jurisprudence reported: "The Grand Lodge of Quebec does not see its way to adopt the rules submitted for consideration," which was adopted. The following was also adopted:

Your Committee feel confident that Grand Lodge heartily endorses the action of the M. W. the Grand Master in issuing his proclamation declaring clandestine and illegal the bogus Masonic Lodge in this city, claiming to have a warrant from the Symbolic Grand Lodge of Spain, located at Madrid, and forbidding intercourse with its members. From the form of the certificate issued by this so-called Masonic Lodge, a copy of which, obtained by our M. W. Grand Secretary is hereunto annexed, it appears that the body in question derives its powers from the Sovereign Grand Symbolic Lodge of Spain, at Madrid. In the confusion of Orients and Symbolic Grand Lodges existing in Spain, it is difficult for this Committee to assure itself that the Grand Body which has thus openly and defiantly invaded our Jurisdiction, is not that which on the other hand claims fraternal relationship with us, and this difficulty has been increased by the discourteous and unfraternal action of our Representative near that Grand Lodge, recognized by this Grand Body. This Representative has vouchsafed no reply to a letter of our R. W. Grand Secretary, and so efforts to open up communication with Spain upon the matter have failed through no fault of ours. We would, therefore, respectfully recommend that the Grand Lodge of Quebec do at once withdraw its recognition of the said Grand Symbolic Sovereign Grand Lodge of Spain, which was accorded in 1883, upon the recommendation of the then Committee upon the state of Masonry.

As to the state of affairs between this Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge of England, due to the continuance of the three English Lodges in this city, your Committee agrees with the M. W. the Grand Master

that the position is serenely peaceful, but scarcely dignified or consistent with self respect. In view of the fact that no final report has been received by this Grand Lodge from the distinguished Brother, who, at his own suggestion, was named mediator in the case, your Committee hesitates to suggest any further action at this time on the part of Grand Lodge in this matter, only trusting that Time, the great healer, will bring with it a lasting peace that shall be in no wise inconsistent with the dignity and self respect of both Sovereign Grand Bodies.

Report on Correspondence is by Bro. E. T. D. Chambers, who adds another valuable and instructive document to Masonic literature, which cannot receive justice in the short review at my command.

In the course of his opening remarks he has :—

THE FOUNDERS OF MASONRY.

At last the secret is out. No more will an enlightened public be imposed upon by the St. John's day orators who tell of the foundation of Masonry in the days "when the morning stars sang together." No more may we repeat the story of King Solomon's connection with our Ancient Order. The secret of Freemasonry's origin is no more. It has been given to the entire world. Its deliverance to publicity is directly traceable to that engine of modern enlightenment and civilization—the printing press. This special printing press is not of a thousand horse power it is true, but it is located in the enterprising town of Point Levis, near Quebec, and it has thrust upon an unsuspecting public, the startling declaration that "the founders of Masonry were Luther, Calvin, Voltaire, Rousseau, Jansen and Ferry." Nor is this all. The newspaper in question tells its reader that "Mgr. Meurin calls Freemasonry the 'Synagogue of Satan,'" and add: "A secret organization direct it. It is the Grand Orient of France, affiliated to the Palladium of Rome, the whole under the control of a Supreme Chief who is called 'the Sovereign Pontiff and Vicar of Lucifer upon earth.'"

We are well aware of the fact that there is nothing very novel or startling in these declarations for those of our brethren who are accustomed to the utterances of the French-Canadian press; but the above extracts may not prove uninteresting to readers beyond the limits of Quebec, who may not be aware of the peculiar circumstances that surround and war against Freemasonry's progress within the jurisdiction of our own Grand Lodge.

B. C. for 1894 has fraternal notice. As a whole the

proceedings of Quebec are a credit to the Fraternity, and to those in immediate charge of her Grand Lodge.

FREDERIC MASSEY,
M. W. Grand Master, Montreal.

JOHN H. ISAACSON,
Grand Secretary, Montreal.

—:O:—

RHODE ISLAND

104TH ANNUAL, PROVIDENCE, 21ST MAY, 5894.

M. W. Elisha H. Rhodes, Grand Master.

THIRTY-THREE Lodges were presented. Peace and harmony prevail among the brethren and prosperity has attended the Lodges of this jurisdiction.

The Grand Lodge of Oklahoma was fraternally recognized while the same was withheld from "the Gran Dieta Simbolica of Mexico" whose organic life (the Committee reported) so far as Masonic authority and regularity are concerned, must depend very largely upon the validity of the action taken by the M. W. Grand Master of Texas in putting forth the Treaty of Monterey.

Our Grand Representative was present. Returns show 4640 members.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

ELISHA H. RHODES,
Grand Master, re-elected.

EDWIN BAKER,
Grand Secretary.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

WE have received a bound volume containing the proceedings for the year ending 18th April, 1894.

M. W. The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Kintore, P. C. G. C. M. G. &c., Grand Master.

Our representative not present.

I find nothing of general interest to record, further than that Masonry appears to be flourishing in this jurisdiction. Returns show 39 Lodges with 2385 members (Dec. 31st, 1893.)

The Earl of Kintore is continued as M. W. Grand Master.

V. W. Bro. J. H. CUNNINGHAM, J. P.

Grand Secretary.

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SOUTH CAROLINA.

118TH ANNUAL, CHARLESTON, 11TH DECEMBER, 1894.

M. W. Bro Stiles P. Dendy Grand Master.

ONE Hundred and Forty-nine Chartered Lodges represented. Our Representative not recorded present.

The Grand Master delivered a masterly introduction to his address, setting forth the beauties of Masonry and the individual duty of the Craftsmen and Lodge. Space, to my regret, forbids its entire copy here. He says: "We have continued our peaceful relations with all Grand Bodies with which we have heretofore been in fraternal correspondence, and peace and harmony have prevailed amongst the Lodges and Brethren within our own Jurisdiction." The decisions recorded are all good and sound, involving no new point necessary of comment. The "ravages of the fell monster"

had taken to their last resting place P. G. M. General J. B. Kershaw, and "our faithful sentinel" Bro. W. A. Wilson, Grand Tyler. A vast amount of routine business was accomplished. We heartily concur with the Committee's remarks on "Foreign Correspondence."

The Grand Secretary says, in concluding his last report: "We know that comparatively few take the trouble to read these reports. If it was known and understood that they are the result of many long hours of real hard work, they would possibly be more appreciated."

We earnestly commend these words of our respected and zealous Grand Secretary to the Craft in this Grand Jurisdiction, and suggest to the Subordinate Lodges, through their representatives, that it will promote the interests, broaden the information, and elevate the tone of their respective Lodges, to have these reports read, from time to time, at the regular communications of the Lodges, because from these reports we gather the rulings of the different Grand Lodges with whom we correspond upon nearly every point of Masonic law and usage. By comparison we can discover the virtues and defects that may exist, and thereby be enabled to accept what is right, and reject what is wrong, thus securing that uniformity in Masonic law, which should be of equal importance, and should be as earnestly sought after as uniformity in the Ritual.

The following ruling is rather severe, and proves the Grand Master a "strict perfectionist." I must respectfully dissent, and ask whence the article and objection?

"In answer to an enquiry, the Grand Master ruled that the loss of a toe by a candidate after his initiation prevented said candidate from any further advance in Masonry."

Returns show 182 chartered Lodges, 2 U. D. with 5797 Master Masons enrolled.

Report on Foreign Correspondence is by Bro. Charles Inglesby, Grand Secretary, embracing the review of 61 Grand Lodges, in an able and comprehensive manner. British Columbia for 1893 has favorable comment. Bro. Inglesby takes exception to M. W. Bro. Downie's decision on rejected material, viz:--

A number of decisions are reported. The first one is in violation of the, what we have always considered, elementary law in Masonry, to wit: he decided that a candidate who has been rejected in a Lodge, can apply to another Lodge having concurrent jurisdiction, after the expiration of twelve months—our law is that the rejecting Lodge in such case has exclusive and perpetual jurisdiction. The second decision is that a Lodge has not perpetual jurisdiction over rejected candidates “after the time limit, viz., 12 months, has expired.” From which it seems that there is Grand Lodge legislation on this subject. With us it has always been held that for a Lodge to receive an application from the rejected material of another Lodge would be in violation of the ancient charges against interfering with or supplanting a brother in his work.

The stand taken as to perpetual jurisdiction is fast losing ground, and very properly so. If Lodges adopt the proper, cautious steps when dealing with an applicant, there can be no harm done,—it is the indifferent and careless work of “Investigating Committees” that should be looked after. This, however, is a matter that for some time to come will rest on each Grand Lodge, but it would be as well to have it uniform, yet, however, how many Masonic questions are? Sorry, Bro. Inglesby, we cannot bide any longer.

CLAUDE E. SANIGER,

Grand Master, Aiken

CHARLES INGLESBY,

Grand Secretary, Charleston.

Next Annual, Charleston, 10th December, 5895.

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SOUTH DAKOTA.

20TH ANNUAL, HOT SPRINGS, 12TH JUNE, 5894.

Richard C. McCallister, Grand Master

SIXTY-THREE Lodges were represented. No record of Grand Representatives present. The G. M. was pleased to announce “that peace, prosperity and general harmony is the rule throughout this Grand Jurisdiction.” Only one decision reported—why was the dimit

withheld if the member was clear on the books and no charges pending? "Fraternal relations between Sister Grand Lodges remain unbroken." The Grand Lodge of Oklahoma was accorded Fraternal recognition.

Returns show 118 Lodges, with 4099 members.

Report on Correspondence is by Bro. Wm. Blatt, which includes B. C. for 1893. He has this to say as to Bro. Downie's decision :—

The Grand Master decided against perpetual jurisdiction over rejected material, and thinks the principle unreasonable. Most everybody does. We dissent however from his decision that a lodge cannot waive jurisdiction in favor of one in another State. We hold that this is a right inherent in the particular lodge which should not be surrendered to the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master. If the material belongs to the lodge, she has the right to utilize it herself or to grant the right by courtesy to any lodge. If the material is unfit, it is not at all likely that relinquishment will be granted.

Three different Rituals, viz: The English, Scotch and Canadian, are used, and their use sanctioned by the Grand Lodge.

A brief but impressive uniform burial service was adopted. If uniformity in this is desirable, why not uniformity in the Ritual? The local lodges royally entertained the members of the Grand Lodge, which is very commendable. We are opposed to these entertainments, but more opposed to their omission when we attend Grand Lodge.

With reference to "non-uniformity" in the Ritual would say, Bro. Blatt, that owing to lodges working under the several rites before formation of the G. L. of B. C., and each rite being wedded to her particular work and loath to give it up to any other, it was deemed expedient to allow such to exist, but put our foot down on any other but the three Rituals mentioned. The burial service, however, could very consistently be adopted without compunction.

WM. C. ALLEN,

M. W. Grand Master, Graton.

GEO. A. PETTIGREW,

R. W. Grand Sec'y, Fleandreau.

21st Annual, Pierre, 11th June, 5895.

TENNESSEE.

81ST ANNUAL, NASHVILLE, 30TH JANUARY, 5895.

Henry A. Chambers, M. W. Grand Master.

FOUR Hundred and one Lodges were represented. Grand Representatives not recorded. This Jurisdiction was called upon "to mourn the death of two useful, eminent and honored members whose forms and faces and voices have been familiar here in the years gone by." In the deaths of P.G.M.'s Connor and Frizzell, I can only do them justice by giving you the Memorial Addresses prepared and presented to Grand Lodge, both departed Brethren being worthy the space allotted, and tender our deepest sympathy to the Grand Lodge of Tennessee in their sorrow.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES.

The Committees appointed to prepare suitable memorial addresses upon the deaths of Past Grand Masters George C. Connor and John Frizzell, submitted the following reports, which were adopted by a rising vote, the address in regard to Past Grand Master Connor being presented by Brother Henry H. Ingersoll. P. G. M., and that in regard to Past Grand Master Frizzell by Brother Thomas O. Morris, P. G. M.:

GEORGE COOPER CONNOR.

"Man that is born of a woman is of few days and full of trouble. He cometh forth like a flower, and is cut down; he fleeth also as a shadow, and continueth not. . . . There is hope of a tree if it be cut down that it will sprout again, and that the tender branch thereof will not cease. . . . But man dieth and wasteth away; yea, man giveth up the ghost and where is he?"

"What a pregnant question to this annual assemblage of Tennessee Masons, from which George C. Connor has gone never to return! Where is he? Hath he lain down, never to rise up till the heavens shall be no more? Has he gone to oblivion and utter nothingness? Shall we know him no more forever?"

Old Rip Van Winkle, roused from his long sleep in the mountains,

returning to his native village and finding no one who knew him, as his old dog Snyder would if he were there, but convinced at last that the recollection of himself and those dearest to him had faded from the memory of men, and sunk into the waters of oblivion, in pathetic anguish cried : "And are we so soon forgot when we are gone ?"

It is our blessed privilege to recall the faces and forms, the words and acts of our brethren whom we have loved and lost a while, and to place upon enduring record our appreciation of their Masonic worth and service, that they may not be forgot when gone, but treasured by us who knew them, for ourselves who have enjoyed—are now enjoying—the fruitful harvest of their Masonic sowing, and for our successors who shall, in the decades to come, partake of it as part of the common heritage of Masonry.

George Cooper Connor was born in Dublin, Ireland, October 9, 1834. He received his early training in the schools of that cultured Irish city, "within the English pale," while yet the service and sacrifice of the martyred Emmett and his heroic compatriots was fresh in the memory of man. At fourteen, he came with an uncle to Toronto, Canada, where his education, chiefly by his own efforts, was thoroughly completed, and at the age of twenty-four he started upon his career well-equipped for the active and varied duties of his busy life.

His warm Iberian nature felt keenly the repression of cold British manners, laws and customs in the chilly Northland. He longed for freedom and opportunity under the liberal institutions and hospitable influences of the American Union. And so, crossing the lakes, he came to the States in 1858, and first made his home in the warm, social atmosphere of Nashville, 'midst the Belle Meades and green pastures of the blue grass portion of Tennessee. From thenceforth, though always proud of his Irish parentage and nativity, he was a thorough American patriot, as became one who had experienced the joys of the new birth of Liberty in the land of the free. In 1860 he removed to Thomasville, Ga., where he pursued the vocation of teacher and preacher until the civil war.

His generous, exuberant nature found fit expression in the lines :—

"I live for those who love me,
For those who know me true,
For the heaven that smiles above me,
And awaits my spirit, too ;
For the cause that lacks assistance,
For the wrong that needs resistance,
For the future in the distance,
And the good that I can do."

And so, when the civil war came, he was quick to catch the infection that drew men from business and home, from ingle and fireside, and led

them away, in serried ranks, to camp and battle. He went with his new friends into the Southern army, and for four years, under the bounny blue flag, kept soldier step to the tune of Dixie. To us who recall those days of civil war—whether we wore the blue or gray—and whose days in mercy are lengthened out till now when bright-eyed peace smiles o'er the land, and foes of other days are friends again—those years of warfare, that soldier service of our departed friend, has no Masonic interest to us, save that by faithful, devoted service he fairly won the title of Major, which he wore to his death. The war was over when Connor made his Masonic confession of faith, first saw the symbol of Masonic hope, and received the first token of Masonic charity.

In 1864 he had married Miss Cress, of Augusta, Ga., and the widow and a daughter, bereft and lonely, survive him. After the surrender he resided for several years in Atlanta, where, in 1867, he was made a Mason; and, interesting himself in our sacred symbolism, laid broad and deep the foundations of his future Masonic career.

In 1872, he moved with his family back to the State of his adoption, and made his home in Chattanooga, where, for twenty-three years he led an active life as a citizen and Mason. He was a charter member of Temple Lodge, over which he was soon chosen to preside, and in which he retained his active membership until his death.

His official connection with this Grand Body extended through twenty-one years, and furnishes a record of activity and usefulness which may here be only sketched:

1873.—Represented Temple Lodge, and under appointment of Grand Master Grafton acted as Chairman of Committee on Accounts. At the close, he was appointed by Grand Master Richardson member of Committee on Appeals for ensuing year.

1874.—Represented Temple Lodge, served on Committee on Appeals, submitted Rules of Order, which were adopted, and was chosen Deputy Grand Master.

1875.—Presided as Deputy Grand Master during a portion of communication, and Grand Lodge expressed thanks "for his courtesy and efficiency while presiding over its deliberations." He also acted as Grand Master at installation.

1876.—Acted as Chairman of Committee on Ways and Means, and at the close, was appointed alternate member of Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

1877.—Chairman of Committee on Ways and Means.

1878.—Connor's Digest of Masonic Law adopted, and he elected Grand Master.

1879.—Presided as Grand Master.

1880-3.—Served on Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

1884.—Absent.

1885.—Served on Committee on Jurisprudence, and at close appointed as one of the select Committee of five thereon.

1886.—Served on Committee on Jurisprudence.

1887.—Absent.

1888.—Served on Committee on Jurisprudence, and by resolution commended to the Brotherhood in foreign countries, where he soon expected to travel.

1889.—Served on Committee on Jurisprudence.

1890.—Same. Also appointed Chairman Committee on Correspondence, and at a Grand Lodge of Sorrow delivered eulogy upon Past Grand Master Grafton.

1891.—Served on Committee on Jurisprudence; submitted Report on Correspondence.

1892.—Same. Appointed Chairman Board of Custodians, and also, Committee to Revise Digest.

1893.—Served on Committee on Jurisprudence; submitted Report on Correspondence, and also on Revision of Digest.

1894.—Served on Jurisprudence Committee, submitted his last Correspondence Report, and said good-bye !

Of his service, honors and distinction in other Masonic bodies, special mention is not proper here. Memorial tributes from worthy hands, have therein given fitting record and praise to the work and words of this tireless laborer in all the fields of Masonry. Be it ours to tell, briefly, of the character, culture, learning and works in Blue Lodge, of the most gifted, versatile and brilliant Masonic genius that has shone in Tennessee since the civil war.

The heroic figure of the physical man was but an index of his intellectual greatness; while the freedom and celerity of his muscular

movements, unusual in one of such gigantic stature, gave token of the restless activity and lively play of the mental faculties. Steadiness and regularity, reason and logic—these were not the qualities of his mind; but overflowing with exuberant vitality and dancing with sparkling brilliancy, it seemed to set all laws at defiance, all rules at fault; and instead of pursuing the sure and steady process of reason or logic, it seized an idea and jumped to a conclusion with the swiftness of feminine intuition. His imagination was active; his intelligence creative. He could not brook restraint; and though we could not always approve, and often, indeed must antagonize his positions, we could never fail to admire the unhesitating quickness with which he chose them, and the zeal and earnestness, skill and pertinacity of his defence. The inconsistencies of such a character often astonish friend and foe, but the quick perception, vivid imagination and flashing wit of such a man in eager pursuit of a favored object, overflows memory and baffles reason; and with voluble speech he throws out to-day the thoughts that breathe in words that burn—forgetful of yesterday, regardless of to-morrow, and rejoicing only in the glory of present achievement.

Experienced in affairs, versed in all learning, ancient and modern, widely traveled, and with strong desires, fluent of speech, full of magnetism and bubbling over with Milesian wit—such a man, with full command of all his great faculties in any cause he espoused, in any object he sought to accomplish, was almost irresistible.

Appealing to our sentiments, stirring our emotions, exciting our passions, ridiculing our foibles, laughing at our errors, how often has he compelled us to yield our judgment and forego our choice to the blandishment of his persuasive speech, so that at times it seemed as though he had brought a chip of the Blarney stone with him from the Emerald Isle and pressed it daily to his lips for unction to his speech, for inspiration to his cause.

And in this Grand Lodge, how masterful was he! When measures which excited his interest and aroused his energies were before us for consideration, how readily, naturally and thoroughly he took complete possession of the body, assuming at one moment the function of author, at the next of director, then of objector, and at times even of master, eagerly, and perhaps unconsciously, taking complete control of the entire Lodge, as though these various functions all belonged of right to him. And this he often did, too, without objection or question until the point was carried and the battle won. Such was his enthusiasm, his eagerness, his power of persuasion, his ability to lead, that until the end had come and it was too late, all protests were unheard. New members, unacquainted with the man, his manners and his power, would look on with open-eyed wonder and open-mouthed astonishment; older members sometimes with amusement, sometimes with misgiving, but all with ad-

miration at the amazing power, fertile resources and boundless versatility of the man. What would have been presumption and excited resentment from others, was accepted and allowed as a matter of course to him; and some, who had little sympathy with his measure or plan, enjoyed the radiant triumph of the man as his mobile face beamed with the consciousness of his success attained.

That he aroused antagonism and provoked criticism, stirred up jealousy and excited envy, was inevitable. Such a positive force in active motion among so many strong men could not do otherwise. Sometimes he lost, and submitted gracefully; usually he won, and enjoyed it amazingly. A man of great ambition, quick impulses, warm emotions and strong passions, he was, of course, not always right or wise; but his massive strength, his Titanic power, his eager activity and creative force never failed to command admiration. He was the pillar of strength in this Grand Lodge; and when, with sympathies enlisted, enthusiasm aroused, and faculties all alive, he threw his soul into earnest speech, the fire kindled in his eye, and his mobile face grew all aglow reflecting the changing current of his thought, his presence became fairly majestic, and he was then, indeed, our "Royal George."

Nor was he less interesting, amusing or entertaining in the social circle. Whether in male or mixed companies, he was the chief attraction. Whether discoursing seriously, arguing earnestly, conversing flippantly or jesting boisterously, the same wonderful versatility shone out with striking brilliancy. In pointed epigram, in witty retort, in humorous jest or lively narration, he seemed equally at home. He enamored all by his social gifts, and was ever the attractive center of the social circle.

The Masonic record above given shows our recognition of Brother Connor's powers in all Masonic fields. He presided as Grand Master, prepared our rules of order, made a legal digest, presided over Custodians of the Work, was Chairman of Jurisprudence, and wrote the reports of Foreign Correspondence. Not that he equally excelled in all these places or was always to be followed in word or judgment—far from it! For while he was a brilliant ritualist, and no one could confer a degree more impressively than he, such was the activity of his imagination, the force of his creative energy, the wealth of his diction, and the variety of his vocabulary that it seemed impossible for him to follow the Ritual and confer any degree twice in the same way. He was no parrot Mason! No road seemed broad enough for him, but he must fain delight himself and his hearers by his excursions through green fields, over laughing hills, and beside still waters. And yet, not only in the Blue Lodge Ritual and in the Chapter of Tennessee did he make his mark and will his work be remembered, but upon the great body of Knights Templar of America, and in Grand Encampment he has left the impress of his genius that will endure through generations.

But the versatility of his genius shone forth with greatest lustre in his Masonic writings. Here, as elsewhere, he enjoyed and used the freedom which was allowed to none other. As Chairman of Committee on Correspondence for the Grand Bodies of Tennessee, he did not hesitate to write and publish as concluding papers discussions on live questions agitating the Grand Jurisdiction, but even learned disquisitions on the esoteric parts of Masonry, which have received the approbation and commanded the admiration of the Craft throughout the length and breadth of the land.

From Alabama comes the testimonial that "though an acute and searching critic, and unsparing as to faults and foibles, yet his work is always most courteously done, and brotherly love shines throughout; and we have learned to love him for the true Masonic love pervading his reports."

And from Georgia comes this regret: "But our words of censure are turned into sighs of deep and sincere regret that his voice is stilled and his hand palsied. Alas, poor George, we will miss you, sadly miss you."

In Illinois he was thus esteemed: "It has been the lot of few men to reach the distinction in our Craft attained by this man. His wonderful versatility, his broad and comprehensive learning, his untiring industry, his charming literary style, and his genial social qualities, were well known to his Brethren."

And Indiana says: "He was an excellent orator, a brilliant writer, an eloquent and majestic speaker—a combination of qualities that gave him great popularity."

From the old Granite State comes a testimonial in these well chosen words: "He was without question one of the most learned Masons of his time, and leaves a reputation second to that enjoyed by no Mason of our day for brilliancy of Masonic erudition or profoundness of thought."

In North Carolina he is spoken of as "that facile and erudite Masonic writer, who has for many years enlightened and encouraged the Masons of Tennessee."

And this comes from the shores of the peaceful sea, where rolls the Oregon: "The memory of this kindly companion, able Masonic writer and eminent Mason, is deeply graven upon the hearts of the Craft he served and loved so well."

Tennessee welcomes from foreign brethren these testimonials to departed worth.

For the last two years of his life our worthy brother seems to have been conscious that a mortal disease had seized upon him, and from his intimate friends he did not conceal his apprehensions.

"The sunset of life gave him mystical lore,
And coming events cast their shadows before."

And even to the public, through one of his correspondence reports, he makes this frank confession :—

"The future has for us little hope of health or life, and the nearer the end the dearer are the friends who are good and true. Yes, the days grow shorter, and the beyond grows nearer."

"Earth's hold on us grows slighter,
And the heavy burden lighter,
And the dawn immortal brighter,
Every year."

With what regretful remembrance we recall the singular manifestations of alternate strength and weakness at our last Communication ; how at times he seemed his old self, born to command, fit to govern, and bound to lead his brethren ; and again, alas, how the nervous force was weakened, the vital energy depressed, and the giant became as a little child !

But he is gone ; he has departed ; he will never come again to us ; but we shall go to him. He was unique, unrivalled, immense ! We shall never have another Connor ; and, take him all in all, we ne'er shall look upon his like again !

The most brilliant infidel of our time has said : "Life is a narrow vale between the cold and barren peaks of two eternities. We strive in vain to look beyond the heights ; we cry aloud, and the only answer is the echo of our wailing cry. From voiceless lips of the unreplying dead there comes no word ; but in the night of death hope sees a star, and the listening love can hear the rustle of a wing."

To this unconscious confession of faith, this intuitive tribute to immortality which Death draws from Agnosticism, let us add : *That* hope is the Lion of the tribe of Judah, *that* star is the Star of Bethlehem, *that* love is the passion of the Redeemer, and those rustling wings are the wings of the blessed angels that come to bear our spirits home to the bosom of God.

We have consigned the body of our departed brother to the earth, we have commended his soul to God, who gave it ; we will cherish his memory in our hearts till the end shall come !

HENRY H. INGERSOLL,
For the Committee.

JOHN FRIZZELL.

Your Committee to whom the Grand Master referred the preparation of a memorial of our lately deceased brother, John Frizzell, beg leave to report, submitting the following synopsis of his life, as well as an epitome of his career as a Mason :—

John Frizzell was born in Bedford County, Tennessee, September 8, 1829.

His experience through boyhood was somewhat out of the usual channel, as he was taught early to perform those duties which peculiarly belong to the head of a household, implanting by diversified employments those sturdy characteristics of perseverance, energy and indomitable will which form character, and cultivating qualities and habits of mind, which in his home studies gave to him a solid and manly cast of thought, a simplicity of taste, a directness of statement, a distinctive freedom from affectation and exuberance, and all those qualities which made him throughout his life of usefulness and influence, beloved as a man, invaluable as a friend, a devoted follower of the Faith, a model husband, venerated as a father. To this beneficent home influence, he acknowledged oft times to those near to him, he owed everything; his deep respect and love for those who gathered about his fireside; his unflinching trust in the blessed truths taught by the beloved Master and Savior of mankind.

At the age of fifteen, his father being circuit court clerk of Franklin County, he was employed in the office to write. In less than one year, his aptness and adaptability to the work was of such merit, he was appointed deputy.

When eighteen years of age he took his first and only scholastic term at the County Academy.

Upon reaching manhood he entered upon the study of his chosen vocation, that of the law, and although deprived of the advantages which the youth of to-day enjoy—a preparatory course of collegiate instruction—he was formally admitted to the bar in 1854, and steadfastly grew in prominence as a capable lawyer to the position of an able counselor and eminent jurist.

When North and South became involved in sad and fratricidal strife, he was amongst the early volunteers, enlisting as a private. He was shortly commissioned as captain, and placed in charge of "transportation and auditing of railroad accounts," and of the large amounts of money which passed through his hands every dollar was accounted for.

At the cessation of hostilities he removed to Nashville, taking up the

practice of law, but like the thousands of others in the South, practically beginning anew. After conducting many important cases with consummate skill and learned ability, in 1883 he was elected by the Supreme Court of Tennessee Judge of the Referee Court, held at Knoxville, holding this position during the existence of this court. Here he soon earned the good will and love of the East Tennessee Bar by his uprightness and ability as a judge.

He was truly a self-made and self-cultured man. How well he laid the foundation! "As the twig is inclined, so shall it grow" was never better exemplified than in the life of our departed Brother.

True to his faith and trust in our beloved Master, early in life's journey he joined the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.* His church brethren, appreciating the Christianity which shone so brightly in his every-day walk, made him a ruling elder, which office he held to his death. He was elected Stated Clerk of the General Assembly, and served eleven years; was elected Moderator of the General Assembly—the first layman to ever hold that high and exalted position. He was forty years an officer in the cause of Christ—truly a Christian man without guile! Always a friend to the needy and distressed, he would divide his last dollar with a friend and brother if it became necessary.

Distinguished in his social habits for his dignity, affability and politeness, he was punctilious in his observance of the nicer proprieties of life and established rules of decorum. Every moral and social duty was by him performed with scrupulous exactitude and precision, and never, in his most sportive and unguarded moments, did any sentiment escape him which was coarse or vulgar.

Thus lived and passed over to the Infinite Beyond a man of sterling worth, of whom it may be said: "He blessed the world, and gladdened hearts that he had lived."

Turning to the Masonic history of our brother it is briefly as follows:

He was initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry in Cumberland Lodge, No. 8, at Nashville, October 29, 1850, passed November 22nd, and was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason on December 21st of the same year, and was soon after elected and installed as Master, serving several years in this capacity; was elected Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee in 1853, Deputy Grand Master in 1854, and Grand Master in 1858, and succeeded himself as Grand Master the following year. He was elected Grand Secretary in 1868, succeeding Charles A. Fuller, and acceptably filled the duties of that position for twenty-six years, or over a quarter of a century. To this position, as well as the many other high positions of trust and responsibility in the Fraternity which during life he was called upon to fill, he lent his

wealth of energy, and broad and liberal intellect, and the honors paid him by the several deliberative bodies of the Craft were rare tributes indeed, and always worthily bestowed.

He was exalted to the degree of Royal Arch Mason in Cumberland Chapter, No. 1, at Nashville, April 29, 1852, and served his Chapter as High Priest several terms. He was elected Deputy Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Tennessee in 1861, Grand High Priest in 1865, and Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter in 1868, serving until 1891, when he gave up the position of his own accord. He was elected Deputy General Grand High Priest of the General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the United States in 1874, General Grand High Priest in 1877, and took high rank in the estimation of the Companions of that deliberative body.

He was greeted a Royal and Select Master in Nashville Council, No. 1, October 12, 1852, and served his Council as Thrice Illustrious Master. He was elected Most Illustrious Grand Master of the Grand Council of Tennessee in 1861, and Grand Recorder in 1868, serving until 1891, when he resigned.

He became a Knight Templar in Nashville Commandery, No. 1, December 17, 1852, and served his Commandery as Eminent Commander. In 1861 he was elected Deputy Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Tennessee, and was made Right Eminent Grand Commander in 1867. In 1868 he was elected Grand Recorder, and served with signal ability up to and including the year 1874. For the past several years he has been a member of the Committee on Jurisprudence of the General Grand Encampment of the United States, one of its most important standing committees.

He was consecrated to the Holy Order of High Priesthood in Royal Arch Masonry in 1860, and was elected and served as M. E. Grand President in 1866.

He was initiated in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite in Chicago, September 11, 1859, by Illustrious Grand Master Albert Pike, and received the 33d degree—the highest in the Order—April, 1866.

These few lines, in cold type, embrace the Masonic progression of our beloved brother, and in future years may be a guide to some enquiring brother should he look up the record of leading Masons in Tennessee.

He has gone to sleep, but his record is engraved on the hearts of his brethren, never to be forgotten so long as life may last in those who knew him, for to know him was but to love him.

Brother Frizzell died at his home in Nashville, Tennessee, November 30, 1894, and was buried in Mt. Olivet, that beautiful City of the Dead, on December 2, 1894, by the Grand Lodge of Tennessee. Kind and loving brethren deposited his body in the grave prepared for him. His shroud was our mother earth. From it came we all, and unto it must we return—some sooner, some later—when, only our Heavenly Father knows. We trust every member of this Grand Lodge may be as well prepared for the summons as was Brother Frizzell. His covering is the green grass and flowers, watered by the dews of Heaven; his companions, the sweet songsters of the forest, as they carol forth their anthems of praise to the great Jehovah.

Sleep on, Brother! The lightning and the storm may play about thy lonely grave; the rain and sunshine may beat upon it; daylight and darkness may come and go; but He in whom you placed your trust is still nigh, and has promised us that though the worms may destroy this poor body, yet in the glorious morn of the resurrection we shall see God.

Sleep on, Brother! "Though the body die, yet shall the spirit live." We will miss thy kindly greeting, that familiar, beaming face, that strong and cheery voice. Thy place is vacant, beloved, but not forgotten. Could we but roll back thy curtain, O Time, and be permitted to gaze in the unknown Beyond—across the Dark River—we would see thy familiar form standing by the Great White Throne, and hear thy well known voice saying: "I am waiting and watching when you, too, shall be summoned. Come, ye that are holy and have kept the commandments of our Lord and Master. Blessed be His name."

THOMAS O. MORRIS,
For the Committee.

Fifty-six rulings are recorded by the Grand Master. No. 12—"In case one member of a Committee of Investigation on a petition for membership reports unfavorably, the petition can be withdrawn by unanimous consent"—this is a new regulation to me.

17.—"A blackball cannot be withdrawn because a brother 'thinks he possibly made a mistake.'" Nearly all other rulings are in accordance with their laws.

The Grand Master reported—"The Masonic order in Tennessee has not been injuriously affected during the past

year. The number of its members and the contributions to its support have not decreased. The love of its principles and the practice of its precepts have not diminished."

Returns show 424 Lodges with 18,046 Master Masons.

No report on Correspondence. The valuable and instructive reports, especially the "concluding papers" of our late Brother Connor will be greatly missed. I am sure the entire "Guild" mourns his death.

GEORGE H. MORGAN,
M. W. Grand Master, Cookeville.

JOHN B. GARRETT,
R. W. Grand Secretary, Nashville.

Eighty-second Annual, Nashville, January 29th, 5896.

—:O:—

TEXAS.

FIFTH-NINTH ANNUAL, HOUSTON, DECEMBER 4TH, 5894.

B. F. Frimier, M. W. Grand Master.

OUR Representative present. The Grand Master reported "Peace, harmony and brotherly love prevail, and we have great reason to be thankful for the many blessings of the past year, and that so many of us have been permitted to again meet around the altar" Tribute is paid the "fraternal dead" of his own and sister Grand Lodges.

The decisions reported involve no new points. Foreign relations have been pleasant and fraternal during the past year

Returns show 27,336 members, an increase of 2,864 during the past year.

Action on the Mississippi Rules was referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence for report next session.

Report on Correspondence is by Thos. M. Matthews, who presents a masterly and brainy document, stamping him as a Mason of deep research and learning. British Columbia for 1894 is included. Texas having a large jurisdiction, divided into 56 districts, necessarily has a great amount of work, which occupied three days.

GUS HARRISON,

M. W. Grand Master, Sulphur Springs.

JOHN WATSON,

R. W. Grand Secretary, Houston.

60th Annual, Houston, 3rd December, 5895.

—:O:—

UTAH.

24TH ANNUAL, OGDEN, 15TH JANUARY, 5895.

Arnis Scott Chapman, M. W. Grand Master.

OUR Representative not present. During the year two of the Grand Lodge officers had passed within the veil, viz: P.G.M. A. B. Emery, and D. G. M. Robert Lee Scannell. The Grand Master reported "Lodges in a fairly prosperous condition—peace and harmony prevailing. Relations with all Grand Lodges around the globe continue harmonious." He does not approve of the "Mississippi Rules," and declares against "Perpetual Jurisdiction in any form." Objecting to the advancement of a Fellow Craft, the Grand Master very wisely and truthfully said:

"Brethren, in this connection I wish to ask one question, the answer to which may arouse that vigilance which may prevent similar mistakes. Whose fault was it that this unworthy man was elected to be made a

Mason? Your answer is, 'the Investigating Committee is to blame for it.' Yes, there lies the fault. Had they but half performed their duty, they must have learned something of the character and previous acts of this man. It seems to me that, in this case, they simply signed their names on the petition without any inquiry into the previous standing of the applicant. I consider the Investigating Committee the most important one in the Lodge; and every Master, when he appoints one, should impress upon the mind of each member thereof, the importance of his trust, and that he holds each one personally responsible for neglect of his duty.

If there is the least doubt as to the character of the petitioner, give the Lodge the benefit of the doubt and not the petitioner, although he may be called a good fellow. There are many good fellows around us, but they do not always make good Masons. Freemasonry does not claim to make a bad man good. It is not a reformatory institution. Its perfect ashlar are hewn from stones without flaw or ingrained spot, and such are made fit for the builder's use by the tools of Masonry, from the good, the true and the upright. If our ranks cannot be augmented by pure men, then had we better remain idle, and the Fraternity will be benefited thereby. Again, I admonish the Investigating Committee to do its whole duty."

Masters will do well to bear this in mind. Only three decisions reported—this one is new: "Can a member vouch for a visitor with whom he has sat in Chapter but not in Lodge?" Answer—"He can not."

I quite concur in the following remarks by Grand Master Chapman:

"In a conversation held last summer with a distinguished Mason from an Eastern State, the subject of using intoxicating liquors at Masonic banquets was discussed, and he informed me that in most of the Eastern and Middle States it was strictly forbidden for the reason that, in frequent instances, the love of strong drink, to which many Brethren had become slaves, had been traced back to the Masonic banquet table. While I do not suggest the adoption of such a law, yet I would admonish the Masters that if any intoxicating beverages are served at Lodge banquets, to see that they are not used to excess.

One Masonic banquet which I attended last spring, is yet fresh in my memory. It was in the adjoining banquet room of this very hall. There was neither wine, beer nor liquors of any kind, and yet oratory was at its height, joy and gladness beamed from every face, and "Auld Lang Syne" was never sung sweeter nor with deeper feeling. I believe

that out of the 140 Brethren present, not one left the room who was not pleased with the evening's entertainment. I honor the Lodge which will thus throw a shield in front of a Brother to protect him from his stronger appetites.

Brethren, let us imitate the example set by Weber Lodge, and Masonry in Utah will gain by it. Far be it from me to discourage sociability in our lodges: on the contrary. I am in favor of it, and am one of its strongest advocates, because I believe it to be a part of Masonry, but I know it can be practiced without the use of intoxicating drinks."

Returns show nine Lodges, 677 Master Masons.

The Committee on Jurisprudence presented the following reports on the "Mississippi Rules":—

MISSISSIPPI RESOLUTION.

(Majority Report.)

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Utah:

The attention of your Committee on Jurisprudence has been called to a Circular Letter issued by the Grand Lodge of Mississippi under date of May 6, 1894, proposing certain uniform rules as to jurisdiction over candidates, as follows:—

JURISDICTION OVER PERSONS REJECTED FOR INITIATION.

RULE 1.—Whenever any person who shall have been rejected for initiation in any lodge, shall have removed his place of abode into the jurisdiction of another lodge, within the jurisdiction of another Grand Lodge, with the intention of making it his permanent place of residence, and shall have resided there not less than one year, and shall again desire to petition for initiation, he may present his petition to the lodge under whose jurisdiction he resides, or to any lodge which has concurrent jurisdiction over that place, which shall thereupon certify the facts to the lodge which rejected him, and if said lodge shall not, within six months thereafter, furnish to the lodge to which said petition is made, the grounds upon which said rejection was made, it may proceed with such petition as in other cases, and that lodge may initiate him if elected. Whenever the grounds upon which the petitioner was rejected are furnished to the lodge to which he makes his new petition, it shall judge of the sufficiency thereof, and proceed in its discretion.

JURISDICTION OVER ENTERED APPRENTICES AND FELLOW CRAFTS

PETITIONING FOR ADVANCEMENT.

RULE 2.—Whenever an Entered Apprentice, or Fellow Craft, of a lodge in this jurisdiction shall permanently change his place of abode into the jurisdiction of a lodge in another Grand Jurisdiction, and shall have resided there not less than one year, and shall desire to be passed, or raised, he may apply to the lodge under whose jurisdiction he lives,

or to any lodge having concurrent jurisdiction thereover, and if it shall signify its willingness to receive him, and so certify the fact to the lodge which initiated, or passed him, it shall thereupon strike his name from its roll of Apprentices, or Fellow Crafts, as the case may be, and all jurisdiction over him shall cease; provided, that if the lodge to which he applies shall reject his petition for advancement, that the jurisdiction of the lodge which initiated, or passed him, shall *ipso facto* be resumed, and his name shall again be entered upon its roll, with a note of the fact; and provided, further, that nothing in this or the preceding Rule shall prevent a lodge from initiating, passing, or raising a person as the proxy of another lodge; in which event the person so initiated, passed or raised, shall become a member of the lodge for which it acts, if that would be the effect of being raised in the lodge for which the degree is conferred, under the laws of its Grand Lodge.

With all due respect for the Grand Lodge of Mississippi with which we are on the most friendly relations, we must insist upon our rule of non-conformity to the doctrine of Perpetual Jurisdiction. We believe that if all Grand Lodges would relinquish that indefensible claim and adopt the rule of one year's residence within their jurisdiction the interests of Freemasonry would suffer nothing thereby, but rather be benefited by its adoption; because the petition of a candidate for the degrees in Masonry is rejected it by no means follows that he is unfit to become a Mason. We have seen in the long course of our Masonic career many candidates rejected who were angels of light compared with some who had succeeded in gaining admission, or with those who may have been supposed to have caused their rejection. Then again, if the absolute secrecy of the ballot is enforced in all jurisdictions as it should be, how is that clause in Rule 1 to be carried out which provides for furnishing "to the lodge to which said petition is made, the *grounds* upon which such rejection was made? The citizens of the United States are an enterprising, restless people; they are, many of them, constantly changing their domicile from one section of the Republic to another; does anyone suppose that if the law of Perpetual Jurisdiction prevailed throughout the land there would not be hundreds of good and true men forever barred from becoming honorable and worthy members of our Fraternity by reason of some private pique or prejudice on the part of some one away back in their own home?

No, brethren of Mississippi, the Grand Lodge of Utah adheres to its plain and simple rule that a residence of one year within its jurisdiction gives a candidate the right to seek Masonic brotherhood within its lodges.

As to Rule 2, we object to the one year residence clause; if a man is worthy to be made a Mason in your lodge to-day and has been so declared by a unanimous vote, why should he be delayed a whole year before he can be advanced simply because the exigencies of his affairs have caused him to move into another jurisdiction? Utah lodges are every ready to extend the courtesy to their sister lodges wheresoever

located, of conferring the degrees for them under the usual safeguards ; if the Mother Lodge sees fit to waive jurisdiction the brother becomes a member of one of our lodges ; if not, he is simply a member of the Mother Lodge, made by courtesy in Utah, until such time as his own inclination may lead him to withdraw and join with us. The status of a candidate who has already been elected and in most cases has received at least one degree before moving into another jurisdiction, is different from that of a rejected member.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

JOHN SHAW SCOTT,
SAMUEL PAUL,
WATSON NEWTON SHILLING.

(Minority Report.)

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Utah :

We recommend that the request of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi be acceded to.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

ABBOT RODNEY HEYWOOD,
ARTHUR MORRIS GRANT.

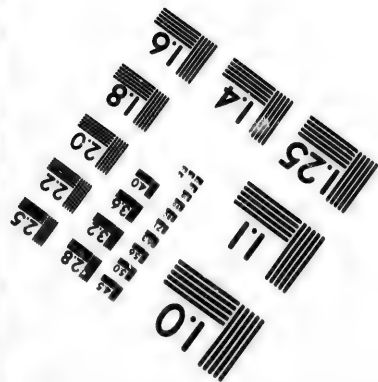
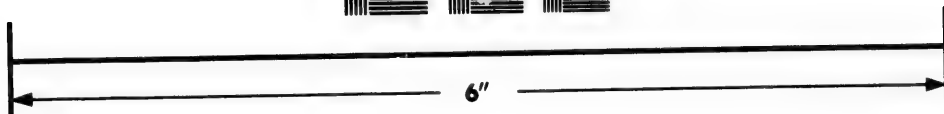
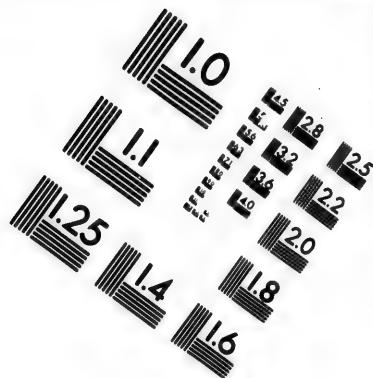
Upon motion the majority report was adopted.

I referred, last year, to the "Signet Ring" of this particular jurisdiction as being a "unique idea." Note how beautifully it is handed down :

SIGNET RING.

The retiring Grand Master, M. W. Arvis Scott Chapman, then addressed the Grand Master as follows:

"Most Worshipful Sir and Brother: A complete surrender of all the insignia of authority with which, as Grand Master, I have been invested, involves the performance of another pleasant duty. One year ago our lamented Brother, Past Grand Master Emery, presented through me, to the Grand Lodge, *this ring*, to be worn by all future Grand Masters and used as their private seal. He gave it with this benediction and this hope, "May there ever reside in this ring a magic power that makes its wearer loved and pleasing to God and man. Let us hope that in the far distant future, it will be a precious nucleus of hallowed associations and memories."



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My Brother, with his blessing attending it, I now place that talisman on your finger, trusting that it will prove an ever present reminder to hold the scales of justice in equal poise, to avoid favoritism and to exhibit that spirit of Brotherly Love which so distinguished the donor. And I request you, my Brother, that, when you transmit it to your successor, you shall demand of him a pledge, which I now ask of you, to ever keep alive the memory of the giver whose name is engraved in the ring. Do you make such a promise? Wear it then, my Brother, and may you feel a just pride in the distinction which it symbolizes, assured that the time will come when to worthily wear that emblem will be the highest aspiration of a Utah Mason.

Response of M. W. Grand Master Alvin Charles Emerson:

Most Worshipful Brother: In receiving from your hands at this time this ring, I am possessed of a feeling of pleasure difficult to describe. When our lamented Brother Emery, out of the generosity of his great heart and his love for the Craft procured this ring to be used as the Grand Master's Seal, he builded to his memory a monument greater than he knew. No matter how far down the ages in the history of this Grand Lodge this ring may go, no matter how many hands may pass it to others, the memory of him whose wisdom contrived it, the beauty of whose mind adorned it, will be more indestructible and everlasting than the material of which it is composed.

That was a memorable occasion indeed, when M. W. Bro. Emery, at the last session of this Grand Lodge at Provo, presented this ring to you, thus to commence its honourable journey down through the hands of the Grand Masters and the history of the Grand Lodge of Utah, and those who fortunately witnessed that presentation will never forget it.

This ring brings me to-night most hallowed memories, and it not having been my pleasure to have received it from the hands of him whose gift it was, I know of no one from whose hand I would rather have received it than from yours, my Brother.

I will faithfully fulfill your request, and the injunction you have laid upon me, to deliver this to my successor in the name and memory of him who gave it.

Report on Correspondence is by the "veteran" R. W. Bro. Christopher Diehl, the Grand Secretary. British Columbia for 1894 is more than favorably commented upon. Speaking of his age, says: "I was born on the day and one year before the great poet Goethe died. How old am I?" Well, I must acknowledge my ignorance of German history

and "give it up." However, dear Brother, I hope you may be spared many years in health and vigor to do good Masonic work for Utah and the Fraternity at large.

M. W. ALVIN C. EMERSON,
Grand Master, Ogden.

R. W. CHRISTOPHER DIEHL,
Grand Sec'y, Salt Lake City.

25th Annual, Salt Lake City, 21st January, 5896.

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VERMONT

ONE-HUNDRED AND FIRST ANNUAL, 13TH JUNE, 5894.

M. W. John H. Whipple, Grand Master.

OUR Representative not present. The Grand Master said in the course of his opening remarks:—

We meet to-day, in the one hundred and first annual communication to review the labors of the past year, to participate in important deliberations, renew our concern over the various interests of the Order, and withal to unite in celebrating the Centennial Anniversary of our organization as a Grand Lodge, "independent, and governed solely by its own laws."

With the present session we complete the first century of our existence, which marks an important epoch in our history. I believe we may read to-day the annals which contain its records with pride and satisfaction. It is glorious indeed in its promises and fulfillments. There has been a steady advance up the line of rectitude, and earnest desire to be true and loyal to precept and to practice. I believe that every duty done, every trial borne, every service, though of the humblest, for humanity, every token of that peerless virtue, charity—which is the consummation of all worth—has helped to prepare the way for the coming of that Kingdom of Light and Love for which we believe, and are frank to confess, our noble Institution is both a preparation and a helpmeet.

The decisions reported involve no new points and are all good law. On "Physical Qualifications" he says:

"I must place myself on record as not being in sympathy with the construction of our so-called Ancient Landmark. Masonry, once operative, is now speculative; and the reason requiring that a man should be *integer*, i. e. a perfect man, has passed away, and the rule should go with it. If he be able to comply with all ritual requirements and moral obligations, what more do we need? It is a man's life that tests his principles; his conduct which proves his worth. With "internal" qualifications answered, let us not be too strict in seeking physical perfection. Conservatism is sometimes wise, but often compromising, weak and dangerous. In our wise progressiveness let the Grand Lodge of Vermont stand for all that is highest, noblest, best and truest without the trammels of a letter-bound and narrow minded Phariseism. Your Committee will render a further report at this session which I trust will receive your careful and considerate action."

Committee on Jurisprudence reported on

THE UNIFORM RULES PROPOSED BY GRAND LODGE OF MISSISSIPPI.

We have considered the proposed uniform rules submitted by the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, formulated by the able Masonic jurist of that jurisdiction, M. W. Frederick Speed, Past Grand Master, and carefully considered by the law committee, and, while we fully agree that uniformity is exceedingly desirable, and trust it may be secured upon some acceptable line, we confess that we are skeptical, and until there shall be an expression on the part of several Grand Lodges with whose regulations the proposed rules radically differ, we do not deem further action upon our part advisable; we recommend, however, that the matter be left with your committee, to make further report hereafter, if it shall seem in the interest of Masonry."

ON PHYSICAL QUALIFICATIONS.

Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to whom was referred that part of Grand Master Bacon's address last year, relating to the subject of Physical Qualifications, fraternally report, that they have given the matter the careful attention its importance demands, and submit their conclusion for the consideration of the Grand Lodge.

The law of our own State, while not as strict as some, is open to the criticism of Grand Master Bacon.

It is embodied in the following decision of Grand Master Hall in 1888,*

"II. The general law in regard to physical qualifications, recognized in this State, requires that the candidate be able to conform to all

the ceremonies, and to do the work. Any maim or infirmity that prevents this renders a person physically ineligible."

In Maine the following is a part of the Constitution :

"When the deformity of the candidate is not such as to prevent him from being instructed in the arts and mysteries of Freemasonry, and does not amount to an inability honestly to acquire the means of subsistence, the admission will not be an infringement upon the ancient landmarks, but will be perfectly consistent with the spirit of our institution."

Massachusetts has a similar declaration in her Constitution.

It must be admitted that the ancient charges and regulations were adopted when Masonry was wholly operative, or largely so, and that the natural and inevitable tendency of a purely speculative organization has been to relax the rule, until the oft repeated quotations of "perfect youth" and "able body" have been lost sight of, and that at present the requirements of most of the Grand Lodges are similar to our own, viz : "That the candidate be able to conform to the work."

Nor is this illogical ; as well might we attempt to enforce Article 10 of the Apprentice charges, as taken from Robert's version, viz ; that "you shall not marry, or contract yourself to any woman during your Apprenticeship," as to insist, to-day upon strength of youth or perfection of body, necessary in the operative, but uncalled for in the speculative Mason.

* Note. We take the following from Grand Master Hall's address in 1888 :—

PHYSICAL QUALIFICATIONS.

The decision upon this subject seemed necessary as previous rulings had covered only *special* cases, and letters were constantly being received for information in regard to other special cases.

The decision does not express my own views upon this subject, but as it the recognized law of the State, it was clearly my duty to enunciate it.

I do not propose to enter upon a discussion of this subject, for one should not pull down until he can build better, and as yet, perhaps the best solution of the problem has not been wrought out, but it is a matter that is demanding, and justly so, the thought of leading Masons throughout the country and while they honestly differ in regard to the construction that shall be placed upon the ancient charges, the same catholic spirit that has held this and other jurisdictions to relax the rule of the *rigid constructionists*, will open the doors still wider, and in this purely speculative organization mental and moral qualifications will outweigh physical.

I trust that this reference to the subject will lead the reading, thinking Masons of Vermont, to examine it carefully, and that when the matter comes up for action, as it will in the near future, it may be settled in accordance with the broad and fraternal spirit of Masonry that recognizes every worthy man as a peer and does not stoop to exceptions because of the loss of an eye or thumb.

It is sometimes urged that physical perfection is a landmark and that we have no power to change it.

It is submitted that landmarks must be immemorial usages based upon principles that are of universal application.

As presented to us they are the interpretation of the ancient charges, regulations and MSS. by eminent brothers who disagree in number, language and importance.

The present generally adopted rule does not follow the so-called landmark, but permits an interpretation of it to conform to the work of the jurisdiction, which is not a landmark, but at all times subject to the will of the Grand Lodge.

Notwithstanding the fact that we boast an universal system, we are confronted with the anomolous condition that the qualifications of candidates may differ in every jurisdiction, and widely so, between the old world and the new.

We cannot reconcile this with what we regard as the true intent and spirit of Masonry. We are taught that "it is the internal and not the external qualifications of a man which render him worthy to be made a Mason," and that the head and the heart are more potent factors than an eye or a thumb.

There are numerous ways of receiving and imparting the mysteries of Masonry, and the cultured man who by the sense of hearing not only receives the word, but all the sublime teachings of our institution, that man who is able to appreciate its grand significance and practice its tenets, is quite as "capable of doing a Mason's proper work," as he whose highest boast is an ability to form "right angles, horizontals and perpendiculars."

We fully recognize that it is not in the power of man or any body of men to make innovations in the body of Masonry; but there is in Masonry a progressive spirit, working in entire harmony with this ancient law, that has been and is daily gaining ground because its promptings and actions are based upon an intelligent interpretation of the philosophy of Masonry. It finds in it something higher, grander and nobler than forms and ceremonies and is not wedded to senseless dogmas, which are the invention of modern times and form no part of the ancient body of Masonry.

We recommend the adoption by the Grand Lodge of the following standing resolution:—

Resolved, That physical ability to earn a livelihood, and to conform

substantially to the forms and ceremonies of Masonry, and be instructed in its mysteries, is all that is required, providing the candidate possesses the higher qualifications of a belief in God, of mental worth and the record of a moral and upright life; that this interpretation of the ancient charges and regulations is not inconsistent with the true spirit of the Masonic institution, but in keeping with its sublime teachings from time immemorial.

Fraternally submitted,

ALFRED A. HALL,	}	<i>Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.</i>
NATHAN P. BOWMAN,		
GEORGE W. WING,		

And the same was accepted and adopted.

The Centennial Celebration of this M. W. Grand Lodge was celebrated on a grand scale. Regrets and good cheer were sent by various Grand Lodges and prominent Masons. Addresses by eminent brethren, a musical programme, winding up with a grand banquet closed an important epoch in the history of Masonry in Vermont.

I cannot begin to make extracts, there is so much good "talk," one does not know where to select, it must be all read to be appreciated. Our congratulations attend you, and may the next centennial be as prosperous.

Report on Correspondence is by M. W. Marsh O. Perkins, P. G. M., who is one of the able reviewers; we have not the ability to follow him up. British Columbia for 1893 has considerable space and favorable review.

Vermont's volume for 1894 is worthy the space in any Masonic library.

M. W. JOHN H. WHIPPLE,
Grand Master, (re-elected.)

R. W. WARREN G. REYNOLDS,
Grand Secretary, Burlington.

102nd Annual, Burlington, 13th June, 5895.

WASHINGTON

37TH ANNUAL, EVERETT, 12TH JUNE, 5894.

Edward Ross Hare, M. W. Grand Master.

OUR Representative not present. In his address, the Grand Master reported "notwithstanding the great financial depression, Freemasonry in our jurisdiction has been steadily advancing." In the numerous decisions reported I see none involving any new point, and are all in accordance with Masonic law and usage. Brother Hare, in discussing the Grand Representative system, concluded by saying: "Brethren, dispense with the system; lop it off, and put the few dollars it costs into the Charity Fund, which we should have." "I am pleased to report our relations with other Grand Lodges harmonious. Nothing has occurred to disturb our fraternal intercourse." The remarks on the "non-affiliate," and "documentary evidence," are worthy reproduction, and are, viz.:

THE NON-AFFILIATE.

This is a subject to which your attention has been called before, and until the solution of the problem, will continue to come up for your consideration. Our law is very lame on this subject. We rather invite non-affiliation. We say: My dear brother, it is your duty to belong to a Lodge, and to help, aid and support the institution, and share in the burdens; but if you do not care to, why, you are a pretty good fellow, come and help us, any way; come help us in our work, and as you are a good speaker, come out to our banquets, and make a talk on the beauties of Masonry and Masonic Charity, and if you get sick we will aid you or if you die, we will bury you with Masonic honors.

This is the interpretation too often placed upon our law, and our Lodges are harboring these drones, and oftentimes impoverishing themselves to aid, assist and bury them.

I grant every brother the right to withdraw from a Lodge if he wishes, but he should lose his privileges when he does so; or at least after a reasonable length of time, unless he affiliates or attempts to do so, and I would make his admission to membership comparatively easy; he is a brother in good standing, with a document vouching for the same from a

regular Lodge; why not admit him on the same terms you will reinstate a suspended brother? I certainly can lay aside my personal prejudices if two-thirds of the brethren present are willing to admit him, unless I have objections serious enough to present to the Lodge, or to justify charges.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

Closely allied to this subject is that of the standing of the visiting brother. What objection can there possibly be to require him to exhibit such evidence of his standing before we admit him to our Masonic circle.

The very nature of our organization demands his good standing to entitle him to recognition, and I am a firm believer in the Lodge requiring the visitor to furnish evidence of his being a Mason, ascertained by strict examination, and of his standing in his Lodge by documentary evidence from the same.

In this connection I commend you to the law of North Dakota, which requires sojourning Masons to exhibit to the Lodge within whose jurisdiction they may be, evidence of their standing at least once a year.

These are questions of vital importance to the well being of our Lodges, and should be considered. Think of a man of prominence in the community, residing within the jurisdiction of a lodge, claiming to be a Mason and member of a Lodge in an adjoining State, visiting and taking part in the ceremonies of the Lodge for years, and only at a late day discovered not to be, or ever to have been, a member of the Lodge he claimed, and strongly suspected of never having received the degrees in a legitimate manner.

The North Dakota law would have brought him to grief long ago and saved the Lodge a great humiliation.

This is but a sample of the difficulties our Lodges labor under, and the Grand Lodge should give them such aid as is within her power.

The Grand Lodges of New Zealand, Tasmania and South Australia, were accorded fraternal recognition as regularly organized Sovereign Grand Bodies.

Bro. Clinton P. Ferry (through the Grand Secretary) presented Grand Lodge with a gavel made of olive wood, cut with his own hands from Mt. Moriah; also a fragment of stone broken off the outer wall of what is supposed and claimed to be the original temple of King Solomon at Jerusalem.

Under special dispensations by the Grand Master, I note that "I have refused to grant a Lodge permission to attend divine service in a body." The Committee on Jurisprudence reporting on this, said,—“If he means by ‘in a body’ as a Lodge clad as Masons, his decision is eminently sound and your Committee recommend that the same be approved,” which was adopted by Grand Lodge. We are at a loss to assign a reasonable objection; will the Chairman on Correspondence please enlighten us? This committee also concurred in the Grand Master’s views on the Grand Representative system, concluding, “being in the opinion of your Committee, a useless system, which has already been wisely discountenanced by several of our sister jurisdictions, as an unnecessary encumbrance on their records,”—rather strong! The report was adopted.

The Mississippi Rules were also passed on by the Committee, viz., “We believe them to be sound, and in accord with the laws and regulations adopted by this Grand Lodge, and therefore, we recommend the adoption of the same.” Grand Lodge failed to adopt the report, and considerations of the subject was postponed until the next Annual Communication.

Returns show 96 Lodges with 4861 Master Masons.

Report on Correspondence is from the able pen of P. G. M. Bro. Thos. M. Reed, (also Grand Secretary) who always presents a most interesting and instructive review of the various Grand Jurisdictions. I only regret that time and space prevent my quoting from it freely. British Columbia for 1893 has very extended review and most favorable mention.

M. W. JOSEPH MARION TAYLOR,
Grand Master, Seattle.

R. W. THOMAS MILBURN REED,
Grand Secretary, Olympia.

38th Annual, Olympia, 11th June, 5895.

WEST VIRGINIA

30TH ANNUAL, WHEELING, 13TH NOVEMBER, 5894.

M. W. A. M. Evans, Grand Master.

OUR Representative not reported present. M. W. Bro. Evans rendered an account of his official acts, which evidenced a lot of work and careful attention to his duties. He reported only one decision, which is correct, and as it should be.

QUESTION.—Is a candidate with only one good eye eligible to the mysteries of Freemasonry?

ANSWER.—Yes. Whilst I do not desire to relax any of the requirements of a candidate, I do think, that a man who can conform to all the Rituals of the Order should not be debarred, because of the physical defect of one eye.

Brethren of Grand Lodge, take this to heart.

REPORT ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

I desire to call your attention to our report on Foreign Correspondence, which will compare favorably with any other American Grand Lodge. It is a fund of valuable information, and I wonder how many of our members take the pains to peruse its pages. In them we get the ideas of our brothers of sister Grand Lodges and find out what is going on in the Masonic world. It takes much time and careful thought to get out such a report, and our thanks are due to our Committee on Foreign Correspondence for the thorough and careful manner in which the work has been done.

The Grand Secretary reports:

The year, on the whole, has been a prosperous one. The affairs of the Grand Lodge have been wisely administered by our distinguished Grand Master. The Craft is at peace among members in West Virginia, and our relations with sister Grand Lodges are of the most friendly character.

The death of Bro. W. S. Summers, P.G.S.W. is feelingly recorded, in whose death is a deep loss to the Masonic fraternity of his state, to whom he was attached so deeply.

Report on Correspondence is by the Grand Secretary, Bro. Geo. W. Atkinson, P. G. M., and ranks among the foremost, to fully appreciate which, it must be read; scissors *cannot* do it justice.

The report opens with the proceedings of the Masonic Congress at Chicago. The comments on the so called Past Master's Degree meet my views exactly, and reproduce them here.

No action was taken on the Past Master's degree by the Congress. Our learned brother, H. B. Grant, of Kentucky, delivered a very pertinent address on the subject. Long ago we came to the conclusion that there was no such degree in Blue Lodge Masonry. We never could understand how the ceremonies of that allged degree can make a Past Master, without in truth his first becoming the actual Master of a Lodge. It is not clear how the ceremony can qualify him to preside. There is certainly little dignity in it, which is contrary to the general drift and purposes of our ancient and honorable institution.

The degree is conferred in a Lodge without a "warrant of constitution" or any well defined laws to govern it. The "Past Master's Lodge" is an irresponsible body, which keeps no record and makes no report—not so much as to inform the warranted Lodge, whose chosen Master it assumes to qualify for the duties of his office, that the necessary (?) action has been taken. Moreover, in nine cases out of ten, the work is abominable—if not worse.

The degree imparts no lesson that is not impressively taught at the threshold of Masonry, and what it does attempt is clouded by actions that tend to divert the attention and detract from the effect. It is absurd in that "virtual Past Masters" are held to be qualified, so far as this ceremonial goes, to sit as a Master of a symbolic Lodge, yet he may not be present when it is conferred on a Master elect!

If, as all must admit, the Master of a Lodge shall be possessed of certain qualifications before he can lawfully preside over his Lodge, has not every member a right to know for himself whether the Master is in possession of the essentials to fit him for so important and honorable a position as head of the Lodge? This a large majority of them cannot do, and in many instances the entire Lodge is turned out of its own hall to give visitors an opportunity to "instruct" the Master elect, yet the body of the Lodge not informed, nor do the minutes show, except inferentially, that the Master has been instructed.

In several of the old books (1775 and before) the whole ceremony

of instructing a Master into his office seems to be given, and there is no intimation that everything was not done in the presence of all the brethren, including Entered Apprentices.

If the Master ought to be informed what certain signals mean and the effect, or response of the brethren on seeing them, ought not the Craft to be taught what their duty is when they see or hear such signals? As well teach the captain of a company that he must command "column Right" to effect a change of direction, and leave the men who are to execute the order in utter ignorance as to signification of the command. If the gavel must be officially placed in the Master's hand, ought it not to be so placed in a Warden's? (Incidentally, where does the Warden get the gavel and when?) If a Warden succeeds to the Masters place and duties, ought he not to receive the same qualifying instructions that are supposed to be given in a Past Master's Lodge?

We fully and heartily concur with the few conclusions of the Congress, and deeply regret that it did not discuss all of the subjects presented by its Committee on Program. The discussions were conservative, and we are sure that the work done will prove helpful to the Craft.

British Columbia has extensive review. The sermon of P. G. Chaplain E. D. McLaren is copied.

Returns show 100 Chartered Lodges. Two U. D. Membership 5,180.

M. W. GEO. W. FEIDT,
Grand Master, Martinsburg.

R. W. GEO. W. ATKINSON,
Grand Secretary, Wheeling.

31st Annual, Charleston, November, 5895.

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WISCONSIN.

58TH ANNUAL, MILWAUKEE, 12TH JUNE, 1894.

William C. Swain, Grand Master,

[N opening his address said: "Fifty years ago seven members of three small lodges, two of them holding Charters from Missouri and one from Illinois, met at Madison

and organized this Grand Lodge. Those seven delegates represented 79 Masons, all there were at that time in the Territory of Wisconsin. To-day I greet the representatives of 230 lodges, with a constituency of over 15,000 Master Masons. The little rivulet has swollen into the mighty river." The "Honored Dead" are suitably referred to. Decisions reported are of local importance. We find these new (to us) :—

11. There is no color line in Masonic law. If a negro applies for admission, hailing from a regular lodge, and passes a satisfactory examination, he can visit, if no member of the lodge objects.

12. There is no law of the *Lodge* or *Grand Lodge* to prevent a *virtual* Past Master sitting in a Convocation of *actual* Past Masters.

We fail to see the right justice of the following (if a brother's objection to advancement, cannot be accepted because it is made voluntarily, how can it otherwise be legally received ?)

20. A candidate for initiation is elected, after which an objection is entered, and the objector voluntarily gives his reason for objecting. As he was not compelled to give his reasons, they do not become the property of the lodge, and it cannot act upon them.

Our Representative was not present. Returns show 15,505 members.

The 50th anniversary of this Grand Lodge was celebrated, and the arrangements were "an elaborate observance of the occasion."

Biographical sketches and photos of the Grand Master's from 1846 down appear in the volume of proceedings.

Report on Correspondence is by Bro. G. C. Connor, chairman, being a short review of American and Canadian

jurisdictions. British Columbia does not appear in the report.

HIRAM W. SAWYER,
Grand Master, Hartford.

JOHN H. LAFLIN,
Grand Secretary, Milwaukee.

—:O:—

WYOMING.

20TH ANNUAL, NEWCASTLE, 11TH SEPTEMBER, 5894.

M. W. Ed. F. Stahle, Grand Master.

OUR Representative not present. The Grand Master reported the increased prosperity of the Craft, as also complete harmony existing between them and sister Grand Lodges. He believes in the system of Grand Representatives being abolished on account of its very doubtful utility, and of no practical benefit. By one of his decisions he is evidently a firm believer in "perpetual jurisdiction" and speaks of a rejected applicant as "the *property* of the Lodge to which application is made."

Returns show fifteen Lodges, one U. D. and 864 Master Masons enrolled. Finances in a healthy, flourishing condition. I find the "Grand Representative System" in this Jurisdiction was abolished. However, we hope to be as good "friends" as ever, Bro. Kuykendall. Fraternal recognition was accorded New Zealand. I notice that the "Past Master's Degree" is not conferred in Wyoming—a step in the right direction. I could never see the use for it. Report on F. C. is by the Grand Secretary, Bro. Kuykendall, being a short resume of most of the American Grand Lodges. British Columbia does not appear to have been received.

J. T. HOLLIDAY,
Grand Master, Laramie.

WM. L. KUYKENDALL,
Grand Secretary, Saratoga.

21st Annual, Rock Springs, 10th September, 5895.

FOREIGN GRAND LODGES.

The translations of the proceedings of Grand Bodies in Foreign countries are by R. W. Bro. Chas. Sackreuter, and with many thanks copied from the Proceedings G. L. of New York.

ENGLAND.

From the quarterly meetings held by the United Grand Lodge of England during the year 1894, we present that which may be of interest. His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, continues as Grand Master.

The payments on account of benevolent grants for the year ending December, 1893, represent £9,360.

At the Annual Grand Festival, held April 25, 1894, the Grand Master was proclaimed for the ensuing year, and the meeting closed with the usual entertainment provided by the Grand Stewards at Freemasons' Hall.

At the Quarterly, held June 6, 1894, the officers of the regular boards of the Grand Lodge were elected, and the warrants of thirteen Lodges erased from the roll.

At the Quarterly, held September 5, 1894, M. W. John Ross Robertson, Past Grand Master, Grand Lodges of Canada, was present as a visitor.

A list of twelve Lodges which had joined the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, was presented, and their names erased from the roster of Lodges.

The book of Constitutions was amended to the effect that where there remained some few members who were dissatisfied with the action of a Lodge in joining the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, it might be construed that the warrant was lost or improperly withheld, and "the Lodge must suspend its meetings until a new warrant, or Warrant of Confirmation has been applied for and granted by the Grand Master in such terms, or on such conditions, as he may think proper, or until the warrant so withheld be restored."

It appears to us that the Grand Lodge of England might very wisely recede from its opposition and give consent to the legality of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand.

The old matter of Cambria Lodge, No. 656, of Australia, again

came up, and a long and spirited discussion is recorded. This appeal appears to be an effort on the part of some dissatisfied members to vitiate the cancellation of the old warrant in order to obtain control of funds and property belonging to the original Lodge, now a subordinate of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales. The whole discussion is so diffusive that we shall not endeavor to present any synopsis. Practically it ended, for the time being, by the appeal being dismissed.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Grand Master, and R. W. Edward Letchworth, Grand Secretary.

SCOTLAND.

At the Quarterly Communication held May 3, 1884, the possibility of devising means to increase the Benevolent Funds of this Grand Lodge and its Provincial Grand Lodges was brought up preliminary to future action.

Permission was given for any Lodge to join the public procession in connection with the Edinburgh Saturday Lifeboat Fund.

A vote of thanks was extended to the Grand Master for the interest evinced in the Craft, in having devoted five days in one week to visitations to the Lodges in several of the provinces.

One of the Lodges having met for work on Sunday, the Master was admonished of the impropriety of the act.

Bro. John D. Caldwell having been compelled, by reason of advancing years and failing energies, to resign his position as Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Scotland near the Grand Lodge of Ohio, the resignation was accepted "with a cordial vote of thanks for his long and faithful services in that capacity," and R. W. William B. Melish appointed in his stead.

Annual Communication, November 30, 1894.

Rt. Hon. the Earl of Haddington, Past Grand Master, on the throne and a large attendance of brethren. The Grand Officers for the ensuing year were elected and duly installed. The Festival of St. Andrew was appropriately, and, we should say, pleasantly observed, the banquet enlivened by an "excellent band and a piper." From the response of the Representative of the Provincial Grand Lodge of all Scottish Masonry in India we are pleased to note the catholic spirit of our brethren.

"You will be pleased to hear that in Bombay both our Constitutions put aside a large sum for the purpose of charity; and we are able to administer it so that if a Brother dies or leaves his wife and children in indigent circumstances, we at once take the children, and if they are of the Protestant persuasion, we put them in the Byculla Schools; if Presbyterians, into the Scottish Orphanage; and if they are Roman

Catholics, into St. Mary's Institution, and maintain, clothe and educate them up to the age of sixteen years."

The following in reference to Freemasonry in Japan is of importance:

FOREIGN OFFICE, December 13, 1894.

Sir: The Earl of Kimberly has had under his consideration your letter of the 20th ult., in which you forward a memorial from the Freemasons of Yokohama, explaining that, as the law of Japan forbids secret societies, the Masonic body in that country apprehend interference with their work when, under the provisions of the treaty recently concluded, British subjects become amenable to Japanese jurisdiction.

I am directed by his Lordship to state that the new treaty will not come into force for at least five years, by which time the Japanese law, quoted in the memorial, may be so modified as not to affect meetings of Freemasons.

When the question becomes a practical one, it may possibly be desirable to make friendly representations to the Japanese Government as to the philanthropic objects of Freemasonry; but, in Lord Kimberly's opinion, it is not advisable for Her Majesty's Government to take any steps at present for endeavoring to obtain a modification of the Japanese law.

In any case, it is not a matter which could, in his Lordship's view, be properly made the subject of a treaty stipulation.

Official recognition was extended to the Grand Lodge of Norway. This body had been heretofore known as the Provincial Grand Lodge of Masonry, but "with the sanction of Bro. Oscar, King of Sweden and Norway, had been erected into a Grand Body."

The several funds of this Grand Body are reported as follows:

Funds and Estate belonging to Grand Lodge.....	£34,870
Scottish Masonic Benevolent Fund	7,161
Annuity Branch of the Fund of Scottish Benevolence...	21,636

Sir Charles Dalrymple, Bart., Grand Master, and Bro. D. Murray Lyon, Edinburgh, Grand Secretary.

IRELAND.

Very little of importance is embraced in the pamphlet before us, being under date of 1894.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of New Zealand is still on the roster, and a warrant was issued for a Lodge in that Province in 1893.

We have before us the Annual Report of the Masonic Orphan Boys' School, Dublin, showing income of £2,850, and caring for sixty-seven pupils, at an average expense of \$120 per year.

Also, the 102nd Annual Report of the Masonic Female Orphan School, Dublin. The income is stated as £2,240. Ninety-six pupils are on the roll, and the expense is at the ratio of about \$120 per year.

The register of Lodges shows three hundred and seventy-three, seven of which are located in New Zealand.

His Grace the Duke of Abercorn, Grand Master, and the Earl of Bandon, Cork, Grand Secretary.

NEW ZEALAND.

We have the quarterly proceedings of this Grand Lodge for 1894.

Annual Communication held at Wellington, April 25, 1894, M. W. Malcolm Niccol, Grand Master, presiding.

In reference to the progress of this Grand Lodge we would state that in 1892, there were seventy-seven Lodges under its jurisdiction; since then eleven Lodges have joined from other Constitutions, and seven new Lodges have been instituted, making the present number ninety-five. The Benevolent Fund amounts to £572. The following was adopted:

"That, in accordance with the recommendation of the Board of General Purposes, this Grand Lodge authorizes the return of the accredited representatives of the Grand Lodge which issued them of the original charters of the Lodges which have since transferred their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of New Zealand. That each charter so given back shall have indorsed upon it a memorandum of the transfer of allegiance, and that an undertaking shall, when necessary, be required from the officer to whom it is surrendered, that it shall be canceled, or not be re-issued, or in any way used to the disadvantage of the Lodge surrendering it. That, in thus parting with the original charters, this Grand Lodge, on behalf of its Lodges, shall request the representatives of the Grand Lodges to whom the charters are handed over to use their influence with their respective Grand Lodges to have the charters returned after cancellation, so that they may be preserved by the respective Lodges as a memento of the past, and an enduring reminder of the source from whence they sprang."

Quarterly Communication, January 17, 1895.

In accordance with the above resolution, it was ordered that it be left to the discretion of the Grand Master to arrange for the return of the original charters of the Lodges in the Wellington District to the Grand Lodge of England; said Lodges formerly holding authority under the English Constitution, and having been erased by the Grand Lodge of England from its roll of Lodges, thereby relinquishing all jurisdiction over them.

We learn that recognition has been extended to this Grand Lodge by twenty-seven American Grand Lodges, four Australian, and six European—a total of thirty-seven.

One Lodge, formerly under the Scottish Constitution, had joined the Grand Lodge, making the whole number of Lodges one hundred and one.

M. W. Francis H. D. Bell, Grand Master, and R. W. William Ronaldson, Auckland, Grand Secretary.

UNITED GRAND LODGE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The pamphlet of this Grand Lodge includes the proceedings of the quarterly and special meetings held during the year 1894.

Charters have been granted for five new Lodges, and the work in the city Lodges is reported as improving in general efficiency.

Due record is made of the appointment of R. W. Charles T. McClenachan as Grand Representative near the Grand Lodge of New York, vice R. W. Bro. Benjamin, deceased.

His Excellency, Sir Robert W. Duff, was installed Grand Master, July 19th. There appear to be one hundred and ninety-four Lodges on the roll, with a membership of 8,112.

The Benevolent Fund represents £5,114.

Appended to the proceedings is the third annual report of the Freemasons' Benevolent Institution, for the permanent relief of aged, distressed, or infirm Freemasons, their wives or widows. While under the patronage of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, it is supported wholly by voluntary contributions. Nine annuitants are receiving the benefits at present.

R. W. Arthur H. Bray, Sydney, Grand Secretary.

UNITED GRAND LODGE OF VICTORIA.

We have the quarterly proceedings of this Grand Lodge for the year 1894.

M. W. Sir W. J. Clarke, Bart., is Grand Master, and Rev. Bro D. Meadowcroft, is Grand Secretary, having been appointed as such to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of R. W. Bro. Lempiere.

We have no means of ascertaining how many Lodges are embraced in this jurisdiction, apparently eighty-nine. At one of the meetings, the Grand Lodge declined to prescribe or recommend any certain ritual, and mention is also made of the receipt of the commission for Bro. Isaac A. Isaacs as Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of New York.

The Benevolent Fund represents £1,527.

GRAND LODGE LEAGUE OF GERMANY.

Review and translations by R. W. Bro. Charles Sackreuter.

The contents of the printed minutes of the twenty-second Diet of the German Grand Lodge League, held May 13, 1894, at the rooms of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, are before us.

It is known that the German Grand Lodge League's Diet changes its place of meeting in accordance with the mode adopted.

The Grand Master of the Grand Lodge where the Diet is held is the presiding officer, and he has to appoint the Secretaries.

Representative Bro. Prince Schoenaich-Carolath, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge "Royal York," and Bro. Weber, representative of the Grand Lodge "Zur Eintracht," in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, have been excused for non-appearance.

The representation or the participating members of the Diet of 1894, was as follows:

I. The Grand Lodge, "Three Globes," at Berlin, represented by Bro. Gerhardt, National Grand Master, and Representatives Bros. Bensen and Schroeter.

II. "Grosse Landesloge of Freemasons in Germany," at Berlin, by Bro. Zoellner, Grand Master, and Representatives Bros. Schreiner and Gartz.

III. Grand Lodge of Prussia, "Royal York," at Berlin, by Bro. Flor, Deputy Grand Master, for the Grand Master (absent and excused) and Representative Wagner.

IV. Grand Lodge of "Saxony," at Dresden, by Grand Master Bro. Erdmann, and Representatives Bros. Winkler and Becker.

V. Grand Lodge, "Eclectic Union," at Frankfort-on-the-Main, represented by Grand Master Bro. Karl Paul, and Representatives Bros. Leykman and Kullman.

VI. Grand Lodge, "Zur Sonne," at Bayreuth, represented by Grand Master Bro. Rayerlein, and Representatives Grillenberger and Fischer.

VII. Grand Lodge, "Zur Eintracht," at Darmstadt, represented by Grand Master Bro. Brand, and Representative Bro. Nies.

VIII. Grand Lodge of "Hamburg," represented by Grand Master Bro. Wiebe, and Representatives Bro. Meissner and Wernecke.

The presiding Grand Master announced that he had appointed

Bro. Paul Ad. Unbehagen, Grand Secretary of the Hamberg Grand Lodge, Secretary of the Diet; and that Bro. Max Dorn of the Lodge "Emanuel," Bro. Wehmeyer of the Lodge "Ferdinande Caroline," and Grand Archive Keeper Bro. Brandt, would assist him.

The regulations of the order of the day followed.

The presiding Grand Master, Bro. Wiebe, of the Hamburg Grand Lodge, addressed the assembled Grand Lodge Diet in appropriate words, and appointed officially Bro. Unbenhagen, of the Hamburg Grand Lodge, as Secretary of the Grand Lodge League Diet, and Bros Dorn, Wehmeyer, and Brandt, all of Hamburg, as assistants as mentioned.

The order of the day was adopted as follows :

I. Report of receipts and disbursements.

II. Resolutions in reference to the Victoria Institute.

III. Motions of the Grand Masters of the three Prussian Grand Lodges, at Berlin, relative to the cessation of the intercourse and mutual representation with the Grand Lodges of the Netherlands and of Hungary by the German Grand Lodge League because they have recognized and have interchanged mutual representation with a German Grand Lodge not recognized by the German Grand Lodge League.

IV. Motion of the Grand Master of the Hamburg Grand Lodge as detailed and expressed in his third circular letter.

V. Recognition of Foreign Grand Bodies.

VI. Resolution of a motion of the Grand Lodge, "Zur Eintracht," at Darmstadt, not acted upon, and postponed at the Grand Lodge Diet of 1893.

VII. Motion of the Hamburg Grand Lodge for the revocation of the decision of the Grand Lodge Diet of 1891, of Darmstadt, relative to the exchange of the list of members of the Lodges under the jurisdiction of the German Grand Lodge League.

The discussion was lengthy and very animated.

The debate, as reported, and the printed minutes are very voluminous and fill many pages ; but only the so often reiterated arguments (see our Report on the German Grand Lodge Diet of last year) for or against the "Settegast" intended foundation of a new Grand Lodge in Germany—the main topic and chief matter before the Diet, and absorbing and overshadowing all others—came out in another form, which cannot be called an improved or better one.

These lengthy transactions of the Diet, of course, as already men

tioned, mostly in the "Settegast" matter, have, with its details, interest for the German Fraternity only, and, we believe, only a limited one at most.

We have the conviction that the matter has been (this year and last year) sufficiently ventilated for the American Fraternity, so that we propose to refrain from translating the minutes or the details, and give merely the resolutions as finally adopted :

I. The disbursements of the presiding Grand Lodge for the period for 1893 to 1894, amount to 640.05 marks, of which the Grand Lodge of Saxony pays 80.05 marks, and the balance is divided among the other seven German Grand Lodges.

II. Victoria Institution. The amount of the fund for benefits was, on October 1, 1893, 65,669.90 marks, and 5,000 marks were expended for forty-nine benefits. A specification is attached to the minutes of the Diet.

III. The motion of the three Berlin Grand Lodges to cut off Masonic intercourse with the Grand Lodges of the Netherlands and Hungary, was declined by a vote of four against three, the Grand Lodge "Zur Eintracht" at Darmstadt abstaining from voting

An amendment proposed by the Grand Master of the "Eintracht" Grand Lodge, to refer eventually the motions of the three Berlin Grand Lodges to a commission for consideration and resolution, was lost by seven votes against one.

Also the motion of the presiding Grand Master, Bro. Wiede, (Darmstadt) :

"The German Grand Lodge Diet having declined the motion of the three Berlin Grand Lodges, cannot omit to declare the action of the two Grand Lodges of Hungary and the Netherlands, namely, the recognition of the 'Settegast' Grand Lodge without previous communication, and requisition of an answer from the German Grand Lodge League as violating Masonic intercourse, and offending the dignity of the League" ; was adopted.

Also the motion of the presiding Hamburg Grand Master :

"The Diet resolves that the question of the recognition of the so-called Grand Lodge of Prussia, Kaiser Friedrich (Settegast) to be taken into consideration, and appoint for the purpose of such consideration and report through the presiding Grand Lodge (Hamburg) a committee of 'five' brethren" A later amendment adopted makes the committee consist of three brethren instead of five.

A motion of the "Eintracht" Grand Lodge (Darmstadt) to empower also this committee to consider and report the question to change or amend Sections 4 and 6 of the Statute of the German Grand Lodge League, was lost.

Also the motion of the Deputy Grand Master of the Royal York Grand Lodge.

"To postpone a resolution on the motion of the Hamburg Grand Lodge (as above mentioned), until Bro. Settegast revokes his condemning utterances on the three old Prussian Grand Lodges, and shows and produces evidence of the vitality of the Masonic unions founded by him," was lost

Finally, the motion of the Three Globes Grand Lodge :

"In consideration that the existing German Grand Lodge systems giving sufficient opportunity for development of any justified reform, and all dismembering of the existing uniformity and the desirable unity of German Freemasonry can only create impediments, the Grand Lodge of the Three Globes considers the formation of a new Grand Lodge in Germany neither necessary nor desirable," was also lost.

On motion of the "Grosse Landesloge," at Berlin, the recognition of the new Grand Lodge of Norway was adopted and declared, with six against two votes (Bayreuth and Frankfort).

We have to add that on the motion offered by the Hamburg Grand Master, Bro. Wiebe, to take the "Settegast" matter into consideration, and appoint a committee for the purpose and a report, it was originally resolved to appoint a committee of five, of which two brethren of the three Berlin Grand Lodges shall be members.

Meanwhile, the representatives, respectively the Grand Masters of the three Berlin Grand Lodges, declined peremptorily any participation on such a committee, and so it was agreed to appoint a committee of only three members to be elected and designated from the Grand Lodges of Hamburg, of Frankfort ("Electric Union") and of Bayreuth ("Zur Sonne").

The members of this commission are : Grand Master Bro. Carl Wiebe, of Hamburg ; Bro. George Kullmann, of the "Electric Union," Frankfort ; and Bro. Franz Fischer, from the jurisdiction of the Bayreuth Grand Lodge "Zur Sonne."

Representatives of foreign Grand Lodges near the German Grand Lodge League :

Grand Orient of Egypt at Alexandria : Bro. Alex. Veitmeier, Civil Engineer, at Berlin.

Grand Orient Nacional de Espana at Madrid : Bro. Wilh. Bomper, Bank President, at Mayence.

The statistics of the German Grand Lodges are as follows :

I. Grand National Lodge, "Three Globes" at Berlin, S., Splitt-
gerbergasse 3, with 127 Subordinate St. John's Lodges, 67 Scottish (St.
Andrew's) Lodges, has a total membership of 13,572 active members,
and 276 benevolent institutions.

II. Grand Lodge, "Grosse Landesloge of Germany," at Berlin,
N., Oranienburgerstrasse 72, with 102 St. John's Subordinate Lodges,
28 St. Andrew's Lodges, 7 chapters for high degrees, 3 Provincial
Lodges, at the cities of Rostock (Mecklenburg), of Breslau (Silesia),
and at the city of Hamburg, has 10,892 members, and 128 benevolent
institutions. (June, 1894.)

III. Grand Lodge of Prussia "Royal York," at Berlin, N. W.,
Dorotheenstrasse 27, with 65 Subordinate St. John's Lodges, one Pro-
vincial Lodge at Breslau Silesia, 12 so-called "Inner Orientals," with a
total membership of 6,390 brethren and 101 benevolent institutions.

IV. Grand Lodge of "Saxony" at Dresden, Ostra-Allee 15, with
22 Subordinate St. John's Lodges, 3,847 members and 83 benevolent
institutions.

V. Grand Mother Lodge, "Eclectic Union" at Frankfort-on-the-
Main, meets alternately in the rooms of one of its Subordinate Lodges
in the city of Frankfort, has 17 Subordinate St. John's Lodges, 2,524
members. 34 benevolent institutions. (June, 1894.)

VI. Grand Lodge "Zur Sonne" at Bayreuth, Hofgarten, 19,
with 28 Subordinate St. John's Lodges, of which 5 are in foreign
countries, has about 5,000 members, 42 benevolent institutions, and
one Provincial Lodge.

VII. Grand Lodge "Zur Eintracht" at Darmstadt, meets alter-
nately at the seat of one of its Subordinate Lodges, with 8 Subordinate
Lodges, and a membership of 755 brethren, and 18 benevolent institu-
tions.

VIII. Grand Lodge of "Hamburg" Welkerstrasse 8, with 33
Subordinate Lodges, of which 25 are in Germany, has about 3,000
members and 45 benevolent institutions.

The "Free Union" of the five independent St. John's Lodges (of
English origin) in Germany, viz : Minerva at Leipzig, Archimedes at
Altenburg, Karl at Hildburghausen, Baldwin at Leipzig, Archimedes
at Gera, comprises about 1,400 members, with 54 benevolent institu-
tions.

Presiding officer is Bro. Dr. Victor Carus, professor at the Uni-
versity in Leipzig, Gellertstrasse 7 to 9.

Circular Letter, No. 1, of the presiding Grand Master, is dated
Hamburg, July 7th, 1894, and promulgates the letters and communi-
cations received.

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as follows :

A letter of the Grand Lodge of Hungary in the "Settegast" matter addressed to the presiding Grand Master, is remarkable.

In our Report of 1894, we gave sufficient space to the matter, and purpose to avoid further discussions, inasmuch as a decision of the German Grand Lodge League's Diet must precede and be published on and in relation to the report of the committee appointed at the session of the Diet, held May 18, 1894, for the purpose of taking into consideration and investigating the question of recognition of the so called Grand Lodge of Prussia "Kaiser Friedrich" created and presided over by Bro. Settegast.

The German Grand Lodge League's Diet had declared at the session of 1894, that the action of the Grand Lodge of Hungary, namely the recognition of the "Settegast" Grand Lodge, without previous communication and requisition of an answer by the German Grand Lodge League, was offending the dignity of the League as violating Masonic intercourse.

The above mentioned letter of the Grand Lodge of Hungary is dated Buda-Pest, 14, VI, 1894, and is really a very weak excuse of the recognition, and tries with an abundance of words, but with poor reasons, to demonstrate that the above cited resolution of the German Grand Lodge League's Diet is based on erroneous views and suppositions (!), and reiterates the declaration that the Hungary Grand Lodge had not the slightest idea, aim, or purpose to violate or offend the dignity of the German Grand Lodge League.

No impartial observer can or will concede that the argument or proof of the demonstration is completely or even approximately solved.

We shall come back to this matter in our report on the printed transaction of the Grand Lodge of Hungary, in the official organ, *Orient*, which we received, and do not omit to state that neither in that letter to the German Grand Lodge League, nor in the Protocol and minutes of the Grand Lodge of Hungary, relative to and connected with the "Settegast" Grand Lodge, where the matter and the sending of a letter is mentioned and reported, contains "one" word on, or an allusion to, the resolution of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York relative to the special Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence (see page 186 of the Correspondence), namely

"That the Grand Lodge of Hungary is notified of the irregular and un-Masonic action of the so-called Grand Lodge 'Kaiser Friedrich Zur Bundestreue,' at Berlin, Prussia, and fraternally requested to withdraw its official relations with the so-called Grand Lodge."

Perhaps the silence on this notification is a better reply than a thin excuse, as offered to the German Grand Lodge League.

The other communications of the Circular Letter, dated Hamburg, July 7, 1894, are not important; only the reply of Bro. Adriano Lemmi Grand Master of the Italian Grand Orient, on an invitation to recognize the "Settegast Grand Lodge," is remarkable—that the Italian Grand Body neither can nor will issue a decision or answer before the German Grand Lodge League has communicated and published its action and resolution on the matter.

GRAND LODGE (GROSSE LANDESLOGE) OF FREEMASONS OF GERMANY,
AT BERLIN (ORANIENBURGERSTRASSE 72.)

The communications from this Grand Body comprise the printed minutes of the Masonic year 1893 to 1894, beginning with the first Quarterly Session (first and second sections) of October 18, 1893, and closing with the Emergent Session of June 24, 1894.

The Annual Directory for the Masonic year, 1894 and 1895, of the jurisdiction, with the tabular statement for said period, is accompanying these Protocols. This little volume is distributed throughout the jurisdiction; it is carefully and correctly compiled.

The minutes of the regular Quarterly Session of October, 1893, contain mainly domestic and internal matter of Subordinate Lodges; also short but comprehensive reports on the transaction of European Grand Lodges.

A report on the transactions of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, also contained in the printed minutes of the first Quarterly Session of October 18, 1893, is, of course, interesting to us.

This report says about the following:

"The yearly proceedings of the New York Grand Lodge, as published, are again an evidence of the great diligence and accuracy with which this General Synopsis of the efficiency of this Masonic Body is carefully compiled.

"We have had occasion several times to express our highest acknowledgement of the excellent administrative government of this Grand Lodge Jurisdiction, and have to regret that the room allotted to us in our report does not allow us to go into the very interesting details."

The report further says that the new law adopted by the New York Grand Lodge, relative to the Masonic Code of Procedure on the violation of Masonic duties and obligations evoked general attention, and the adoption of the same principles by other Masonic Grand Bodies was recommended, especially the manner of procedure and the grades of punishment, viz, first, reprimand, or censure; secondly, suspension for a definite time; and thirdly, expulsion.

The report finally says that it is remarkable, and recommends

for imitation, that the new law provides for instruction of the Subordinate Lodges in a very practical manner and method by thirty-two formularies in the various cases that might occur, and calls attention to the very practical definition in paragraph four of the Code, namely Masonic offences may also be committed by a Lodge in the particulars confined by the Constitution, and not otherwise, and which are:

I. Contumacy to the authority of the Grand Master or Grand Lodge.

II. Departure from the Ancient Landmarks.

III. Disobedience to the Constitution and laws of the jurisdiction.

IV. Neglecting to meet as a Lodge for one year or more.

The list of Grand Officers is added, but no statistics or similar specifications.

The printed minutes of the second and third regular Quarterly Sessions of January 10, 1894, and March 7, 1894, contain only internal matters, interesting of course, to the Subordinate Lodges of the jurisdiction.

The fourth regular Quarterly Session, May 2nd, 1894, has been mainly devoted to internal communications, but promulgated also copies of the answers the "Grosse Landesloge" addressed to the "Grand Orient of Italy" at Rome, and the "Grand Orient of Belgium" at Brussels, on their inquiry about the condition of the "Settegast" intended foundation of a new Grand Body, with three Subordinate Lodges, in Germany, against the wishes, protests, etc., of the German Grand Lodge League, which consists, as is universally known, of the united German Grand Lodges.

We can pass by or over this "Settegast" matter, which has been so often and so tediously bespoken in the reports, inasmuch as the answer (the same in both letters) replies in plain terms that the members, respectively, the majority of the members of the German Grand Lodge League, will and must oppose the machinations of Bro. Settegast and his followers, and cannot find out the necessity for establishing a new Grand Body (!) by such weak means, especially against the wishes and the efficiency of the existing regular eight Grand Lodges.

A universal Lodge of Sorrow for the whole jurisdiction was held with the usual solemnities, on March 9th, 1894, under the presidency of Grand Master Bro. Zoellner, assisted by the First and Second Deputy Grand Masters, Bros. Gartz and Von Kuycke, and by the first and second Grand Wardens, Bros. Siegman and Schobert.

The minutes and Protocol of this Lodge of Sorrow are voluminous, and go into all the details, giving in full the addresses and the orations. Vocal and instrumental music graced the impressive ceremony in memory of the deceased brethren.

The celebration of the festival of St. John the Baptist's day took place June 24 1894, in the rooms of the Grand Lodge, Grand Master Bro. Zoellner presiding.

An Emergent Session of the Grosse Landesloge was held on the same day, June 24, 1894, as it seems before the beginning of the Festival Lodge, which was devoted to several respectively important internal matters, but also contained the communication that twelve brethren of the city of Frankfort-on-the Main have petitioned for a charter for a St. John's Lodge in said city, with the name, "*Wilhelm to the Immortality*," under the jurisdiction of the "Grosse Landesloge."

The Grand Lodge meeting granted at once, and without further discussions or deliberations and reports, the petition, and empowered the Grand Master to cause the necessary proceedings and steps to be taken.

This new Lodge was opened on November 9, 1894, as reported by our exchanges.

The statistics of this Grand Body are to be found in the report on the German Grand Lodge League.

We have previously mentioned above the names of the Grand Master, of his Deputies, and of the Grand Wardens.

We have to add that Bro. W. Rabe is Grand Secretary and Grand Archive Keeper, and his address is the same as that of the Grand Lodge, viz: Oranienburgerstrasse 72, Berlin, N., 24; and that Bro. Alexis Schmidt is Ordens Master (Vicarius Salomonis) for the ritualism and instructions of St. John's (Symbolic) Degrees; also for the High Degrees.

The external representation of this Grand Body in the hands of the elected Grand Master as highest authority.

GRAND LODGE "ZU DEN DREI WELTKUGELN" (THREE GLOBES) AT
BERLIN, (S. SPLITTGERBERGASSE 3.)

We have received Nos. 7 to 10 of the yearly series of the *Bundesblatt*, from April 1st to May 15th. 1894, of course too late to be reviewed in our report for 1894, which must be presented on the 1st of May to the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, which assembles on the 2nd Tuesday of June.

The official communications of the *Bundesblatt*, the organ of the "Three Globes" jurisdiction, in the numbers received, have only interest for the jurisdiction and are now antiquated.

From the non-official matters in Nos. 7 to 10 of the *Bundesblatt*, we mention two very remarkable treatises, taken from the "Braunschweiger Logen Correspondenz" in the "Settegast" matter, which

we must declare as perfectly just and impartial and to the point. We fully agree with the views expressed, but must avoid going into details for reasons presented in several places of our reports.

We do not admit to mention that No. 6 of the series of 1894 of the *Bundesblatt*, dated March 15th, 1894, received too late to be embraced in our report of 1894, contains a copy in full of the answer of Grand Master Bro. Burnham, of the New York Grand Lodge, transmitted by Grand Secretary Bro. Ehlers to Mr. M. Schwarz on his letter of January 29th, relative to an enquiry on the activity of a Dr. Meyer for promulgation of the "Settegast" Grand Lodge and connected matters in the city of New York, and other places in the vicinity.

We believe this publication settles the "Settegast" matter so far as it refers to New York.

Statistics published can be found above, under the heading of the Diet of the German Grand Lodge League in 1894.

Grand Officers are as follows :

National Grand Master, Bro. Karl, Gerhardt, Berlin, W. Potsdamerstrasse 71.

Deputy National Grand Master Bro. August Bensen.

Grand Secretary, Bro. Johannes Schumann.

Corresponding Grand Secretary and Keeper of the Archives, Bro. Matthias Hildebrandt, Lieutenant-Colonel, retired. Address : Berlin, S. Splittgerbergasse 3.

GRAND LODGE "ROYAL YORK ZUR FREUNDSCHAFT," AT BERLIN (N. W. DOROTHEENSTRASSE 27).

Up to the time of presenting our report to the Grand Lodge we have received no communication for 1895 from this Grand Lodge.

This surprising disappointment is very likely caused by a mournful event and a sorrowful bereavement, not only for the Royal York Jurisdiction, but for the Masonic Fraternity in Germany, namely, the death of Bro. K. A. Bouche in the 78th year of his age, on November 10, 1894, late Royal Post Director at Berlin, and for many years Grand Secretary and Grand Archive Keeper of the Jurisdiction.

Bro. Bouche was an old and meritorious Mason and Grand Officer, Honorary member of many Lodges and Masonic Bodies. On November 22, 1894, a few days after his death, he could have celebrated the anniversary of his initiation, fifty years ago, in 1844.

No further news of the unexpected departure to the Eternal East of this distinguished brother has been received.

His successor has not yet been selected and installed.

We expect, however, the Grand Lodge transactions of the "Royal York" Grand Lodge, and will comment upon it, in any event, at a later moment; but we are sorry that they will then appear antiquated, and only of a historical interest for the American Fraternity.

The general statistics of the jurisdiction are reported under the heading of the Diet of the German Grand Lodge League, and the list of the Grand Officers for 1895 is as follows:

Grand Master, Bro. Prince Heinrich zu Schoenaich-Carolath, member of the Reichstag and the Herrenhouse, residing at the castle of Amtiz, Silesia.

I. Deputy Grand Master, Bro. Doctor Philosophiac Joh. F. A. Flohr, Professor at Berlin, N. W. Mittelstrasse 49.

II. Deputy Grand Master, Bro. Doctor Philosophiac Alevin Wagner, Professor at the Friedrich Wilhelm Latin School, Monbijou Place 11.

Grand Secretary, vacant.

The interchange of Grand Representatives with other Grand Bodies is the same as reported last year.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of the Royal York Grand Lodge, at Breslau, Silesia, with eight St. John's Lodges, is presided over by Provincial Grand Master Bro. Theodor Schmidt, presiding Judge of the "Landes Gericht," at Breslau.

GRAND LODGE "ECLECTIC UNION" AT FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

We have received from this Grand Lodge the printed transaction, No. 195, containing the minutes of the yearly convention on April 29, 1894, at present antiquated, and of no general interest.

We must say the same of No. 196, describing the regular Quarterly Communication of June 8, 1894.

No. 197 contains the Protocol of the celebration of the festival of St. John the Baptist's day, June 24, 1894, and gives in full the orations of the presiding officer and of the orator of the day.

The yearly communication on April 29, 1894, and the regular Quarterly Session of June 8, 1894, were presided over by Grand Master Bro. Karl Paul; the Festival Lodge on St. John the Baptist's day was celebrated under the presidency of the Deputy Grand Master Bro. Dr. Leykam, the Grand Master being prevented by sickness from taking part.

The contents of Nos. 198*a* and 198*b* are of more general interest. Only the first items refer to internal matters.

The third item is a copy of a letter and an extract from the

minutes of the Hamburg Grand Lodge, dated September 10, 1894, in relation to the retirement of Bro. F. Auerbach, hitherto representative of the "Eclectic Grand Lodge" near the Hamburg Grand Lodge. The documents embrace a controversy in the "Settegast" matter, which caused the retirement, but are of no interest for the American Fraternity.

Several letters received were communicated and put on file. Also a circular letter of the "Alpina Grand Lodge" of Switzerland, issued on the occasion of its celebration of the fiftieth anniversary, June 24, 1894.

A resolution was adopted to empower the representative, Bro. Washer, of the Eclectic Grand Lodge near the Grand Orient of Belgium, to represent the Frankfort Grand Lodge at the Masonic Congress at Antwerp, and to send in a report.

On October 3, 1894, it was fifty years since the representative of the "Eclectic Union Grand Lodge," near the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, Bro. Charles Sackreuter, was initiated into the Fraternity.

The "Eclectic Union Grand Lodge" had transmitted, through Grand Secretary Bro. Edward M. L. Ehlers, of New York, to Bro. Sackreuter, a hearty letter of congratulation splendidly and artistically executed for the occasion and the day, and invited the assembled Grand Lodge meeting to express by a Masonic applause, its thanks and acknowledgment.

The "Grosse Landesloge of Freemasons" at Berlin communicated by a letter dated July 21, 1894, that twelve brother Masons, residing at the city of Frankfort-on-the-Main, directed a petition to the "Grosse Landesloge" at Berlin, to grant a charter for a Lodge under its jurisdiction at the city of Frankfort. In accordance with the law and regulations of the German Grand Lodge League's Constitution the "Grosse Landesloge" at Berlin asked for an answer respecting a consent for such foundation, which consent was granted forthwith with the usual courtesies. The name of the new Lodge will be: "Wilhelm to the Immortality."

All other items of Protocols No. 198*a* and 198*b* are either of a local character, or of no great interest.

A list of letters, communications, and printed matter received is also contained in the printed minutes of October 4, 1894.

An appendix to this Protocol of October 5, 1894, contained in a separate little volume, has been received later, February 15, 1895, and is important for the jurisdiction, but has also a general interest.

The contents are as follows:

Reports from the transactions of the Grand Lodge "Zur Sonne" at Baryenth, and from the transactions of the Grand Lodge of South Australia, at Adelaide, by Bro. Luchs Mack. Also a report by Bro. Durlacher from the Grand Lodge of England.

Very minute and concise yearly reports from the Subordinate Lodges followed, and concluded the appendix.

It is impossible to go into the details of these rich and excellent statements and expositions of statistics, and the efficiency and practical labors of the ten Subordinate Lodges, namely: Eagle at Frankfort, Libanon at Erlangen, Socrates at Frankfort, Braunfels at Hanau, True Brotherly Love at Hamburg, Union Lodge at Frankfort, Brotherly Chain at Hamburg, Carl at Frankfort, Ernest at Coburg, Friendship at Cassel. A report from the Eclectic Lodge, Frederick, at Berlin, is not contained in said appendix.

By a private letter we perceive that Protocol No. 199, containing the minutes of the regular Quarterly Session on February 22, 1895, will soon appear, or is already on its way to New York.

The next Diet of the German Grand Lodge Diet will meet, in accordance with the mode adopted, at the seat of the "Eclectic Grand Lodge," at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

The Grand Officers for the Masonic period up to 1896 are not changed since our last report, viz.:

Grand Master, Bro. Karl Paul, Professor at the Normal Academy, Kepplerstrasse 38.

Deputy Grand Master, Bro. George Leykam, Doctor Juris.

Grand Secretary, Bro. Emil Wenz, M. D., Steinweg 6.

Corresponding Grand Secretary, Bro. Wilhelm Lotz.

As regards the statistics, we have to refer to our report on the transactions of the German Grand Lodge League.

GRAND LODGE OF SAXONY, AT DRESDEN (OSTRA-ALLEE 15.)

No communications from this Grand Body have been received up to the time of submitting the Annual Report to the Grand Lodge; consequently our report on the transactions of the Grand Lodge of Saxony for the occasion can only furnish a few notices taken from our exchanges.

Whether the absence of Bro. Godfroy F. Oddendall, the representative of the Grand Lodge of Saxony, near the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, is the explanation for the interruption of the communications, we cannot say, nor even suggest.

All that is known is that Bro. Oddendall left New York and his position at Staten Island last summer or fall, and is now sojourning at Vienna, Austria. His friends in America expect that he will return soon.

Concerning statistics, we refer to our report of the Diet of the German Grand Lodge League and the tabular statement annexed to the Protocol of the Diet.

The Grand Officers are as follows:

Grand Master. Bro. B. A. Erdmann, M. D., Royal Medical Counsellor, Ammonstrasse 15, II, at Dresden.

Deputy Grand Master. Bro. Theodor Hultzsch, President of the Chamber of Commerce at Dresden.

Grand Secretary for Protocol, Bro. Oscar Lehmann, Ph. D.

Grand Secretary for Correspondence, Bro. F. G. Stubler, Kurfürstenstrasse 26, III, at Dresden.

Late—very late—after the greater part of the report on Foreign Correspondence for 1895 had been already put in type, we received No. 175 of the printed transactions of the Grand Lodge of Saxony, containing the minutes of the regular session of November 6, 1894.

Grand Master Bro. Erdmann presided and opened this meeting in due form. All the Subordinate Lodges were represented, and among the representatives of Foreign Grand Lodges near the Saxony Grand Lodge, and mentioned as being present at this session of November 6, 1894, we find the name of Bro. Oddendall, from New York representing the "Grand Orient" of the State of New York, the word "Grand Orient" instead of "Grand Lodge" being evidently a clerical error in the minutes, or a typographical mistake.

The first five items of the order of the day were strictly local matters of the jurisdiction.

The items sub No. VI have about the same character, and enumerate the communicating of letters and printed matter received since the last regular Session.

Of course, the transactions of the Session of November 6, 1894, as reported and contained in the printed minutes thereof, have only a local interest.

An appendix of No. 175 contains a report by Representative Bro. Hugo Kretshmar on the condition and activity of the Symbolic Grand Lodge of Hungary in 1893.

GRAND LODGE "ZUR SONNE," AT BEYRUTH (HOFGARTEN 19).

We are not in direct communication, nor have we mutual repre-

sensation, with this Grand Lodge belonging to the German Grand Lodge League. No printed transactions have been received.

Referring to our former reports on this Grand Body, compiled from the exchanges, particularly from the circular letters of the presiding Grand Master of the German Grand Lodge League, we give the following statistics and Grand Officers, as found in these documents:

The number of Subordinate Lodges is 28, of which 5 are in foreign countries under a Provincial Lodge.

The membership increased since last year to 2,499 brethren.

The jurisdiction has 42 benevolent institutions.

The Grand Officers are:

Grand Master. Bro. Julius Bayerlein, at Bayreuth.

Deputy Grand Master, Bro. Karl Hahn, at Beyruth.

Grand Secretary, Bro. Geo. Heinrich Fischer, Professor, at Beyreuth to whose address, Hofgarten 19, Bayreuth, all communications should be directed.

GRAND LODGE "ZUR EINTRACHT," AT DARMSTADT, IN THE GRAND DUCHY OF HESSE

No communications or printed transactions have been received from this Grand Lodge since the presentation of our report to the Grand Lodge of the State of New York in 1894, notwithstanding that mutual representation exists and the Representatives of both Grand Lodges are in activity.

We are unable to compile a review of the efficiency and activity of the "Eintracht" Grand Lodge from other Grand Lodge transactions of the members of the German Grand Lodge League.

We are therefore compelled to confine ourselves to giving statistical information only, as found in the circular letter of the presiding Grand Master of the league.

The jurisdiction comprises eight Subordinate Lodges, as in former years, with a membership of 755 brethren.

The regular Quarterly Sessions are held in the rooms of one of the Subordinate Lodges, the times and places of which are designated by the Grand Master.

The Subordinate Lodges are all located in the Territory of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, viz., in the cities of Darmstadt, Worms, Meyence, Giessen, Friedburg, Alzey, Bingen, Offenbach.

His Royal Highness Grand Duke of Hesse, and bei Rhein, Ernest Ludwig, is Protector,

Grand Master, Bro. Phil. Brand, at Mayence, Rheinstrasse 3 5-10.

Deputy Grand Master, Bro. Hermann Weber, at Offenbach.

Grand Secretary, Bro. Karl Nies, Ph. D., Professor at Worms, Humboldtstrasse 9.

GRAND LODGE OF DENMARK AT COPENHAGEN (KLAERKEGADE 2).

The Grand Lodge of Denmark does not publish Protocols of its proceedings. The catalogue of its members and officers, called "Matrikel for Frimurer Ordenens, VIII. Provinds, Manuscript for Broedere," is not published annually. No copy of this "Matrikel" has been received this year.

Under the jurisdiction of this Grand Body there exists one Provincial Grand Lodge (at Odeuse, Provincial Grand Master, Bro. Count C. F. of Rantzua, Royal Chamberlan), two St. Andrew's Chapters, and seventeen Subordinate St. John's Lodges.

The total number of the brethren in the jurisdiction is about 8,700.

The protector of Freemasonry in Denmark is His Majesty, King Christian IX.

The Grand Officers for 1895 are as follows:

Grand Master, His Royal Highness Bro. Christian Frederik Wilhelm Carl, Crown Prince of Denmark (Vicarius Salomonis).

Grand Master, His Royal Highness Bro. Hans, Prince of Schleswig-Holstein Sonderburg-Glücksburg.

Deputy Grand Master, Bro. Andr. Frederik Hoest, Titular Councillor of State, and Bookseller for the University at Copenhagen.

Grand Secretary, Bro. Rasmus Oellgaard Nielsen, employee in the Ministry of War, Klærkegade 2, at Copenhagen.

The Grand Lodge of Denmark interchanges representation with the Grosse Landesloge, the Royal York Grand Lodge, and the Three Globes Grand Lodge, at Berlin; the Eclectic Grand Mother Lodge, at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, the Eintracht Grand Lodge, at Darnstadt; the Grand Lodges of Sweden and Hungary; the Grand Lodge of the State of New York; the Grand Lodge of New South Wales (Australia); the Grand Orient of Greece; the Grand Lodge of Victoria at Melbourne; the United Grand Lodge of England; the Grand Lodge of Scotland; and with the Grand Orient of the Netherlands, of Brazil, of Italy, of Lusitania, of Egypt, of Chili, and the National Grand Orient of Spain. Our exchanges mention that the representative of the Grand Lodge of Hungary, near the Danish Grand Lodge, Bro. J. C. Krieger, died in January, 1895, and that Bro. F. F. Jacobi has been appointed as his successor.

A list of the Subordinate St. John's Lodges can be found in our report of 1892.

The Grand Lodge of Denmark is instituted and conducted in the form of the "Swedish system," practiced by the Grand Lodge of Sweden, and the Grosse Landesloge, at Berlin.

GRAND LODGE OF HUNGARY FOR THE SYMBOLIC DEGREES AT BUDAPEST
(VI. WAITZNER BOULEVARD 45)

The Nos. 5 to 12 (May 30th up to December 30th), 1894, are before us also No. 1 dated Budapest, January 30, 1895, of the official organ, *Orient*, of the "Symbolic" Grand Lodge of Hungary, with an alphabetical register of the contents of the periodical *Orient* for the year 1894.

These communications are very voluminous, but only in its preponderant local character interesting, and destined for the jurisdiction, especially the Masonic Kalendary, which is at the head of the monthly publications, indicating the days of meetings of all its Subordinate Lodges.

The official part of *The Orient*, promulgating edicts and decree of the Grand Lodge, and publishing the minutes of its sessions (but curtailed and amended), cannot be called rich, or edited with spirit, care or intelligence.

No. 5 of *The Orient*, dated May 30, 1894, contains a non-official and feuilletonlike article on the German Grand Lodge League's Diet of 1894, calling, among other things, the Diet's Resolutions in the "Settegast" matter as based on erroneous views, etc.

We refer concerning our opinion and our valuation of this utterance of the Hungarian Grand Lodge—so far as truth and sound veracity is concerned—to our report as above issued in the review of Circular Letter, No. 1, of the presiding Grand Master of the League.

We consider our expressions sufficient to justify the statement, that the argument or proof of the demonstration of the Grand Lodge of Hungary is weak and sophistical, inasmuch as the impartial observer will and must consider the communication in the Circular Letter, No. 2, of the presiding Grand Master of the League, dated January 26, 1895, which publishes the exchange of letters between the Grand Lodge of Hungary and one of its representatives in Germany, near the Grand Lodge League, viz., of the "Eintracht" Grand Lodge at Darmstadt.

The answer of the representative in Germany is a warning in plain words not to follow the invitation of the "Settegast" followers to acknowledge their intended Grand Lodge foundation, or to have any Masonic intercourse with it.

We are curious to find out how the Grand Lodge of Hungary will justify or reiterate its assertions on page 131 of *The Orient*, No. 5, in reference to the "Settegast" matter, and on that answer of its representative near the German Grand Lodges as stated in its Emergent Session of November 7th, 1893.

In our report on the German Grand Lodge League's Dist we stated that we would come back to the letter of the Grand Lodge of Hungary to the presiding Grand Master of the German Grand Lodge League, dated Budapest, 14, VI. 1894.

It seems to us unnecessary, considering the preceding words and explanations, to add anything more. We simply call the attention of the reader and the Grand Lodge of Hungary to the fact, already mentioned above in the report on the German Grand Lodge League, that neither the cited letter to the German Grand Lodge League nor the Protocol and minutes of the Hungary Grand Lodge, relative to, and connected with, the "Settegast" matter, contain *one* word on, or an allusion to, the resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge of New York in the session of 1894, relative to the special report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence (see page 186 of the Correspondence), namely :

"That the Grand Lodge of Hungary is notified of the irregular and un Masonic action of the so-called Grand Lodge 'Kaiser Friedrich Zur Bundestrene,' at Berlin, Prussia, and fraternally requested to withdraw its official relations with that so-called Grand Lodge."

Such a silence on this notification is significant and unmistakable. Perhaps the Grand Lodge of Hungary considers silence a better mark or part of valor than making a reply in such a weak and shallow manner as that offered to the German Grand Lodge League.

The jurisdiction of the Symbolic Grand Lodge of Hungary comprises 44 Subordinate Lodges, with about 2,530 brethren.

Grand Master, Bro. Emmerich v. Ivanka. at Budapest.

Deputy Grand Masters, Bro. Anton von Berecz and Bro. Marcel Neuschloss.

Grand Secretary, Bro. Moriz Gelleri, Budapest, VI. Waitzner Boulevard 45.

The mutual representation with Foreign Grand Bodies is the same as reported by us in former years.

No. 2 of *The Orient*, dated Budapest, February 28, 1895, had been received in April, but contains in the official part only a report on the regular Quarterly Session of February 4, 1895, the contents of which refer to internal matters only.

Later, in April, we received No. 3 of *The Orient*, dated Budapest, March 20, 1895.

The official part of this number contains a short report on the Quarterly (Emergent) Session of March 4, 1895,—not of general interest—and the invitation to the yearly regular Grand Lodge meeting for the jurisdiction, with the promulgation of the order of the day.

This regular Grand Lodge meeting to be held March 24, 1895, at Budapest, in the Rooms Waitzner Boulevard 45, is the tenth since the founding and creation of the Symbolic Grand Lodge of Hungary.

A report of the activity, meetings, etc., of the Subordinate Lodges of the whole jurisdiction is added as appendix of No. 3

The non-official part of No. 3 is devoted to communications for the Subordinate Lodges.

GRAND ORIENT OF THE NETHERLANDS, AT THE HAGUE (FLUWEELEN BURGWALL, NO. 22).

No communications have been received this year from this Grand Body, so that we have to confine ourselves to what we were able to compile, as regards statistics and Grand Officers, from our exchanges, especially from Bro. C. van Dalen's *Kalendary for Freemasons* (Leipzig, 1895)

The Grand Officers are reported in our exchanges as follows :

Grand Master, Bro. G. Vas Visser, Banker, Amsterdam.

Deputy Grand Master, Bro. A. M. Maas Geesteranus, at the Hague.

Grand Secretary, Bro. J. P. Vaillant, Lawyer, at the Hague, Praktizijshoek 5.

The statistics are not essentially changed since last year.

The total number of the Subordinate Lodges is eighty, of which fifty are in Europe (with about 3,000 brethren), fifteen in Africa (about 600 brethren), and thirteen in the other Dutch colonies (about 700 brethren), so that the total number of members exceeds 4,000.

GRAND LODGE OF SWEDEN, AT STOCKHOLM, (BLASIEHOLMEN, NO. 6)

The Swedish Jurisdiction has four Provincial Grand Lodges (at Kristianstad, Goeteborg, Linköping, Karlstadt,) twelve St. Andrew's (Scotch) Chapters, and twenty-one St. John's Subordinate Lodges with about 4000 members.

Like the Grand Lodge of Denmark, the Swedish Grand Lodge does not publish its transactions; a list only of lodges, members and officers is printed and distributed from time to time.

His Majesty Bro. Oscar II, King of Sweden and Norway, is Grand Ordens Master (Vicarius Salomonis).

Grand Master, His Royal Highness Bro. Oscar Gustaf Adolf, Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, Duke of Wermland.

Grand Secretary, Bro. Leopold von Horn, Vestra Tradgardsgatan 15, A. Stockholm, to whose address all communications should be directed.

GRAND LODGE OF NORWAY, AT CHRISTIANA.

This new Grand Lodge Jurisdiction, June 24th, 1891, comprises one St. Andrew's, Scotch, Chapter, and four Subordinate St. John's Lodges, with a total membership of about 800 brethren.

No transactions were published.

The Grand Officers, as reported in our exchanges, are:

Grand Ordens Master, His Majesty Bro. Oscar II, King of Sweden and Norway.

Grand Master, His Royal Highness Bro. Oscar Gustaf Adolf, Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway.

Deputy Grand Master, Bro. Otto Richard Kiernlf, Major-General.

Grand Secretary, Bro. Aug. Mohr, Ph. D, Royal Chamberlain, and Chief of a Section in the Central Office of Statistics at Christiana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Grand Lodge "Alpina" of Switzerland at Bern.—No direct communications have been received. The seat of this Grand Body has been, up to the year 1895, at Bern. The Jurisdiction comprised thirty-one Lodges in the Swiss Territory, with 2,710 Brethren. Grand Master is Bro. Elie Ducommun at Bern; his Deputy is Bro. Louis Frey, Bern; Grand Secretary, Bro. Charles Besson, at Bern; but all communications should be directed to the Grand Master, Bro. Ducommun, at Bern, *privatim*.

Grand Orient of Italy at Rome.—Palazzo Borghese, Primo Piano. No direct communications received; we can only give from the European exchanges the following: The Grand Officers are, Bro. Adriano Lemmi, banker, Via Nazionale 54, Rome; Bro. Ettore Ferrari, Grand Secretary, Palazzo Borghese, Primo Piano, Rome. The jurisdiction has 155 Subordinate Lodges, total membership not published, of which 27 are in non-Italian countries—Roumania, Turkey, Tripoli, Egypt, Cape of Good Hope, South America.

Grand Orient of Belgium at Brussels.—Supreme authority and jurisdiction over the symbolic degrees, with eighteen subordinate St.

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John's Lodges. Total membership not known. Our exchanges report the following Grand Officers, viz: Bro. Houzeau de la Haie, at Hyon le Mons, Grand Master; Bro. Emmanuel van Driesche, at Brussels, Grand Secretary. Address of the Grand Orient is: M. Rian-Nedgrot, 8 Rue de Persil, Brussels.

Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.—A Supreme Council exists in the territory of Luxemburg, with one Subordinate Lodge in the city of Luxemburg, Grand Master, vacant; Deputy Grand Master, Bro. Joseph Junck, at Luxemburg; Grand Secretary, Bro. Eugen Lang, engineer, whose address is Mr. Freiori de Fonteco, rue de la Loge at Luxemburg. The Subordinate St. John's Lodge, "Les Enfants de la Concorde," has about sixty members, and its Master is Bro. Joseph Junck

Grand Orient of Greece at Athens.—3 Rue Kolokotronis, has a Supreme Council, with one Chapter at Athens, and six symbolic Lodges in Greece. Total membership and transactions not published. The Grand Officers are: Bro. Nik. Damaskinos, Grand Master; Bro C. Stephanos, Grand Secretary, 24 rue Homere d'Athenes.

National Grand Orient of Spain at Madrid.—Comprises in the jurisdiction 208 Subordinate Lodges, 19 in Madrid, and 61 Chapters. Neither total membership nor Protocols, etc., are published. Grand Master Bro. Jose M. Pantoja; Grand Secretary, Bro. Eduardo Caballero de Puga, Calle de la Libertad, 27 Madrid. Exchanges Grand Representation with the German Grand Lodges, the Grand Lodge Alpina of Switzerland and with the Grand Orient of Belgium.

A New Grand Lodge at Lisbon.—Was opened in 1893, under the name of "Grand Lodge of Portugal," but has not yet published transactions, etc. It is, however, known and mentioned in our exchanges that this new Grand Lodge has adopted the system and Ritual of the Grand Lodge of Ireland,

Gran Logia de la Isla de Cuba.—Erected December 24th, 1891, by the consolidation of all the active Lodges in Cuba, has now 37 Subordinate Lodges, with about 1,200 Brethren. Grand Master, Bro. Segundo Alvarez, Reina I, Habana; Grand Secretary, Bro. Jose Fernandez Peillon, lawyer, Calle de Habana 55, Habana, Cuba.

Grand Lodge of the Republic Peru at Lima.—Has 26 Subordinate Lodges in the Jurisdiction, of which five are in the State of Bolivia, with a total membership of about 600 Brethren. Grand Master, Bro. Federico Herrera; Grand Secretary, Bro. Dr. J. Arturo Ego-Aguierre, Apartado No. 178, Lima.



CHRONOLOGICAL.

LODGES—(A. F. and A. M.) hold Communication. Add 4,000 to 1895—A. L. (*Anno Lucis*—Year of Light) 5895.

CHAPTERS—(R. A. M.) hold Convocations. Add 530 to 1895—A. I. (*Anno Inventionis*—Year of Discovery) 2425.

COUNCILS—(R. & S. M.) hold Assemblies. Add 1000 to 1895—A. Dep. (*Anno Dispositionis*—Year of Deposit) 2895.

COMMANDERIES—(K. T.) hold Conclaves. Subtract 1118 from 1895. A. O. (*Anno Ordinis*—Year of the Order) 777.

CONSISTORIES—(A. and A. S. R.) hold Rendezvous. Add 3760 to 1895—A. M. 5655.



INDEX OF PROCEEDINGS REVIEWED.

ALABAMA	1894	NEW HAMPSHIRE...	1894
ARIZONA	1894	NEW BRUNSWICK...	1894
ARKANSAS	1894	NEW JERSEY	1895
CALIFORNIA	1894	NEW MEXICO.....	1894
CANADA	1894	NEW YORK.....	1894
COLORADO.....	1894	NEW SOUTH WALES.	1894
CONNECTICUT	1895	NEW ZEALAND.....	1894
DELAWARE.....	1894	NORTH CAROLINA...	1895
DIST. OF COLUMBIA..	1894	NORTH DAKOTA....	1894
ENGLAND	1894	NOVA SCOTIA.....	1894
FLORIDA	1894-95	OHIO (not received).	
GEORGIA (not rec'd).		OKLAHOMA	1894
IDAHO.....	1894	OREGON	1894
ILLINOIS	1894	PRINCE EDW'D Isl'd.	1894
INDIANA	1894-95	PENNSYLVANIA	1894
INDIAN TERRITORY..	1894	QUEBEC.....	1895
IOWA	1895	RHODE ISLAND	1894
KANSAS	1895	SCOTLAND	1894
KENTUCKY	1894	SOUTH AUSTRALIA ..	1894
LOUISIANA	1895	SOUTH CAROLINA ...	1894
MAINE	1894	SOUTH DAKOTA.....	1894
MANITOBA	1894	TENNESSEE	1895
MARYLAND.....	1893-94	TEXAS.....	1894
MASSACHUSETTS ...	1894	UTAH	1895
MICHIGAN	1895	VERMONT	1894
MINNESOTA	1895	VICTORIA	1894
MISSISSIPPI	1895	VIRGINIA (not rec'd).	
MISSOURI	1894	WASHINGTON	1894
MONTANA ...	1894	WEST VIRGINIA	1894
NEBRASKA	1894	WISCONSIN	1894
NEVADA.....	1894	WYOMING	1894

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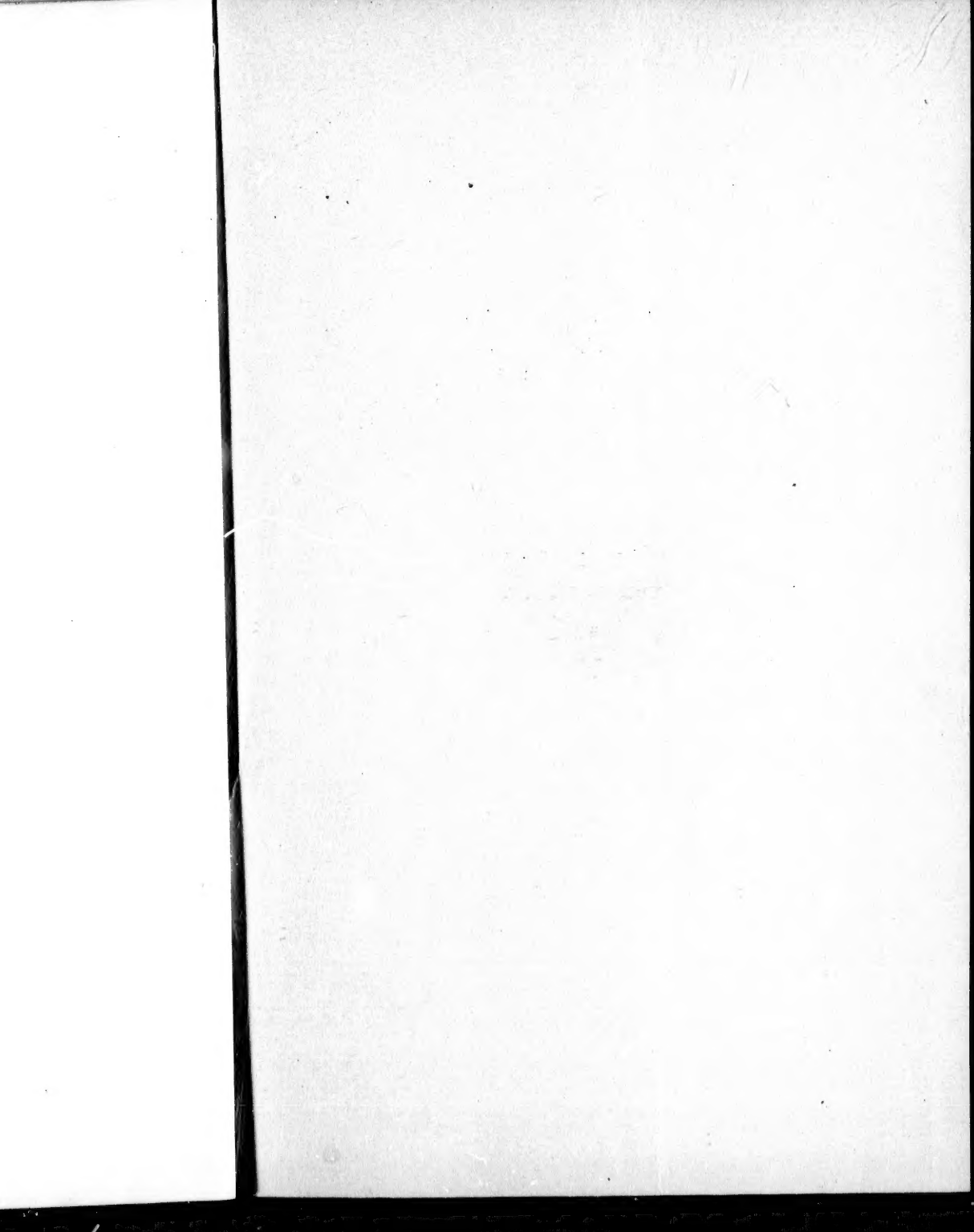
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ADDRESS OF GRAND OFFICERS



M. W. IACEY R. JOHNSON - - - **Grand Master**

VANCOUVER, B. C.



V. W. W. J. QUINLAN, - - - **Grand Secretary**

VICTORIA, B. C.



M. W. MARCUS WOLFE, - - - **Com. on For. Cor.**

NANAIMO, B. C.



The Twenty-fifth Annual Communication will be held in the Masonic Temple, in the City of Nanaimo, commencing on Thursday, 18th of June, A. D. 1896.

ICERS

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Secretary

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